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BIOGRAPHICAL

AND

HISTORICAL

MEMOIRS

OF

NORTHEAST ARKANSAS.

COMPRISING

A Condensed History of the State, a Number of Biographies of Distinguished Citizens of the same, a Brief Descriptive History of each of the Counties named herein, and numerous Biographical Sketches of the Prominent Citizens of such Counties.

V. 2

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO, NASHVILLE AND ST. LOUIS:
THE GOODSPEED PUBLISHING CO.

1889

Being a "chip of the old block" he entered heart and soul into clearing this land and getting it into good shape for farming, and up to the present time has put about 300 acres under the plow, and has erected twenty dwelling-houses on the place, among which is his own handsome residence, a well-finished two-story house in T shape, the main part of the building being 35x48 feet and the annex being 25x48 feet. In addition to this he has a fine barn and a cotton-gin and saw-mill, the latter two enterprises giving employment to about twelve men. The different branches of work on his plantation call for the labor of at least seventy people, and Mr. Driver is compelled to work early and late to attend to his big farm and keep the wheels of fortune moving. In early life his means and opportunities for acquiring an education were excellent, and after attending the schools of Cape Girardeau, Mo., he entered the East Tennessee University, located at Knoxville, where he pursued his studies assiduously. His wife, a lady of much culture and refinement, was a Miss Matie Williamson and a native of Mississippi County, her parents being Miss Letha Hale and Mr. B. Williamson. Mrs. Driver is a member of the Baptist Church at Winchester, Tenn., where she received her education, and he is a Mason, both being members of the Kallorama Lodge of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, of Osceola. They have two very interesting little children, Harry Lee and Ida May, who add much happiness to their pleasant home.

Dr. H. C. Dunavant. The professional minds of physicians may be divided into two separate and distinct classes, aptly designated the perceptive and the memorative. To one class belong those whose medicinal knowledge and perception depends upon memory; to the other, those who rely chiefly upon their conscious resources and mingle them with their own judgment. To those acquainted with Dr. Dunavant it is unnecessary to mention to which class he belongs. He was born in Tennessee in 1844, and was next to the youngest in a family of fourteen children born to Leonard and Mary Beaufort (Reid) Dunavant. The parents were natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively.

The father left his native State at the age of sixteen and went to Tennessee, where he was engaged in contracting and building for many years. He held the position of major in the War of 1812, and during the battle of New Orleans, when one of the soldiers was sick, Maj. Dunavant took his gun and used it with telling effect during the remainder of the engagement. He was also in a number of Indian fights. Later he went to West Tennessee, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and this occupation continued until his death, which occurred in 1869. The mother had died previous to this, in 1856. The maternal grandfather came to Tennessee, and was the first school-teacher in Nashville, where he made his home during life. Young Dunavant attended the common schools of Tennessee until sixteen years of age, and when the war broke out entered the Confederate army, enlisting in Company E, First Confederate Cavalry. He participated in the battles of Paris (Tenn.), Guntown (Miss.), Perryville (Ky.), Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and was with the army on the retreat through Georgia. He was with Gen. Wheeler in his celebrated campaigns, and also with Gen. Forrest at Gainesville, Ala., at the time of the surrender. After the close of the conflict he attended school two years, then earned some money, and entered that well-known and far-famed institution, the University of Nashville, and graduated from the medical department in 1873, thoroughly prepared to enter actively upon the discharge of his professional duties. He practiced one year with his brother-in-law, Dr. Mitchell, and January 25, 1874, selected Mississippi County, Ark., as the scene of his future labor. He located at Osceola, and there he has since remained. The Doctor travels all over the county, and claims that the sanitary condition of this section has improved very much since his residence here. His career as a physician has long been well and favorably known to the many who have tested his healing ability, and abundant proof of his practice at this time is seen in the extended territory over which he goes to alleviate the suffering of the sick. The Doctor was married in 1874 to Mrs. Hattie Lanier, *nee* Binford, a native of Kentucky. She died in 1878

of yellow fever, having borne two children, Harry Binfort, who died just before his mother, aged three years, and Julia. Dr. Dunavant was married the second time, in December, 1879, to Mrs. Bettie Wheeler, *nee* Pulliam, a native of Tennessee, and the daughter of Elijah Pulliam, one of the oldest settlers in the State of Tennessee, and who died a short time since at the age of eighty-five years. To the second union were born two children, Harry Pulliam and Buford Nelson. The Doctor is a member of the American Public Health Association, also a member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, and a member of the Tri-State Medical Society, composed of the States of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. He is quite active politically, but is not an office-seeker. Aside from his professional duties he is actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in this, as in all other enterprises, makes a complete success. Mrs. Dunavant is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

George H. Evans (deceased). For nearly a quarter of a century the name that heads this sketch was borne by a man who was identified with the interests of Mississippi County, Ark., in more ways than one. Honest and worthy in every particular, his life was one of great industry, and was spent in an earnest endeavor to do good to all. His father, Jesse Evans, was a successful cotton planter near Shelbyville, Tenn., where he married Miss Levina Tipton, a sister of Gen. Jacob Tipton, of Tennessee. George H. Evans's birth occurred in Shelbyville, Tenn., where he remained until seventeen years of age, and then finished his education at Covington, in the same State. Afterward he became deputy county clerk of Tipton County, and was then elected to the office of circuit clerk, which position he held for a number of years before leaving that county. In 1836 he was married to Miss Edith White, daughter of William White, of Tipton County, Tenn., but formerly of North Carolina, and the fruits of this union were three children: Levina Tipton, now the widow of J. W. Uzzell [see sketch and portrait]; J. Tipton Evans, the only son, who enlisted in the late war, but died before reaching the

field, and Edith E., married to Dr. St. Clair, by whom she had one son. In 1844, after the death of his father, who had entered a large tract of land in Mississippi County, but had not proven it up, George H. Evans, then a married man with a wife and three children, moved upon the place until he could prove up, after which he returned with them to Tipton County, Tenn., and there resided until 1850. He then returned to the farm with his family, and there continued until his death, which occurred in 1867. He left each of his daughters 1,000 acres of land and his widow 5,000 or 6,000 acres, only a few hundred acres, however, under cultivation. Mrs. Evans now occupies one of the most desirable places to be found in the State. She has ten acres of fine orchard, besides some seven acres surrounding the house, where she has 1,000 different varieties of fruits and flowers. She takes great pride in her flowers and spends much of her time among them. She may well be proud of them, for she has virtually made the "wilderness blossom as the rose," as when she came there, in 1850, all was a deep forest and the cane-brake was twenty feet high. Mrs. Evans was born in Pennsylvania, but left that State with her parents when six years old and moved to Tipton County, Tenn.

Newton J. Evans is the fifth of eleven children born to his father and mother, his birth occurring in Osceola, Mississippi County, Ark., in 1849. The occupation he is now following was learned on his father's farm, and during this time, while directing the plow, he received some educational advantages. In 1871, he rented land, began farming on his own responsibility, and four years later commenced following that occupation in Chickasawba Township, his labors being on rented land until 1888. In 1880, he wedded Miss Joe Lee, a daughter of an old pioneer resident of this county, by the name of James Sawyer, and from that time up to 1888 he was engaged in raising crops on land belonging to his father-in-law. At the latter date he became the owner of eighty acres of some of the finest land in this section, forty-seven acres being in a fine state of cultivation, and will usually average a bale of cotton to the acre. To Mr. Evans and his



very Respectfully

E. Dickman

(DECEASED)

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

wife, who is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have been born the following named children: Alice Dean and Minnie, living; and Maggie, Charles N. and James, who died in infancy. His parents, Newton and Amelia (Bowen) Evans, were born in Putnam County, Ind., and were reared and married in their native State. They removed to the State of Arkansas about 1836, and settled on land near what is now Osceola, where the father cleared about eighty acres of land, and made many other valuable improvements. After selling this land they purchased other property near Elmot, which they also improved, but meeting with heavy losses by fire, they soon moved back to near Osceola, where Mr. Evans passed from life in 1870. His wife's death had occurred in 1854.

J. E. Felts, a physician of Osceola, was born in East Tennessee, in 1817, being the third in a family of four children born to Tilman and Rebecca (Ellis) Felts. The father was a carpenter by trade, and also followed farming. The paternal grandfather was a native of Germany, and came to this country before its independence, serving seven years during the Revolutionary War. He died at an old age in Sussex County, Va. Tilman Felts was a pioneer settler of Kentucky, locating in Warren County, near Bowling Green, where he remained till 1836, and then removed to Jackson's purchase, Hickman County, making it his home till 1856. Then he came to Arkansas to live with our subject. He died in Mississippi County, in 1857, at the age of eighty-four. Young Felts spent his youth in Kentucky, remaining at home till eighteen years of age, when he moved to Hickman County, and began farming. In 1839 he married Miss Eliza Pickett, a native of Tennessee, after which he entered upon the study of medicine, under Dr. J. A. Wording, at Columbus. He studied and practiced with this doctor for three years, and then began practicing for himself in the same place, where he remained till 1855, when he came to Arkansas, and located at Mill Bayou, in this county. Resuming farming on rented land, he also followed the practice of his profession till 1868, when he moved to Osceola, where he has since made his home, enjoying an extensive prac-

tice till 1875, when failing health caused him to practically retire. Dr. Felts has always been active in the political affairs of Mississippi County. In 1878 he was elected county judge, and served for two years; also acting as deputy clerk in 1881 and deputy sheriff from 1883 to 1886. He has seen many changes in these years, and has taken part in most of those that promised to promote the welfare of this section. He had two sons who served in the Confederate army: David C., who was a member of Capt. E. H. Fletcher's company, and William T., who was a member of Capt. Grider's company. David was taken prisoner, and died at Nashville in 1862. William served till the close. To the union of Dr. and Mrs. Felts, who have been married now nearly fifty-one years, were born the following children: David C., Sarah Jane and William T., all deceased; Martha C., wife of H. M. Pope, residing at Nodena; Mary E., wife of John Pierce, living at Caruthersville; John E., deceased, and Daniel H., married, and residing in Dunklin County, Mo. Dr. and Mrs. Felts are members of the Baptist Church of Osceola. Dr. Felts belongs to Osceola Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., and Osceola Chapter No. 57. He has held nearly all the offices in both lodge and chapter. He is enjoying the autumn days in the declining years of an active and well-spent life among the friends whom he has served so long, esteemed and respected by all.

Daniel Lee Ferguson was born near Pulaski, Giles County, Tenn., September 30, 1832. His family was an old North Carolina family of Scotch origin. His father, Edmond Ferguson, moved from Wilkes County, N. C., to Giles County, Tenn., in 1824, where he soon afterward married Mary Sheron, who was also of a North Carolina family, and of English descent. They both died in 1840, leaving a family of seven children. Daniel Lee was the fourth child, and only eight years of age when his parents died, and from that early age he has fought his way unaided through the world. He is a fine representative of the self-made men of our times. In September, 1852, he married Mary T. Combs, of Pulaski, Tenn. She was the daughter of James Combs, attorney at law, and granddaughter of Capt. Charles Buford, a noted

... his home in ...
... moved to ...
... followed the practice of his profession in ...
... Kentucky farming on rented land, he ...
... located at Mill Grove in ...
... where he remained till 1855 when he came ...
... and then began practicing for himself in the same ...
... with this doctor for three years ...
... Dr. J. A. Worthington, of Columbus. He stud- ...
... entered upon the study of medicine, ...
... a native of Tennessee, ...
... began farming in 1830 he ...
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... years ago when he moved to ...
... his youth in Kentucky, remaining at home ...
... at the age of eighty four, Young ...
... died in ...
... the same ...
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... his name ...
... and then removed to Jackson ...
... where he re- ...
... his father's ...
... was a pioneer settler of Kentucky, located in West ...
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... is an ...

man of his day and time. A month after their marriage the young couple moved to Tunica County, Miss., which at that time was an almost unbroken wilderness. Mr. Ferguson there began his career as a cotton planter, which business he has successfully followed ever since. In 1869, on account of his wife's failing health, he moved to Memphis, Tenn., where he went into business as a cotton factor and commission merchant, in the firm of Ferguson & Hampson. At the same time he kept up his business as a cotton planter. In December, 1875, his wife died of consumption. Two children were born of this marriage, both of whom died in their early infancy. In January, 1877, he married again, his second wife being Mary Alcy (Carleton), widow of Benjamin R. Norris. Her ancestry on the Carleton side belonged to an old Virginia family of English descent. Her father was a prominent physician of North Mississippi before the war. On her mother's side she is connected with the Orrs, Grays and Alexanders, fine old Scotch-Irish families of Mecklenburg County, N. C., and Mississippi. She had one child by her first marriage, Pearl Eglantine Norris, who died soon after her father, in 1874. One child has blessed this second marriage, a daughter, Alcyone Carleton Ferguson, who is now a bright little girl, eleven years of age. In 1877 Mr. Ferguson became interested in the Nodena plantation, in Mississippi County, Ark., which was then in litigation, and when it was sold by the supreme court of the State, in 1879, he bought it for himself and his partner, Mr. Hampson. Immediately thereafter he was plunged into a long and expensive lawsuit, which lasted nearly ten years, and seriously crippled him financially. But in the end he gained the lawsuit, after carrying it through all the courts of both Tennessee and Arkansas. His family have made Nodena their home since 1879. He found he could not give his business in Memphis the attention it required, and in 1884 closed up his affairs there entirely, and concentrated all his energies at Nodena. He is one of the largest cotton planters on the Mississippi River above Memphis. A view of his broad fields, white with the open cotton, in the autumn, is a sight

worthy of admiration. For thirty-seven years the steamers that float on the bosom of the mighty Mississippi have carried his cotton bales to the markets of the world. His plantation, with the rich alluvial lands surrounding it, is interesting from another point of view than its cotton fields. That pre-historic and once mighty race, "The Mound Builders," had an abiding place here, in the centuries long gone by, as is evidenced by the mounds they have left behind them. Mighty oaks crown the summits of these mounds, and speak in silent whispers of the watch they have for centuries kept over them. Races come and go, and these mounds still stand, the monuments of a forgotten people. Mrs. Ferguson is an enthusiastic mound explorer, and has quite a collection of the vessels and implements of those pre-historic people. She hopes to be able, through her explorations, to throw some light upon the habits and customs of that early race. It is with regret that we leave Mr. Ferguson and his interesting plantation, with the mounds and their buried histories, the cotton fields that will help to clothe the people of the world, and the majestic river as it sweeps onward in its resistless course to the sea. Mr. Ferguson seems to belong to such surroundings. A man of magnificent stature and noble bearing, in his broad bosom there beats a heart that is large enough to sympathize with the sufferings of all humanity. Not one of the human family ever turned from his door hungry, or cold from nakedness. He is always ready to lend a listening ear to the woes of the afflicted and needy, and his purse is always open to the wants of the poor. It can truly be said of him, "He is one of Nature's noblemen."

Elliot H. Fletcher (deceased) was a native of Charlottesville, Va., born in the year 1805, and was the fifth child born to the second marriage of Thomas Clark and Susan (Jouette) Fletcher. These families trace their genealogy back to colonial times, and took an active and important part in the early history of Virginia. One of the ancestors on the mother's side, John Jouette, is remembered for his timely warning to the Virginia legislature and to Gov. Jefferson, of Gen. Tarleton's purpose to surprise and capture them. They

made their escape, and Mr. Jouette was presented with a handsome sword. At the present time there are a number of prominent artists descended from this family. Until fourteen years of age Elliot H. Fletcher spent his time in his native State, attended a private school, and clerked in his brother's store. At that age he went to Tennessee to live with an elder brother, Thomas H. Fletcher, one of the most celebrated lawyers in the annals of that State, and whose literary and legal attainments and achievements have often been mentioned in the literature of the Southwest. There he began a thorough course of study under his brother's advice, and his intimate association with this most eminent man of Tennessee, who then resided in Nashville, gave him means of improvement which supplied the lack of a regular collegiate education. When he arrived at man's estate, he was appointed aid-de-camp to Gen. William H. Carroll. At about the age of twenty he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Fayetteville, under the firm title of Fletcher & Carr. This firm did an extensive business, and bought and sold cotton in large quantities. At the age of twenty-six he was united in marriage with Miss Frances Hickman, of Fayetteville. This lady was a great-granddaughter of Gen. Thomas Eaton, of North Carolina, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary War, who married Miss Anna Bland, the sister of Frances Bland, who was the mother of the celebrated John Randolph, of Roanoke. Miss Hickman's grandfather was Col. Guilford Dudley, who commanded a regiment of Continental troops under Washington, and who distinguished himself as a brave and gallant officer. About 1836 Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher came to Crittenden County, Ark., and he held some office in the Real Estate Bank of Arkansas. In 1840 he moved to Mississippi County, Ark., where he bought a small farm on Mill Bayou, afterward known as Fletcher's Landing. At that time the immense tract of country embraced within the limits of Mississippi County extended as far west as the St. Francis River, and had a population of about 900 souls. All were living in plain huts, very little superior to those of the Indians among whom these white people resided. Such were the surround-

ings of Col. Elliot H. Fletcher and his fine and accomplished wife. They took up their residence in their log cabin on the banks of the Mississippi River, and there began a hand-to-hand struggle for existence, against obstacles before which a less brave and determined man would have failed. For many years the encroachments of the "Father of Waters," by overflows and caving banks, brought him to the verge of ruin. But as time passed he gradually leveed-in his own river front, and thus having overcome his greatest enemy, the high water, he extended and developed his farm until he found himself in easy and independent circumstances. Col. Fletcher's noble bearing and pleasing manners, together with his evident talent for business, soon attracted the attention of the people of the county, and in 1846 he was induced to become a candidate to represent the county in the legislature. He was elected, and served his county and State with distinguished ability, taking rank at once with the foremost men of the State. He was re-elected in 1848, and again in 1850, at which session he was the chief member in organizing the public levee system of the State. In the meantime his judicious management of his private affairs, and his investment in lands, had made him independent, financially, and although his talents for political employment were known and recognized throughout the State, the fact of his being a devoted Whig amounted to political disfranchisement, for the Democratic party then, as now, reigned supreme in the State. Being a lawyer, though never having engaged in the practice, he was urged to accept the office of circuit judge, but declined, although he would have been promptly elected had he been willing to serve. His three terms in the legislature ended his political career, though to this day, among those who still survive and who knew him, the mention of his name will start many an old man to speaking of his grandeur of manner and appearance, his nobility of soul, and the marvelous magnetism about him. Col. Fletcher was an ardent sympathizer with the South, and when the war began he equipped a company known as "The Fletcher Rifles," at his own expense. This company was commanded by

his eldest son, Elliot H. Fletcher, a youth scarcely twenty-one years of age, and his only other son, Thomas, a mere boy of fifteen, became sergeant in the company. This company was attached to the Third Confederate regiment, commanded by Col. Marmaduke, in Hindman's legion, and after the hardships of a campaign, it was present at the battle of Shiloh, in which great battle Capt. Fletcher and his brother Thomas were killed. Capt. Fletcher was in the act of waving his sword and leading his men, when he was informed that his brother had just been killed. In another moment he fell dead, pierced with a bullet, and both were buried in the trenches opened for the reception of the dead heroes who wore the blue and the gray.

Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day,
Tears and prayers for the Blue,
Prayers and tears for the Gray.

After learning of the death of his boys, Col. Fletcher was seized with a settled melancholy, and was rarely known to smile or take interest in passing events. He was afterward visited by both Federal and Confederate officers, and it is but simple justice to say that the Federal officers, even in the midst of the war, treated him with the greatest respect and kindness, especially those on the gun-boats. On one occasion a Federal cavalry command passed by his house, and a young officer, the surgeon of the regiment, stopped and asked if he was Col. Fletcher; on being answered in the affirmative, the officer replied that his name was Fletcher also. A little investigation proved that he was a nephew, a son of his brother. After a touching interview they bade each other adieu, never to meet again. Such was the respect inspired by Col. Fletcher that it often happened that, while Confederate officers would be in the house, Federal gun-boats would land, officers come ashore and be entertained under the Colonel's roof, with the full knowledge that there were Confederate officers in another room. The close of the war found him prostrated in mind and body, and his fortune swept away, but retaining the devoted friendship of every one who knew him. His last days were

passed in comparative peace and comfort. It quite often happened that boats would land and passengers come ashore to visit him. He died July 2, 1867. A very beautiful and touching sketch of his life and character was written and published by Albert Pike. His estimable wife survived him many years and died February 29, 1884. They left three daughters: Anna, wife of John W. Williams, now residing near Elmot; Frances (or Fannie), unmarried, and Susan, wife of H. M. McVeigh, a lawyer of Osceola (whose sketch may be seen in another part of this volume). Col. Fletcher possessed talents and accomplishments that would have given him a national and enduring reputation, had he lived in, or near, any of the great centers of population. But his isolated situation and the fact of his being a Whig in politics, precluded him from high official positions or achieving a reputation much extended beyond the limits of his own State. He was in person tall and commanding, very dark hair, dark complexion and his eyes, deep set behind heavy eyebrows, were keen and piercing. His manners were gracious, deferential and easy, and he had the happy faculty of making the poorest and humblest feel the dignity of being men, and they consequently revered and respected him. He was the counselor and legal adviser of all in trouble in regard to the title of their lands, and in early times his house would be thronged with pioneers and backwoodsmen, seeking legal advice in this matter, and not a cent of compensation would he receive. Fletcher township, in Mississippi County, is the only public memorial now remaining of this truly great and good man.

John W. Fonville, whose name is a synonym of activity and enterprise, was born in Marshall County, Tenn., in 1848, and is the youngest of a family of three children born to Jury and Frances (Smith) Fonville, of that State. The father died the year after John W. was born, and the widowed mother again married five years afterward, her husband being John J. Hazlewood, a well-known resident of that section. Mr. Fonville's educational facilities were somewhat limited in his youth; he succeeded, however, in obtaining a fair amount of learning at the schools of Tennessee.

and was in a position to cope with the world when starting in life for himself. In 1862 the family moved to Mississippi County, Ark., where the step-father was engaged by Mr. John McGavock as overseer for his extensive plantation. In this capacity he remained two years, and then moved about five miles west of the river to Shawnee Village, where he purchased 160 acres of timber land and immediately began to improve it. He cleared about thirty acres and made a good farm, living here until his death in 1873; he was followed by his wife in 1877. John W. remained with them until he had attained his majority, and then commenced farming for himself on rented land. After three years of labor, he purchased 160 acres of wild land on the river near Shawnee Village, and on this he made a great many improvements; and cleared about forty acres. He then sold out to good advantage and bought 160 acres where he now resides, the land being some of the finest in that section. He has cleared some 100 acres, and promises to soon have the entire lot under cultivation, which, with five good dwellings, an excellent barn and all the necessary adjuncts, will make one of the finest farms in Mississippi County. Mr. Fonville was married in 1871, to Miss Barbara Simpson of Georgia, who moved to this State with her parents. This lady died in 1883, leaving two children: Drew and Minnie O. In 1883, he was again married, his second wife being Miss Frances Smith, and this union gave them one child, Ladus, who died at the age of four years. Mr. Fonville is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to Pecan Point Lodge, in which he holds the office of S. D. He owns a large number of horses, cattle and hogs, and is said to be one of the best judges of cattle in that section.

R. W. Friend. The life-record of him whose name here appears has been one of more than usual interest, and his career has been of such benefit and influence to the people, not only of Mississippi County, but throughout the State, that a sketch of his life will be of more than passing interest; which, though brief, will convey something of an idea of his usefulness in different walks of life. He is the proprietor of Pecan

Point, one of the largest, richest and also best-kept plantations along the river from Memphis, Tenn., to Cairo, Ill., and although he has been the owner of the property only a few years he has by his tact, skill and energy converted it from almost a wilderness into well-tilled fields of cotton and corn. Shortly after the close of the war he settled a few miles below his present place in the State of Tennessee, where by close economy and industry he became in a few years the owner of 160 acres of land. This land he sold in 1872, and purchased in one body 2,000 acres of his present estate, which now amounts to nearly 4,000 acres, a large portion of which is under cultivation, extending about a mile along the river and several miles inland. All the land is well fenced and laid off in well cultivated fields of cotton, of which material Mr. Friend ships 1,000 bales annually. The village of Pecan Point, which he founded and owns, consists of one store, one blacksmith-shop, one saw-mill, a grist-mill, a cotton-gin, four churches (two of which, the Methodist and Presbyterian, are attended by the white residents, and the other two by the colored population) and two schools, the white school having an attendance of twenty pupils and the colored school an attendance of 100 pupils. There are also about forty dwelling houses, all the property of Mr. Friend, with the exception of one dwelling-house, which belongs to his son-in-law, A. M. King, who is the able assistant and business manager of the mercantile establishment at Pecan Point. He is a gentleman well qualified by education and experience for the responsible position he is now filling. Mr. Friend's assistants, servants and tenantry comprise a population of nearly 1,000 people, and he also owns a large estate of rich bottom-land, comprising 3,000 acres in Phillips County, near Helena, which is under the supervision of his brother, E. B. Friend. Mr. Friend is one of the few men in this section who realizes the importance of using the best tools and the latest improved machinery on his plantation, and, as one of his men tersely puts it, "He uses nothing but the best, either in tools, mules or niggers," and the results have shown his judgment to be sound. In personal appearance he is prepossess-

ing and in disposition is genial and liberal, distributing his wealth with an unstinted hand wherever it is essential to the pleasure or welfare of himself and family or those around him, and as a result he commands the respect and liking of all with whom he comes in contact. He is a native of Missouri, having been born near Jefferson City in 1839, but was taken shortly after his birth by his father, F. C. Friend, to Bolivar, Mo., where he grew to manhood; and here his early scholastic advantages were enjoyed, though only such as the common schools of that day afforded. By his own individual efforts, and at the expense of diligent study and hard practical experience, he has attained his present enviable position. When the war broke out his sympathies were naturally with the South, and in 1861, in company with his two brothers, Edward and Daniel, and his father, he entered the Confederate service under Sterling Price, and was on active duty until 1864, when he was captured at La Mine River, his brother Daniel being killed a short time afterward on Price's last raid into Missouri. Mr. Friend was taken to Alton, Ill., where he was held a prisoner, being afterward released on taking the oath of allegiance. He resided for some time in Edwardsville, Ill., and afterward went as far north as Ottumwa, Iowa, at which place he made his home for about six months, then returned to Missouri. In 1868 he settled in Tennessee, nearly opposite where he now lives, but in 1872 came to his present plantation, as above stated. His residence is by far the finest and most substantial in the county, and is built in the shape of a T, having a frontage of fifty feet. It is painted white, is two stories in height, with porches above and below, and covers an area of 5,000 square feet. It commands a beautiful view of the river, situated as it is on a bold point of land and only 100 yards distant, and can be plainly seen from steamers as they round the bend from the north, ten or twelve miles distant, or from Island No. 36, many miles below. The lawn surrounding this ideal home is several acres in extent, and is dotted over with lovely forest trees of elm, oak, cottonwood, sycamore, pecan, magnolia, etc.; while back of the house is a fine apple or-

chard, and near by is the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. King, which is the second best house in the county, covering an area of 4,000 square feet. All the buildings in the town are painted white, and present a lovely picture from the river. In 1860 Mr. Friend was married near Bolivar, Mo., to Miss Nancy Payne, who died in 1866, leaving two children: Miss Virginia, who is a graduate of St. Vincent Academy, at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and is now at home, and Emma, who was educated in the same school and is now the wife of A. M. King, and the mother of three children. Mr. Friend married his present wife in Tennessee, her maiden name being Miss Melissa Carr, of Shelby County, Tenn., and a daughter of G. L. Carr. Their union has been blessed in the birth of three children: Miss Nettie, just returned from McMinnville, Tenn., where she had been attending school; Charley, a lad in his teens, whom Mr. Friend expects to give a thorough collegiate education, and Roberta, a little girl at home. The family attend the Methodist Church, and Mr. Friend is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities, having joined the latter organization in 1866.

Edwin R. Freeman, whose success as a farmer is proverbial, was born in the State of Tennessee, in 1831, and is a son of James A. Freeman, of North Carolina, who was one of the pioneers of Tennessee, and was known as having built the first chimney in what is now Dyersville. After submitting to the dangers and hardships of an early settler's life, the elder Freeman moved to Arkansas in 1849, but the following year returned to Tennessee, where he died in 1850. On September 15, 1851, Edwin R., in company with his brother James and sister Annie, moved to Mississippi County, Ark., and settled in Chickasawba Township, where they bought and entered some 247 acres of unimproved land. They immediately began to cultivate the soil, and make a great many improvements, and also started in the business of raising hogs. In 1854, they had a drove of 350 hogs, and from that period began to farm and raise stock on an extensive scale; they also helped to erect the first corn-mill put up in this township. In 1857, Edwin R. was married to Miss Matilda

Hutchins, a daughter of one of the old settlers of Mississippi County, but lost his wife in 1860. Two children were born to this marriage: Susan Ann (deceased), and Thomas, who is married and residing in this county. Mr. Freeman contracted a second marriage, in 1861, with Miss Allina Hutchins, a sister of his first wife, and to this union were born five children: Nixon, married and living in Missouri; Edwin R., Jr.; Martha Jane, wife of Harry Springer, living in Missouri; Charlie and Alice. In 1862, Mr. Freeman enlisted in the Confederate army, and was assigned to duty on the Arkansas River. He was engaged in many sharp skirmishes, but no regular battles, as his duty was principally scouting, in which he was an adept. He returned home about the time of the surrender, and as the war had stripped him of everything he possessed, he was compelled to begin life anew. He commenced farming, and with the aid of a determined will soon placed himself in an independent position again, and now owns about seventy-one acres of fine land, all under cultivation, having given his children about as much more. Mr. Freeman brought the first cotton seed that was ever planted in this county, and after raising that plant upon a small tract of land in 1852, it became a nine days' wonder to the neighboring farmers. In 1859 he brought 100 bushels of cotton seed from Tennessee, and distributed it among the farmers of that vicinity, and the cotton now grown upon the land averages a bale to the acre. Judge Daniels, a brother-in-law of Mr. Freeman, erected the first cotton-gin in Mississippi County, and his brother James was one of the projectors of the Barfield road in 1853.

Mrs. A. A. Gabel. There are in every community some persons who, on account of their industry, and practical management of the affairs which fall to their lot, deserve special credit; and such is Mrs. Gabel. She is the relict of C. C. Gabel, and the daughter of David and Lucinda (Myers) Metzger, the parents being natives of the "Buckeye State." About 1838, they removed to Mississippi County, Ark., settling about four miles below Barfield, and in 1853, when the State built the levee through this county, Mr. Metzger

had a contract on the work, which he held until the work was finished. He then purchased 480 acres of land in Hickman Township, the property being in a wild state, and after taking possession he erected a building, cleared 160 acres of land, and put the property in excellent shape. To the superior natural abilities possessed by Mr. Metzger were added the wisdom and experience of a useful and well-spent life; and there was a geniality, honesty of purpose, and broad hospitality about him that attracted and fascinated. His death, which occurred in 1881, was deeply lamented by his friends and neighbors, whose hospitality they had partaken of times without number. His wife died in 1868. Mrs. Gabel was married in 1870, and has always made her home on the farm where she is now residing, which place was settled and cleared by her father. She has two children: Alexander C. and Fannie E. Her brother, William Metzger, the only living son of David Metzger, also occupies a part of the old homestead, his home adjoining his sister's. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Elvira Branch, a native of the county, and to them have been born an interesting little family of three children: David, Eleanor Jane and John Noah.

Charles H. Gaylord, druggist, owes his nativity to Michigan, having been born in Detroit in 1838, and of the family of seven children born to his parents, Henry C. and Harriet (Parshall) Gaylord, he was the eldest. The father was originally employed on the lake steamboats. He died in 1854. The mother is still living, and is a resident of Detroit. Mr. Gaylord has in his possession a commission given to his great great-grandfather from the British Government, appointing him lieutenant in the French and Indian Wars, dated 1753. His ancestors, on the paternal side, were originally from Connecticut, and those on the mother's side were originally from New York, and trace their descent back to Roger Williams. Charles H. Gaylord attended the public schools of Detroit until sixteen years of age, and was two years in the telegraph business, first as messenger-boy, and then as copyist. Later he learned the trade of pattern-maker, which he continued until he commenced

his commercial career, in 1865. He then came to Osceola, Ark., where he engaged in general merchandising until 1883, after which he embarked in the drug business, and is at present one of the most reliable and well-established druggists and pharmacists in Osceola. He was married in 1879 to Miss Clara L. Miller, a native of Georgia, and daughter of Dr. B. F. Miller, who moved to Missouri, and there passed his last days. Mrs. Gaylord died in January, 1884, and left one child, Charles H., Jr. Mr. Gaylord is quite active, politically, and in 1888 was elected county treasurer, being the present incumbent of that office. He is also very active in educational matters. Mr. Gaylord is a Royal Arch Mason, and at present is secretary of Chapter No. 57. He has held all the offices in the Blue Lodge except Master. He is also a member of Hugh De Payen Commandery No. 1, K. T., of Little Rock; is secretary of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and reporter of the K. of H. of Osceola, Ark. Aside from his practical education in the public schools of Detroit, Mr. Gaylord took a two-years' course in the literary department of Gregory's Commercial College of that place.

John B. Gilles. From the biography of every man there may be gleaned some lessons of genuine worth; for here we discover the secret of success or failure. In the history of John B. Gilles, one of Mississippi County's active and progressive planters, is found much to commend. He was born in Dyer County, Tenn., in 1854, being the youngest of twelve children born to William Allen and Sallie (Boone) Gilles, who were also Tennesseans, the former a farmer and blacksmith by occupation, and a mail route agent. He died in 1855, followed by his wife in 1860. John B. Gilles spent his youth on a farm, and at the time of his mother's death removed to Woodruff County, Ark., where he remained five years, then went back to Tennessee. In 1873 he returned to Arkansas and located in Mississippi County, in Chickasawba Township, where he engaged in farming on the old Cook plantation. In 1879 his marriage with Miss Josephine Thompson was consummated, and he soon after purchased 160 acres of wild land four miles southeast of Blythesville, which he be-

gan immediately to improve, and now has twenty-three acres under cultivation; has erected good buildings, and has a good orchard of choice varieties of fruits. Mrs. Gilles is a native of Mississippi County, and is a daughter of James Olliver Thompson, a very early resident of that county. She and Mr. Gilles are the parents of three children: Carrie R., Samuel Jones and one unnamed.

T. F. Glasgow. There is in the development of every successful life a principle which is a lesson to every man following in its footsteps—a lesson leading to higher and more honorable position than the ordinary. Let a man be industriously ambitious, and honorable in his ambitions, and he will rise whether having the prestige of family or the obscurity of poverty. We are led to these reflections by a study of the life of the subject of this sketch, Mr. T. F. Glasgow, who was born in Atlanta, Ga., in 1856. His father, A. J. Glasgow, left the State of Georgia, just prior to Gen. Sherman's invasion in 1863, and went to the eastern part of Texas, near Mt. Vernon, where he died shortly afterward, leaving his wife with a family of three children. T. F. Glasgow was the eldest of these children, and was about eight years of age at the time of his father's death. His mother was married again, and moved to Lake County, West Tenn., where she died in 1869. The little brother then died, and T. F. and his sister Mina, were the only ones left. At the age of twelve years the former hired out, worked a year, and when in his thirteenth year took a farm on shares, hired three boys and raised about 4,000 bushels of corn. The next year he rented land, raising a crop, and this he continued the following year, making enough money to send his sister to school at Memphis. She was married at the age of fifteen to Mr. G. W. Marr, Jr., and is now living in the northern part of the Lone Star State. In 1873 Mr. Glasgow accepted a position with Capt. Nall, who was then running a steam ferry at Point Pleasant, and acted as pilot and collector until in June, 1874. He then came to Mississippi County, Ark., and engaged with Mr. J. W. Williams, with whom he remained about eighteen

months, after which he took a trip to Texas to visit his sister. He remained with her about eighteen months, and then received a letter from Mr. Williams requesting him to return, which he did in about 1876, and remained with that gentleman as overseer until 1882. One year later he rented about 100 acres of land from the above mentioned gentleman, and worked at agricultural pursuits for one year, after which he went to Pecan Point, where he worked for R. W. Friend until July 1, 1884. In 1886 he rented a farm of W. P. Hale, just west of Osceola, where he has continued since, and is now in partnership with Mr. N. L. Avery, under the firm name of Glasgow & Avery. They have over 500 acres of cotton, and Mr. Glasgow has some of the best crops in the county, having picked ten acres of cotton that averaged one and a fourth bales to the acre. They employ from forty to 150 hands, and have about 100 people on the place the principal part of the time. The firm has recently bought 825 acres of land on Sandy Bayou, of which they expect to open up 100 acres this fall. Mr. Glasgow has onions as large as breakfast plates, and has shipped 400 barrels of potatoes from six acres of land, leaving fully one-third of them for the hands. He was married on the 20th of May, 1888, to Miss Gertrude Ashburn, a native of Mississippi County, and the daughter of George Ashburn who came to Mississippi County, Ark., with his father when a boy (1829). Mr. Glasgow is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 27, Osceola.

J. P. Goodin, a well-known and popular young citizen of Golden Lake, was born in Fulton County, Ky., in 1860, and is the eldest of two children born to Ephraim and Elizabeth Goodin. The father was a native of Kentucky, and was for a long time owner of the celebrated Nowlin farm in that State, and also a breeder of fine stock, his reputation for thoroughbred horses becoming known to turf-goers from Maine to California. He died in 1868; his widow still survives him, and is a resident of Dallas, Texas. J. P. Goodin was reared on the parental farm in Kentucky, and upon reaching his eighteenth year removed to Tennessee, where he remained two years. He then went to Texas, but

not finding the advantages and prospects as bright as he anticipated, he remained only a few months and retraced his steps northward. On reaching the State of Arkansas he stopped in Mississippi County, and finding the climate and people suitable to his tastes he determined to locate at that place, where he immediately engaged in overseeing. In 1887 he bought a tract of 160 acres of land on Tyronza Bayou, which was all wild, but he has now cleared and put four acres under cultivation, all the result of his own industry, besides acting as foreman of the tramway for Mr. Lee Wilson. His brother, J. E. Goodin, is also employed by Mr. Wilson, and Mississippi County certainly has no more energetic and industrious young men than these two. They are slowly but surely paving the way to future wealth, and before the hand of time has passed over many years, these two brothers will be among the leading men of Mississippi County.

Alexander Goodrich, merchant and postmaster. Osceola. The public services of Mr. Goodrich, during his residence in the county, have been characterized by a noticeable devotion to the welfare of this county, and his ability and fidelity in all positions of trust have made a lasting impression upon the sphere of public duty. For many years his name has not only been connected with the official affairs of the county, but he has also become prominent as a much esteemed citizen and a successful business man. His birth occurred in White County, Ill., November 2, 1838, and he pursued the arduous duties of the farm and attended the public schools of Illinois until twenty years of age. Afterward he worked in a saw-mill owned by his father, for two years, and then, in 1862, abandoned all work to enlist in Company K. Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, United States Army. He went to Memphis, Tenn., in May, 1863, was ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Vicksburg, and was there through the siege of that city. On July 5, the day after the surrender of that city. Mr. Goodrich went on the campaign to Jackson, Miss., and on the fall of that city, he returned to Vicksburg, but immediately left for Natchez and New Orleans. Late in September, 1863, he went

on a campaign to Southwest Louisiana, and in December of the same year was ordered to report to the adjutant-general of Illinois, being then assigned to recruiting duty. In April, 1864, Mr. Goodrich joined his regiment in Louisiana, and in November of the same year, marched to White River, Ark. In January of the following year, he was ordered to Helena, Ark., where the regiment remained until ordered home. He was mustered out in July, 1865. In 1866 he returned to Helena, Ark., where he remained two years engaged in the planting business, and then came to Osceola, where he commenced mercantile pursuits. He served the city seven years as its mayor, four years as postmaster, and represented Missouri County in the State Republican conventions of 1884 and 1888. He was married on the 8th of May, 1872, to Miss Marjory McDonald Conway, of Scotland, and six children were born to this union: Margaret L., who died at the age of two years; Leon A., born September 15, 1875; Mary E., born May 10, 1878; Abaishai D., born December 29, 1879; Charles C., born August 23, 1882, and James M., born June 13, 1884. Mr. Goodrich, aside from his stock of general merchandise, carries a stock of furniture, also undertaking supplies, and is engaged in planting, also in buying and shipping cotton. He received his commission as postmaster at Osceola about May 1, and is now filling that position for the second time. He is a member of the K. of H., Monroe Lodge No. 2167, at Osceola, and represented this lodge at the meeting of the Grand Lodge at Hot Springs, in September, 1888. He is at present presiding officer of the lodge. He takes a decided interest in educational matters, and has held the position of director for a number of terms. He was the seventh of ten children born to Abaishai and Margaret (Smith) Goodrich, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother a native of Scotland. The former was a successful tiller of the soil in Illinois, and died in that State in 1865. He was a descendant of William Goodrich, who came to America in about 1840, and the subject of this sketch is of the seventh generation. The great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The mother died in 1871.

Charles Goodrich, jeweler, of Osceola, Ark., was born in Carroll County, Ill., in 1848, and was the eldest in a family of eight children born to Joseph and Louisa (Derouse) Goodrich, natives of Missouri and Illinois, respectively. The father follows the occupation of farming, and is at present residing in Iowa. Charles spent his youth in Iowa, till about fifteen years of age, when he attended the public schools, later going to Carroll County, Ill., when he soon engaged with a jeweler and watch-maker to learn that trade in Galena. He remained at Galena four years, and during that time completed his trade; subsequently removed to Iowa, where he worked at this calling in various localities till 1863. Returning to Illinois he enlisted in Company C, Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and was assigned to duty with Sherman, being wounded at the battle of Fort McAlister. He was in the hospital at Savannah, and at Beaufort, S. C., till June, 1865; then went to Washington City, and participated in the grand review, June 15, 1865, receiving his discharge at Louisville, Ky., in October, same year. Soon after he again visited Iowa, working at his trade, and shortly after went to Canada, where he worked in Montreal for a time. He later became located at Chester, Ill., remaining there till the fall of 1868, when he returned to Iowa, and was married at Red Oak Junction, in the fall of 1868. Then he went to Missouri, settling at Bethany, Harrison County, for two years; thence to Savanna, Ill., remaining till the fall of 1871, and then to Sedalia, Mo., for one year. Going back to Chester, Ill., he stopped about one year, and then lived at Cairo for three years, moving finally to Gayoso, Mo. Here he engaged in business for himself. One year after he became a citizen of New Madrid, continuing there till 1879. At this time his wife died. There had been six children born to this union, of whom three had preceded their mother to their heavenly rest: Maud died while at school at Bardstown, Ky., at the age of sixteen years; Lester died in Illinois; Frederick died in Osceola, in 1888, at the age of ten years; Birtell died in 1872 at about three years of age; Eugene died at the age of fourteen months, in 1872; Mabel died in Osceola at four

years of age, in 1882. After his wife's death in 1879, Mr. Goodrich engaged in the sewing machine business in Pemiscot and New Madrid Counties, Mo., and Mississippi County, Ark., following this business for three years. In 1881 he married Cornelia Dowd, a native of Illinois, soon after which he settled in Osceola, where he has continued in business ever since. He commenced his career here in the sewing machine business, but after a year started a jewelry store, principally repairing. From year to year he has been increasing his stock which is now very complete, and he enjoys a good trade. He carries a stock of about \$3,000, comprising jewelry, watches, clocks and sewing machines. To his second marriage three children were born: Lena, Lillian and Charley. Mr. Goodrich is a member of Samaritan Lodge, A. O. U. W., of Osceola. His first wife was Mattie E. Conquest, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Richard Conquest, who was an officer in the Mexican War, and quite a traveler. In the Civil War he was a lieutenant in the Second Colorado Cavalry. He died at Hastings, Neb., in 1887.

Laurence W. Goshorn, a successful and popular farmer of Canadian Township, is the second child of a family of seven children born to Russell B. and Kittie (Ward) Goshorn, of Ohio and Tennessee, respectively, and was born in Mississippi County, Ark., June 17, 1857. His grandfather was an eminent physician and druggist of Cincinnati in the earlier days, and died in 1872, at the mature age of ninety-two years; and his father, Russell B., was one of the first physicians who settled in Mississippi County, having commenced to practice medicine in Osceola in 1846, where he was very successful. The elder Goshorn bought considerable land in Chickasawba, where he lived for some time and then moved to the river at Bartfield. From there he went to Hale's Point, Tenn., and January 1, 1869, transferred his home to Dyersburg in the same State. In 1875 he returned to Mississippi County, Ark., settling at Hickman's Bend, and from there moved to Missouri, where he remained one year. He made a short visit to Arkansas again, and in November, 1878, went to

Florida, where he died at Live Oak, December 31, 1881. Laurence remained at home with his parents until the year 1874, and then moved with his uncle, William W. Ward, to Mississippi County, where he has since resided. In 1881 he bought eighty acres of land, and commenced cultivating a farm. On January 8, 1882, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Wetsel, a granddaughter of "Cedar" James Williams, a celebrated character and pioneer of that county, but in the same year Mr. Goshorn lost his wife. He is principally engaged on his farm, but is interested to some extent in land and timber speculation, in which direction he is well known for his shrewdness and good business ability. Mr. Goshorn does not take an active part in politics, and is independent in his belief, preferring to see the man who is best fitted to look after the interests of the country occupy the presidential chair than to side with any particular party.

L. W. Gosnell. The life and character of this public-spirited citizen of Mississippi County will bear a much more detailed history and analysis than are presented on this page. Though a young man, he has wielded a remarkable influence, and to-day a review of his career since locating here, without a dollar, rising to a position of worth and affluence, demonstrates him to be an individual above the ordinary. Young Gosnell attended school at Jonesboro, Tenn., until eighteen years of age, always applying himself diligently to his studies. After clerking two years for an uncle he went to Middle Tennessee, and was occupied in work on railroad construction for about two years. In March, 1876, he concluded to seek his fortune farther west, and came to Arkansas, engaging as clerk in the store of Mr. Williams, at Bartfield, for one year, after which he settled in Chickasawba, where he was interested in wielding the ferule for about one year. This occupation not being entirely suited to his tastes, he resumed clerking, being in the employ of J. B. Tisserand, who had established the first permanent store in what is now Blythesville; and after one year spent in discharging the duties of that position, he was admitted as a partner, the firm taking the name of J. B. Tis-

serand & Co. Subsequently it was changed to L. W. Gosnell & Co., under which title it still continues. This house carries a stock of goods valued at \$6,000, and every transaction being thoroughly honest and reliable, the members draw to their establishment a large and lucrative custom. The building in which they are now located was erected in 1876. They also own extensive tracts of land in the county, 900 acres comprising what is known as the Cook farm, one and one-half miles west of Blythesville, 400 of which are under cultivation. This place was the home of the old Indian Chief Chickasawba, who had a hut on one of the mounds there, and where he died many years ago. Besides this tract, they have 400 acres under cultivation in various sections, and last year they shipped 970 bales of cotton. The entire amount of their superior land aggregates about 3,000 acres, Mr. Gosnell owning a half interest and also an interest in another general store. He was married in 1879 to Miss Bettie Hill, an estimable lady, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of J. W. Hill. They have three children: Mervin, Kate and Laura. The pleasant residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gosnell which was erected in 1882, in the village of Blythesville, is a home indeed, and at once a monument and a reward of patient continuance in well-doing, hard toil and sober living. Mrs. Gosnell is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Gosnell ranks as a noticeable illustration of that indomitable push and energy which characterize men of determination and will. His success is unusual, but due largely to his excellent judgment, and strict honesty and upright dealings, and the proud position he now occupies as a representative citizen is a just tribute to his worth.

W. P. Greene, a prominent farmer of Mississippi County, is the fifth in a family of eleven children born to Abraham and Elizabeth (Lathrage) Greene, natives of South Carolina and Georgia, respectively. The father was a well-known and extensive farmer, who died January 15, 1872, the mother surviving him until the year 1882. Mr. Greene was born in Georgia, in the year 1839, and remained in that State until he reached the age of seven years, when he moved to the State of Mis-

issippi, which he made his home until 1882. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Mississippi Infantry, and took part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Port Gibson, was through the siege of Vicksburg, at Chickasaw, and in all the battles through the celebrated campaign in Georgia, with Johnston and later on with Hood. He also took part in the battle at Franklin, Tenn., and finally surrendered in South Carolina, on May 6, 1865, returning to his home in Mississippi, after the war was over. On December 4, 1864, he was married to Miss Anna Ray, of Alabama, and resided with his bride in Mississippi until 1882. He was engaged in government work for three years at Plum Point, and during this time lost his wife and three of their five children. The names of the children are Charles Henry (deceased), John Wesley (deceased), Harvey Calhoun (deceased), Mary Ella, wife of Mr. Andrews, a resident of Mississippi, and Kate Elizabeth, who makes her home with the married sister. On September 5, 1884, Mr. Greene was married a second time, his next wife being Mrs. Bettie Biales, a widow lady of Alabama, and this union has given them one child, a boy named Walter. His present home is a few miles south of Osceola, in Mississippi County, and during his five years' residence in Arkansas, he has never failed to make a good crop. During the summer of 1889, he bought and entered 320 acres of land in the northern part of this county, intending to take possession of it in the fall, and to improve it on an extensive scale. Mr. Greene has been in the best of health during his five years' stay in Mississippi County, and speaks in the highest terms of this section and its productions. In addition to his farms, he owns a small herd of very fine cattle, and a magnificent team, and his present prosperity has sprung from almost nothing, his first start in life finding him comparatively poor. Mrs. Greene has one child by her previous marriage, Lee B., and the entire family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

W. H. Grider, the subject of this sketch, was born in Jackson County, Ark., in the year 1855, and, with the exception of an occasional trip to

Memphis, Tenn., and other river towns, he has spent his life within its borders. His paternal ancestry can be traced back to the landing of the Mayflower on the American coast. The first maternal ancestor of which he has record enrolled his name on the Declaration of Independence. His grand-uncle, Henry Grider, of Kentucky, represented the Bowling Green district in Congress for several terms, and while serving in this capacity won great distinction for his able statesmanship; he was contemporary with Clay, Calhoun, and other eminent men. An uncle, Jesse Grider, served in the Confederate army, and for gallant service on the battle field was promoted to the rank of colonel. Frank Grider, the grandfather, came to Arkansas, about the time it was made a State, with his family, from Bowling Green, Ky., first to Tennessee near Moscow, and thence to Jackson County, Ark. At this time his son, John H. Grider, was but eighteen years of age. The latter married Miss Maria L. Morris, a native of that county, about the year 1846. He settled down to tilling the soil in Jackson County, but afterward moved to Phillips County, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1871, having lived a useful and honorable life. At this time W. H. Grider was attending school in Lebanon, Tenn., and graduated about a year later; and after the death of his mother, who lived until 1875, he made his home with his uncle, Col. Jesse Grider, of Crittenden County, with whom he remained until the latter's death some five years later. During this time he was engaged in studying law with the firm of Adams & Dixon, of Memphis, Tenn., and in 1880 was married to Miss Sue J. McGavock, one of the wealthiest and most refined and cultivated young ladies of Mississippi County, Ark., she being a daughter of John Harding and Georgia (Moore) McGavock. The former (now deceased) was a member of a family of that name who became illustrious in the annals of Virginia, having come from Scotland to this country in the early part of the last century. After his marriage Mr. Grider took charge of the estate and at once identified himself with the more advanced farming and stock raising interests of the county, a position

which he has continued to occupy since that time, and to what extent may be inferred when the fact is mentioned that he now has 1,300 acres of land under cultivation, the most of which was cleared under his supervision. He rents out a large portion. He also owns several thousand acres of land heavily covered with timber, a portion of which he manages each year to bring under the plow, and when reduced yielding at least a bale of cotton to the acre. In addition to conducting his plantation he is also interested in merchandising, having a well stocked store, and operates a cotton-gin and saw-mill, and in his different occupations employs from fifty to 100 men. His residence faces and is about one-half mile from the river. It was built in 1855 and is a building 54x74 feet, two stories in height, with a porch twelve feet wide running the whole length and breadth of the house, and at the time of its erection was considered a marvel of beauty and convenience, as all the timber was hand-sawed and the work well done. It was erected by Mr. McGavock's slaves, of whom he had a great many, and each room was finished in a certain, distinct kind of wood, one being in black walnut, one in sassafras, another in red gum, and one in ash, each room being designated by these names. The house is approached by a handsome undulating lawn, 200 yards in extent, over which are scattered some magnificent forest oaks, elms, walnut, maple and box elder trees, that are thoroughly appreciated by the family. They have also a handsome flower garden near the house, and ornamental shrubbery assists in making their home all that the heart of man could desire, or that a refined and educated taste could wish. With a wife whose womanly graces and virtues are well known, and his two bright little daughters, Georgie and Josephine, Mr. Grider is happy and contented. He is assisted on his plantation by C. L. Moore, who is the maternal uncle of Mrs. Grider. He is a gentleman of fine attainments, being a graduate of the University of Mississippi, and ever since the war has been identified with the interests of Mississippi County, in which he has filled many offices of public trust, such as county and probate judge. He is at present postmaster of Sans Souci, the name of

Mr. Grider's plantation. During the war he did good service for the Confederacy.

William P. Hale. It cannot be expected, in a work of this kind, where but brief biographical sketches of prominent citizens of the county are presented, that a lengthy laudatory article should be written of each one, and yet at times there are met with some who have been so intimately and closely identified with the county, and whose names are so familiar to all, that it is only just to dwell upon what they have done, and the influence of their career on others, not as empty words of praise, but the plain statement of a still plainer truth. Mr. Hale was born in Maury County, Tenn., on the 30th of July, 1839, and is the fourth in a family of eleven children born to Bird S. and Martha Ann (Dyer) Hale. The father died in his fortieth year, and left this large family of small children. In 1855, three years after his death, Mrs. Hale, being desirous of keeping the family together, came to Mississippi County, and settled in Osceola, on the 20th of November. Directly upon their arrival William P. Hale began gathering corn, and the next year rented fifty-four acres, on which he raised a large crop. From this time on, until reaching his majority, he continued to farm on rented land, and succeeded in keeping the family together. When twenty-one years of age (1860) he selected Miss Orlean J. McKinney as his wife. Her father, Judge L. H. McKinney, is an old settler of this county, and one of its most prominent citizens. After his marriage Mr. Hale bought 160 acres of land, but the war breaking out about this time, agricultural pursuits were almost wholly suspended, although they farmed enough to supply the wants of the family. In 1866 Mr. Hale bought 100 acres for \$5,000, with twenty-five acres under cultivation, and here he lived for nine years. He had built a number of cabins, an ice-house, and soon a cotton-gin, which brought him in a large income, in addition to his own crops. He also cleared up all his farm, which is now wholly under cultivation. In 1870 he erected a store building in Osceola, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and thus continued in that place until 1879, when he sold the goods and has since rented the store.

In 1875 he erected a fine residence in Osceola, at a cost of \$4,000, and it is still one of the best residences in the town. One year later Mr. Hale, in partnership with his brother, F. B., bought a large tract of land of 1,200 acres, 250 of which were cleared. The brother moved upon this place, and in four years time he had cleared up a large tract, all of which was yielding extensive and profitable crops. During eight years of this farming they made enough to pay for the entire plantation, and, in 1884, Mr. Hale bought his brother's interest for \$13,000, all of which was made on the place. He has since added 600 acres, making his plantation now about 1,700 acres, and he has in this tract nearly 1,000 acres under cultivation. This extensive place is located two and a half miles above Osceola, and it is one of the finest in Mississippi County. He is also the owner of other tracts, in all of which he has about 1,150 acres under cultivation. He manages all the land himself, and estimates that it brings him in an income of at least \$12 per acre net. In 1872 he leased a building in Osceola, which he converted into a steam gin, and at the expiration of the lease bought the property, and soon built a large and good gin. This was destroyed by fire two years later, and, as Mr. Hale had bought a large tract in the upper part of the town, on which there was a large gin, he did not rebuild. From this tract he has sold most of the lots on which the upper part of Osceola is built. He has erected at least ten buildings in the town, and has been active in contributing to its prosperity. Since living in town Mr. Hale has always been an active man in the affairs that promised to promote the interests of the locality. He has held the office of alderman, and served several times as school director. To his marriage were born fifteen children (six of whom are living): Bland William, married Miss Tee Driver, and lives in Tennessee; Martha E., died in infancy; Edward J., married Miss Carrie Bostwick, and resides on his father's farm; Ida Maud, wife of S. M. Jackson, of Dyersburg, Tenn.; James H., at present attending school; Maggie Lee, died at the age of three years; Franklin Bird, died in infancy; Harry Joplin, aged seven years; Beulah

Orlena, five years; Walter P., died at the age of three months, and four died unnamed. The family are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Hale is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He is also a member of the K. of H. of Osceola.

Hon. J. P. K. Hale, a prominent merchant of Osceola, owes his nativity to Maury County, Tenn., where he was born in 1842, being the sixth of eleven children of Bird S. and Martha Ann (Dyer) Hale. The parents were also natives of Tennessee, but were of Virginia stock. The father was a farmer and trader, and was well known in that section. He died April 17, 1852, leaving a family of eleven children, eight girls and three boys. Three years after his death, on November 5, 1855, the widow of Mr. Hale started for Mississippi County, Ark., and arrived at Osceola November 21, of that year. Since that time Mrs. Hale has died, and, also, one of the children. The family have made this county their home ever since, and the sons have worked very hard to keep the family together. Hon. J. K. P. Hale was reared to comprehensive knowledge of the agricultural interests of the day, and in 1863 began farming on his own responsibility. In 1874 he was elected clerk of the circuit court, and *ex-officio* clerk of the county, probate and common pleas courts, and recorder of Mississippi County. On January 31, 1889, he was elected to the State legislature to fill the unexpired term of J. O. Blackwood (deceased), and has served one session. He also served as justice of the peace for many years. In 1870 Mr. Hale, in partnership with his brother, W. P. Hale, opened a general store in Osceola, but the former sold out to his partner after a short time, and returned to the duties of the farm. In 1882 he opened a grocery store, and in 1889 a drygoods store, and is conducting both establishments at this time. He chose for his life's companion Miss Malissa A. Tucker, who became his wife in 1862. She died August 14, 1880. On March 21, 1881, he married his present wife, who was originally Miss Mary E. Pollard, of Posey County, Ind. Three children were born to this union: Lillian Bird, born May 12, 1882; Mary Pollard, born May

27, 1884, and Helen, who was born February 29, 1888, and died March 21 of the same year. Mr. Hale is a member of Osceola Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., and Osceola Chapter No. 57, now being treasurer of the Lodge, and H. P. of the Chapter. He has occupied every station in lodge, chapter and commandery, and has served as district deputy grand master for the Second district of Arkansas, and for the Western district of Tennessee. He has the name of being one of the brightest Masons in the State. He is also the moderator of the Osceola Baptist Association, and clerk of the church at Osceola. Mr. Hale and most of the family are members of the Baptist Church. He was instrumental in securing and assisting in the incorporation of the town of Osceola.

Franklin Bird Hale, another prominent farmer of Osceola, whose time thus far has been spent in furthering the agricultural interests of the county, is a native of Maury County, Tenn., born January 1, 1851, and is the tenth in a family of eleven children born to Bird S. and Martha Ann (Dyer) Hale [see sketch of J. K. P. Hale]. Franklin Bird Hale's experiences have been in the direction of agricultural pursuits, and in this calling he has met with the results due a lifetime of active energy. He began for himself at the age of nine teen, by renting land, and after one crop moved to Pope County, where he remained nearly a year. There he met and married Miss Mary M. Wells, a native of this State. Her father came to Arkansas about 1855, where he accumulated considerable property, but lost most of it during the war. He died about June, 1874. Mr. Hale then returned to Osceola, where he clerked for his brother, W. P. Hale, in a general store, for three years, after which he engaged in a general store for himself, continuing this about one year. In connection with his brother, W. P., he bought a tract of land known as the Witherspoon farm, consisting of 1,200 acres, 190 acres of which were cleared. They have since opened 400 acres of this. In the year 1884 Mr. Hale sold his interest to his brother for \$10,000, and then bought a tract of eighty acres adjoining the town, and some town lots. This tract is under cultivation. Mr. Hale has purchased

a fine residence in town, and has now one of the most pleasant places in Osceola. He has also bought a tract of forty acres, one-half of which is under cultivation, and in 1880 he bought another forty-acres tract, all under cultivation. He has also one-fourth interest in eighty acres of wild land. He is a member of the Osceola Blue Lodge No. 27; is a member of Osceola Chapter No. 57, and also of the Hugh De Payen Commandery No. 1, K. T., at Little Rock. He is Past Master of the Blue Lodge, and is Principal Sojourner in the Chapter. He has served as school director for a number of years. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hale were born eight children (four now living): James L. (attending school at Altus, Ark.), Charles Franklin (deceased), Elizabeth Pearl (deceased), Emma Wells (died in May, 1888), Grace (died in March, 1882), Willie P., Pearl and Charles. The family are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Hale is active in all matters that promise to contribute to the good of this section. He is improving the grade of his stock; has some fine breeding animals, horses and cattle, and has quite a number of thoroughbred Chester hogs. The beautiful residence and lawn of Mr. Hale are ornaments to the town, and the fine farm, under a high state of cultivation, is only another example of the enterprise of this prominent family.

A. L. Harden. There is in the development of every successful life a principle which is a lesson to each man following in its footsteps; for let one be industriously ambitious, and honorable in his ambitions, and he will rise, whether having the prestige of family and wealth or the obscurity of poverty. We are led to these reflections in looking over the life of Mr. Harden, who has attained his present enviable position as a leading agriculturist of Mississippi County, Ark., by indomitable energy and pluck. He was born in Florida in 1838, being the second of three children born to William and Martha Harden, and is of German descent, as both his father and grandfather, John Harden, were born in Germany, the latter of whom became an extensive farmer of Georgia. A. L. Harden was reared on a farm in Tennessee, and received no educational advantages in his youth, but in 1866 began

farming for himself, and at once identified himself with the more advanced agricultural and stock raising interests of this community, a position he has continued to occupy since that time. Although his first efforts for himself were on rented land, since coming to Mississippi County, in 1859, he has prospered. In 1874 he purchased a small farm of forty acres on the river at Daniel's Point, but at the end of one year came to Chickasawba Township, and bought a timber tract of 160 acres, and while clearing his land farmed on rented ground. At the present time he has 200 acres in all—seventy acres under cultivation, with forty more soon to be put under the plow, and his land will readily yield a bale of cotton to the acre. He also runs a dry-goods store on his farm. He has built three dwelling houses on his place, and has set out a large orchard of choice varieties of fruit: also owning a house and lot in Blythesville. His marriage to Miss Rebecca Wilson, a native of Alabama, was consummated November 5, 1866, and they are the parents of the following children: Martha, who died at the age of nineteen years; Millidge F., Arthur A., Malinda A. and Robert.

R. G. Hardin. For a period now closely approaching a quarter of a century, this highly honored resident of Chickasawba Township has been identified with the interests of Mississippi County, his settlement here dating from about 1865. He came to Osceola, Ark., by boat, in 1861, and in July of the same year he espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and proved a gallant soldier during the Rebellion. He became first lieutenant in Capt. Charles Bowen's company, and with him participated in the battles of Port Hudson, Champion's Hill and others. After the battle of Shiloh, Capt. Bowen resigned his position, and Mr. Hardin was chosen captain, and in this capacity served in and around Vicksburg and was also at Jackson. About this time he was promoted to the command of Company E, Ninth Arkansas Infantry, and was in all the battles of the Georgia campaign, but at Gadsden, Ala., on account of ill health, he was compelled to resign his position and return to Mississippi County, Ark. His youthful days, up to the age of about sixteen years, were spent at

Rome, in which place he acquired a fair knowledge of the common branches, and he then engaged in flatboating, continuing this occupation for a number of years, after which he acted as pilot for some time. After his return to Arkansas in September, 1864, he opened a boot and shoe store in Osceola, which he conducted with fair success nearly ten years, then purchasing a farm on Pemiscot Bayou, but three years later removed to his present farm, which is situated one mile northwest of Blythesville and embraces a tract of eighty acres, thirty-five being then under cultivation. He has made all the improvements, such as building fences, setting out orchards, etc., and his land is capable of yielding one bale of cotton to the acre. He also raises some stock. On the 28th of February, 1864, he was married to Miss P. A. Trout, a native of Indiana, and by her has had the following children: Nora, who died September 5, 1888; Ida, who died in infancy; Ara, Nina, Lou, who died at the age of four years; Samuel T., Emma (deceased), Robert G., John, who died at the age of two years; Herman, and Olga. Mr. Hardin is a member of Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, F. & A. M., and was a charter member of Osceola Lodge, and in company with Dr. Fearing and Capt. Bennett went to Jonesboro for examination to secure the dispensation. He was afterward Master of the latter lodge for a number of years, which position he has also filled in the Chickasawba Lodge for a long period. He has always been interested in educational matters, and is now serving as school director. He was the fourth of five children born to Mark and Lavina (Lamb) Hardin, who were natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively; the former was a trader by occupation, and ran a produce boat on the river. He died in 1837, and his wife in 1851.

G. W. Harrington. Ever since locating in Mississippi County, Ark., Mr. Harrington has enjoyed the reputation of being a substantial and progressive farmer, and has also been considered an intelligent and thoroughly posted man on all the current topics of the day. His father, L. R. Harrington, is a Tennessean, and is now living in that State in retirement, although he had pre-

viously followed the occupation of farming. He was married there to Miss Brunetta Binkley, also a native of the State, who gave birth to our subject in 1836, he being the eldest of their four children. She died in 1873. G. W. Harrington was reared to a farm life in his native State, and it was here that he received his early scholastic training, it being only such as the common schools of his day afforded. At the age of twenty-two years he began farming for himself, and as it was an occupation with which he had always been familiar, his success was an assured fact. In 1857 he emigrated to Arkansas, and for ten years farmed on rented land near where he now lives, but purchased, in 1865, a farm in North Chickasawba Township, amounting to eighty acres, partially improved, and on this fertile farm he has made many more improvements, and has it nearly all under cultivation. At the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in the Confederate army, Company H, Fifteenth Tennessee Regiment, and was in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh, Perryville and Murfreesboro; and after the last named battle, he returned to Arkansas, and was married at the close of the war to Miss Mary Crawford, of Mississippi County, by whom he became the father of the following children: Lydia, Ida, Lizzie, Nannie, Larkin, Charles, Samuel, George and Jefferson. Mr. Harrington is quite an active politician, and a public-spirited citizen. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Alexander Harris, a native-born son of Mississippi County, Ark., has become one of its most enterprising and reliable citizens, and, although young in years, he is yet old in experience, and has done much in a quiet, unassuming way to promote the advancement of its interests. His birth occurred on Crooked Lake in 1855, he being the second in a family of four children, and the son of John C. and Martha (Ford) Harris, who were Pennsylvanians by birth, and were there reared and married. After moving to Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Harris engaged in pattern making, and shortly after began running a trading boat on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; and while on one of his trips down the latter river, he learned of the ex-

ceeding fertility of the soil of Arkansas, and here determined to "pitch his tent," which he accordingly did in the year 1850, settling on a tract of wild land on the shores of Crooked Lake in Mississippi County. After living on this property long enough to clear 100 acres of land and make a pleasant home, he sold out and made a new settlement in the vicinity, on which he made valuable and extensive improvements, and resided until his death in 1870; he is still survived by his widow, who resides in the Blue Grass State. Like most of the youth of that vicinity, Alexander, as he grew up, devoted his time and attention to farming, but received very meager advantages for acquiring an education. After the death of his father, he went to Kentucky with his mother, but at the end of one year returned to Mississippi County, and in 1877 made his first crop on rented land, after which he began clerking in a store for Mr. Robinson. In 1885 he purchased a tract of land, forty acres in extent, partially improved, and now has seventeen acres under cultivation; and, besides this, only a short time ago he purchased eighty acres more. Since 1885 he has been clerking in Blythesville, in the mercantile establishment of L. W. Grassell & Co., but still looks after his farm to some extent, devoting the most of it to stock raising, which enterprise has received the best part of his attention for some time. In 1886, he erected a pleasant and substantial dwelling-house in the village of Blythesville, in which he and his wife, whose maiden name was Iona Lynch, and whom he married in 1885, are now living. Mrs. Harris is a daughter of Josiah Lynch, an old settler of this section, and is a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Harris is a member of Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, of the F. & A. M., and is a representative young man of his township. He is energetic and enterprising, frugal in his tastes, and is expecting to reduce many acres of his farm to cultivation in the near future, and we can safely predict for him a bright and prosperous future.

Dr. William K. Harrison. It is an historical fact that the first English immigrants to Virginia were a superior race, with enlarged views of gov-

ernment, liberty and law, who sought out homes in obedience to impulse prompted by lofty ambition, and sincere desire to benefit their race. From these ancestors sprang men in great numbers, who subsequently became prominent in different localities. The Harrisons are from one of the oldest families of Virginia. Dr. William K. Harrison is a native of Crockett County, Tenn., born in 1849, and is the son of William Harrison and the grandson of William Harrison, who was a native of Virginia, and who was left fatherless when a small boy. William, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Miss Ann Cattles, daughter of Robert Cattles, who, when a boy and while crossing the ocean, was shipwrecked. His father and mother were lost, but his sister and himself were saved, and bound out when very young. The people with whom he lived spelled his name Cattle, but he thought the name was originally Catlet. Dr. Harrison was reared to agricultural pursuits in West Tennessee, and received such educational advantages as the subscription schools of that State afforded. Later he studied medicine and graduated at the University of Medicine at Louisville, Ky., in the class of 1874. The same year he came to Mississippi County, Ark., and settled on Frenchman's Bayou, where he built up a good practice, and his reputation is surpassed by none in the county. The Doctor adds his evidence that Arkansas is as healthy as any State in the Union, and that if the people lived as they do anywhere else, instead of subsisting, for the most part, on bacon and cornbread, with black coffee and whisky, and paying no attention to cleanliness, they would enjoy as good health as in any other State. The Doctor is a man of ample business experience, full of enterprise and of safe judgment. He is now the owner of about 1,800 acres of land in this county, of which he has about 1,000 acres under cultivation, 700 of which he has placed under the plow himself. In addition to this he owns about 2,000 acres in Greene County near Paragould. On his Mississippi County farm he keeps about 130 people. Dr. Harrison was married, in 1876, to Miss Ella Davies, a lady possessed of many estimable qualities of mind and heart, and the daughter of

Dr. J. F. Davies. When a boy the latter came with his father, J. F. Davies, who was also a doctor, and a native of Virginia, to Mississippi County, Ark. Prior to this and while living in Greene County, Ark., Dr. Davies, Jr., was elected to represent his district in the State senate. After coming to Mississippi County, which was just after the war, he took part in all public enterprises, practiced medicine and established a store which he conducted for years. He died in 1881. Dr. and Mrs. Harrison are the parents of three bright children, viz.: William F., who is the fourth William Harrison in direct line; Cora and Ed. Davies. Dr. Harrison is a gentleman of very agreeable manners, of fine personal appearance; and being a man of wealth and good family he partakes of that easy refinement and culture which are to the manor born. Mrs. Harrison is also a stem of the same Virginia stock, and has a very commendable pride in her family. As may be expected they are people of superior tastes and habits, using their surplus wealth in the material improvement of the community in which they live. The Doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F., having joined a lodge in Tennessee, from which he took his card. Mrs. Harrison is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. A. Hayes was a stripling of about sixteen years when the Rebellion broke out, yet he enlisted for active service in the war, and his struggles and the severity of his service are not to be overlooked. He was born in the "Palmetto State," in the village of Cheraw, on the Pee Dee River, in 1846, and in 1861 enlisted in Coits' battery of light artillery, and for some time afterward was on duty in and around New Berne. From 1863 until September 27, 1864, he was at Petersburg; but in the latter year he was taken prisoner at the iron bridge near that city, this being the first time he was ever absent from roll-call except on one occasion when he was relieved from duty by his superior officer on account of a wound received while in the seven-days' fight at that place. After being captured he was taken to City Point, then to Point Lookout, Va., and was kept in imprisonment at the latter place until the close of the war. In the

summer of 1865 he made his way back to his home in South Carolina, the most of the journey being made on foot, and in the fall of the same year was engaged in contracting for ties for the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad. In October, 1865, he emigrated westward to Memphis, Tenn., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, being an employe of Rev. A. H. Kerr, on Big Creek. Here he continued to reside until 1875, when he came to Mississippi County, and opened up a tract of wild land on Little River; but owing to the high water of 1882 he sent his family to Virginia, and returned to Memphis, Tenn., where he engaged with Oggell Bros. in the hardware business. The following year he returned to Mississippi County, Ark., and settled on a plantation belonging to J. W. Jefferson, where he has opened up about 200 acres of land, and has now under the plow 1,000 acres, employing about 125 hands to assist him in keeping the farm in good condition. The yield of his land is about three-fourths to one bale of cotton to the acre. Since coming to the county he has purchased 320 acres of land, and owns a good residence in the town of Osceola. He was married in 1872 to Miss Lula Scott, a native of Prince Edward County, Va., and a daughter of Samuel B. Scott, who was a descendant of the same family as Gen. Winfield Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are the parents of the following children: James M., who died in infancy; Nannie L. and Algie, also died in infancy; Annie Gertie, Eddie, Pearl and Ruby (twins, two years old), and Ernest, an infant. Mr. Hayes belongs to Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., at Osceola, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

Will H. Hayes, sheriff of Mississippi County, and a prominent farmer, residing near Elmot, was born in Tennessee, in 1852, and while growing up was instructed in all the details of farm life. At the age of twenty he engaged in commercial pursuits, which he continued for two years. In 1874, he came to Mississippi County, Ark., and was engaged in a general store, at Osceola, where he continued for a period of two years, but failing health caused him to abandon this, and he afterward engaged in agricultural pursuits on rented land. At the end of two years he purchased his present

farm near Elmot, and there he has since remained, engaged in the arduous duties of the farm. The success which seems to attend his efforts in this industry is well merited, for no one is more thoroughly interested in this calling or gives it greater attention. There were 900 acres in the tract, with about ninety acres cleared, when he first purchased it. Now he has 300 acres under cultivation, and this large tract is all capable of being cleared and cultivated, and is destined to become a fine plantation. Mr. Hayes has always been active in politics, and in 1886 he was elected sheriff of Mississippi County, and so successful was his career in this office, and so well did he conduct the affairs of the same, that he was re-elected in 1888. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and has served as director almost all the time that he has been a resident of this county. Mr. Hayes is a married man, his union with Miss Sallie McKinney having transpired in March, 1876. She is a native of Arkansas, and the daughter of one of the early settlers of this county. They became the parents of these children: Lulu Maud, Harrie D., Bessie G. and Lemon. Mr. Hayes' parents, S. D. and Martha (Smith) Hayes, were natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The father was a successful agriculturist.

J. R. Hearn. In endeavoring to trace the genealogy of Mr. Hearn, we find that his paternal ancestors came originally from the land of thistles and oatmeal. He was born on Blue Grass soil in 1832, and was the fifth of six children that grew to maturity, born to Joseph and Rebecca (Austin) Hearn, the latter being a Kentuckian, in which State the father was occupied in tilling the soil. In the fall of 1834 they came to Arkansas, settling on the Mississippi River below Osceola, which country was then almost a complete wilderness inhabited by Indians and wild animals, and here Mr. Hearn opened a woodyard, and began farming in a small way. Later he sold this property and bought some wild land near where Elmot now is, on which place he died in 1850, before having made any improvements. The opening of the farm then devolved upon our subject, who was then about

eighteen years of age, and for five years he struggled manfully to get the property in good shape for farming, his labors being reasonably successful. He was married when about twenty-three years of age, at which time Miss Eliza Boyles, a daughter of W. J. Boyles, became his wife. After the celebration of this event he rented land and continued farming in this manner until the death of his wife's parents in 1871, when he moved on their old homestead, which embraced a tract of 160 acres, only fifteen of which were under the plow. He has since cleared and put under cultivation forty acres, and owing to the fertility of the soil finds no trouble in raising a bale of cotton to the acre. In his conduct of this estate he gives each detailed portion of the work his personal close supervision, and this care and method ever exercised have contributed to place him among the foremost farmers of this vicinity, as he is one of the most intelligent citizens. He is not active in politics, but uses his own judgment in supporting the various candidates for office. He is at present holding the office of justice of the peace. In 1868 he had the misfortune to lose his estimable wife, she having borne him three children: Howard Hazzard, William Akin Percy (who married a Miss Fleming, and resides on his father's place), and Thomas Elliot. His union with his present wife took place in the year 1872, her maiden name having been Susan E. Morrow. The six children which have been given them are Editha Lee, Joseph Guilford, Luther May, James Hale, John Franklin and Lillie Bruce.

Jerry L. Hearn is one of the native-born residents of Mississippi County, Ark., and on account of long acquaintance and a thorough knowledge of his many sterling qualities, he is held in high esteem by the residents thereof. He was born in the year 1851, and was one of the sons of Jerry Lynch, but at the age of eleven years was adopted by G. A. Hearn, an old settler of the county, and spent one year in Osceola, attending school, then moved with his adopted father to Clear Lake, where G. A. Hearn died in 1881. Here Jerry L. Hearn spent the most of his youth, and after attaining manhood was married to Miss Sarah

Mobley, also a native of the county. When twenty-two years of age he purchased a farm of 108 acres near Clear Lake, and ever since then has devoted much of his time and energies to putting his farm in good condition, all necessary buildings forming a prominent feature of the improvements. By his perseverance and industry his lands now aggregate 300 acres, with forty acres one mile west of Blythesville, and the amount of land on these two farms comprises 120 acres. He has been the owner of the property where he now makes his home since 1875, his surroundings being exceptionally pleasant, and has everything convenient and comfortable about his home. He has always been active in politics, and in 1884 secured the contract to carry the mail from Blythesville to Osceola; does also a good trade in carrying passengers and doing business for the people of those places. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, of the F. & A. M. The following are the children born to his marriage: Lizzie, Mattie, Minnie and Harry.

Dr. Elliott Hickman (deceased). On the 10th of December, 1858, there died at his home in Mississippi County, Ark., a man who was thoroughly conscientious in the discharge of every duty, and who had given to his county the best energies of his life. In the community in which he lived, and among the people who knew him best, the influence of his pure and noble life is still felt to a remarkable degree. His birth occurred in North Carolina in 1782, and, at the age of seven years, he was taken to the State of Tennessee by his father, who settled in the immediate vicinity of Nashville. His father, William Hickman, was an old veteran of the Revolution, and for services rendered during that war he received an extensive land grant in the State of Tennessee. Our subject attended school in Nashville, and in early youth entered the drug store of his brother-in-law, Roger B. Sappington, who at that time was a leading physician, a prominent citizen, and the only druggist in the place. He remained with Dr. Sappington, studying under his directions, and after the completion of his medical studies settled in Franklin, Will-

iamson County, where he entered upon the practice of his chosen calling. After a residence of a few years in this place he was married to Miss Julia Ann Dudley, a Virginian by birth, and a daughter of Col. Guilford Dudley, of Revolutionary fame. Col. Dudley wrote a history of that war, which was published in the Southern Literary Messenger, and it was pronounced one of the best of that period. During that war his property in North Carolina was entirely destroyed by the British, but he removed to Tennessee, retrieved his fortunes to some extent, and became one of the noted men of Middle Tennessee. In 1812-15, Dr. Hickman was appointed by Gov. William Carroll superintendent and surgeon of the war hospital at Fayetteville, Lincoln County, Tenn., and here he resided until 1835, when he moved his family to Memphis, where he was engaged in following his profession up to the year 1840, when he bought a tract of land of about 1,000 acres, 120 miles above Memphis, in Mississippi County, Ark., the place being now known as Hickman's Bend. Here he instituted many improvements, and soon had his home surrounded by many comforts and luxuries. From the gallery of his old home could be had a most magnificent view of the river as it sweeps around the bend many miles above, and disappears in the south behind wooded points and fertile fields of cotton. In this lovely home among magnificent giant forest trees he dispensed his hospitality in an exceedingly liberal manner, and became noted throughout all the region for his polished manners. Although a slave-owner, he would never employ an overseer, and among his humble retainers, he was happy in making them happy. His advice was given freely to all, and in him they ever found a kind and liberal friend instead of a hard taskmaster. His memory is still loved and revered among his old servants who are still living. Hickman Township and Hickman's Bend were named in his honor. His estimable wife survived him until November 11, 1862, when she too died. Their children's names are as follows: Frances, who married Col. Elliot H. Fletcher [see sketch]; Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Murphy, a merchant of New Orleans; William, Julia Ann, who

died when just entering womanhood; Sarah, and Thomas, who died in 1863; seven children died in infancy.

D. W. Hicks. It was in 1873 that Mr. Hicks first became a resident of Mississippi County, Ark., and since then he has become one of the truly honored and respected residents of this section. His birth occurred on Blue Grass soil in 1845, and he was the fourth of a family of eight children born to Armstrong and Mary (Duerson) Hicks, who are both residing in Kentucky, and are each eighty-two years of age. The father was a miller. Like the majority of youths, D. W. Hicks learned his father's occupation, and attended the common public schools near his home until sixteen years of age, at which time he enlisted in the Confederate army under John H. Morgan, and was an active participant in the battles of Hartsville, Tenn., Snow Hill, Tenn., Lebanon, Ky., and in numerous minor engagements. He was with Morgan on his Ohio raid in 1863, and was at the battles of Corydon and Buffington Island, but was captured at Richmond, Ind., and sent to Camp Chase, where he was held a prisoner for twenty-three months. After being released at the end of May, 1865, he returned to his home in Kentucky, with the consciousness of having been one of the tried and true soldiers of the "lost cause." His career as a soldier was marked by fearlessness and courage. He worked in a roller factory for six months, then went to New Orleans, where he remained a short time, after which he returned to Kentucky, and made his home at Hickman for five years. Since that time he has resided in Mississippi County, Ark., the first five years of his residence here being spent in farming in the vicinity of Osceola. In 1878 he came to Chickasawba Township, where he farmed on rented land for some time, being also engaged in teaching school. His first purchase of land was in 1886, amounting to 113 acres, at Shady Grove, but he has since bought fifty at Hickman's Bend, a fine place, all of which is under cultivation. This year (1889) he is farming eighty acres of corn and cotton. He is always interested in enterprises that will reflect credit upon this section, and although not an active politician he has served as

justice of the peace and school director for two years. He is a member of Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, of the F. & A. M. In 1882 his marriage with Miss Mary Lillard was celebrated. She was born in Tennessee, is a member of the Methodist Church, and has borne Mr. Hicks a son named James. Mr. Hicks is expecting soon to make a visit to his parents at Hickman, Ky., whom he has not seen for sixteen years.

J. N. Hill (deceased). In the year 1878 there died at his home in this county, J. N. Hill, who had been a prominent resident of the county since 1867, and who, during his residence here, was closely identified with the agricultural interests of the community in which he resided. He had first come to the county in 1858, when a boy, with his father, John Hill, but in 1865 returned to his State of Tennessee, and was married there the same year, to Miss Julia Helmes, a daughter of William Helmes, of Mount Zion, Tenn., her birthplace being in Lebanon, Tenn. Upon permanently locating in Mississippi County, Ark., at the above mentioned date, he settled on the Ellis place, which was owned by Maj. Ferguson, of Nodena, and in 1871 bought the place on which his widow is now residing, which continued to be his home up to the time of his death. He was an industrious, frugal farmer, and, with the assistance of his worthy wife, succeeded in accumulating considerable property. Endowed with good common sense, and of a sympathetic nature, he was among the foremost in every commendable enterprise, and his death was keenly felt by all who knew him. His first purchase was eighty acres of land, and his estate at the time of his death amounted to about 700 acres, of which 220 were under the plow, the principal crop being cotton. At the time of his death he left a widow and four children to mourn his loss, the eldest child being but nine years of age: Ella E., a young lady; C. F., who resides with his mother, and is an assistant on the plantation; G. W., a lad at home, and Agnes, the youngest of the family.

Joseph M. Hill, a prosperous farmer and enterprising citizen of Frenchman's Bayou, was born at Nashville, Tenn., in 1857. He was the young-

est child born to John H. and Lina Ann (Cottles) Hill, who moved to Mississippi County, Ark., from Nashville, in 1858, and settled on Frenchman's Bayou, where he purchased 600 acres of land. The father cleared up about 100 acres of this land, and was engaged extensively in stock raising until his death, in 1869, his wife dying the same year. Joseph M. Hill attended the schools at home for some time, and then entered an academy at Covington, Tenn., and later one at Canton, receiving in his youth as good an education as could be obtained. Upon reaching the age of eighteen he began farming for himself on rented land, and being a young man of perseverance and a determination to succeed in whatever he undertook, he soon placed himself in an independent position. In February, 1884, he was married to Miss Mollie Woodward, of Tennessee, a daughter of Lewis Woodward, a well-known and prominent citizen of Tipton County, in both political and church matters, who died in 1886. This union gave Mr. and Mrs. Hill three children: Nellie, Mary and Joseph Nelson, comprising one of the happiest families in Mississippi County. Mr. Hill is a member of the K. of O. at Louise, Ark., and is spoken of by his friends as certain to be one of the leading men in this county at some future day. His brother, Bethel L., attended the same schools, and afterward farmed for a while. He was married to Miss Ralph, of Tennessee, and as he grew to mature age became a very prominent man in local circles. He served two years as justice of the peace, and in 1886 was elected assessor of Mississippi County, remaining in that capacity until his death, in 1889, at the age of thirty-four years. The father of these boys entered the pulpit after moving to this county, and attained a wide-spread celebrity for his forcible sermons and versatility as an expounder of the Gospel.

R. D. Holt. Island No. 10, formerly in the Mississippi River, and the scene of a heavy artillery duel during the War of the Rebellion, was the birthplace of the subject of this sketch. There he was born in 1848, and some years later he came with his father, R. J. Holt, to Mississippi County, Ark., and settled on his present property.

Here the elder Holt died in 1863, leaving a wife and five children. The mother, whose maiden name was Miss Mary Bone, was a native of New Madrid, Mo., and there she grew to womanhood. R. D. Holt and his brother John, who now lives near, took hold of the home place after the death of the father, and although there were but fifteen acres cleared at that time, they went to work and soon cleared about 100 acres, each brother owning a half interest, in addition to which they each have a farm of from eighty to 160 acres. The farm lies on Lake Como, in the southwest part of the county, in what is called the Nauvoo settlement, named thus on account of the Mormons having settled there early in the 50's. R. J. Holt, the father of R. D., was one of them at that time, he having previously been a Methodist, and after a few years of Mormonism he returned to his old faith, in which he died. Those who adhered to the faith went to Salt Lake, and among the last to go was one Sol. Spain, who got away just before the blockade in 1861. On the property of Mr. Holt there are eleven well-defined Indian mounds, which have never been explored. The largest is about fifteen feet high, and over 100 feet in circumference at the base. This is now used as a burying place by Mr. Holt, whose father, mother, brother and sister, an uncle, a brother-in-law and his wife and two children are buried there. His brother has one child buried there, and a sister has two children. Mr. Holt was married in 1871 to Miss Sophrona Barney, of Mississippi County, and the daughter of John Barney, one of the pioneers of Mississippi County, Ark. Three children are the fruits of this union: Mary, Leroy and Mattie, all at home. Mr. Holt is a member of the Wheel.

John C. Holt. In the sketch that precedes this has been given an outline of the life of Mr. R. D. Holt, brother of the subject of this sketch. John C. Holt was born at Nauvoo, Mississippi County, Ark., in 1853, his parents, R. J. and Mary (Bone) Holt, coming from Island No. 10, in the Mississippi River, the year before. John C. Holt improved every opportunity for an education, but school facilities were not what they are at the

present day. After reaching manhood Mr. Holt was absent for about fourteen months, but returned, firm in the settled belief that Mississippi County was the place for him. In connection with his brother, R. D. Holt, Mr. Holt has opened up 160 acres of land, and is now the owner of 226 acres, with about 112 acres under cultivation. His principal occupation is cotton raising, and he averages about three-fourths of a bale to the acre, at a cost of \$6 per acre. He has progressive, modern ideas of farming, and is a man who will succeed in any undertaking. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Virginia Ashburn, daughter of Jason Ashburn, who came to Mississippi County in 1835, and who was one of the pioneer settlers of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Holt have been born four children: Cordy, now a young man; Harry, Phinney and Ivey. Mr. Holt is a member of the Masonic lodge at Frenchman's Bayou, and also of the Methodist Church.

Rev. James F. Jernigan, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of the Osceola Circuit, was born in Henry County, Tenn., May 18, 1851, being sixth in a family of seven children born to Rev. W. H. and Dicy (Moore) Jernigan, natives of Middle Tennessee. There the father followed farming for a long time, but being converted, he began preaching nearly fifty years ago. James' paternal grandfather, Jesse, and his wife, Rebecca, were pioneers of Western Tennessee, going there from Middle Tennessee in 1823, where the old gentleman lived, following farming and carpentering, till his death, which occurred in January, 1857, at the age of eighty-three years. Rev. W. H. Jernigan later removed from Tennessee to Independence County, Ark., and settled near Sulphur Rock, where he brought a tract of 200 acres. On this land he has made many improvements, providing a comfortable home for the family till about 1883. The mother died August 10, 1878, at the age of sixty-four years. The estate still belongs to the family, but Mr. Jernigan, Sr., makes his home with his youngest son, L. C. Jernigan, a merchant at Sulphur Rock. In 1865 this estimable man (our subject's father) taught the first free school in Independence County. He was a teacher for a

long time in Tennessee, and has always been active in school and church work. He has continued preaching up to the present, and during the summer of 1888 assisted his son in a series of protracted meetings, covering a period of nearly three months. On the 23d of July, 1889, at the house of his youngest son, he made the remark, that forty-nine years previous a chain of two links had been formed; subsequently seven links more had been added, and to this increasing chain thirty-eight more links, representing his grandchildren, were added, making in all a chain of fifty-four links. During this long period there have been but eight breaks in this family chain, the death of five children and three adults. This respected pioneer has lived in Northeast Arkansas thirty years, and during that time has never had a chill; in fact, as will be seen from the above, the health of the entire family has been remarkable. Our subject remained at home, working on the farm, till about the age of twenty-three years, during which time he attended school in the vicinity of his home, and in 1872 was a student at a five-months' session at Spring Hill Academy, Henry County, Tenn. From his sixteenth year, when he was converted, he has been a diligent student of the bible, and works on theology, feeling from that early age that there were fields for labor in the coming years, in which a knowledge of those books would be his greatest if not his only help; and so with these years of preparation, by private study and his father's help, he became well qualified for active usefulness. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, White River Conference, which was held in 1874 in Searcy, White County, Ark., his first charge being Salem Circuit, Fulton County, where he remained one year. He was then changed to West Point Circuit, White County, and thence, after one year, to Pleasant Valley Circuit, Jackson County. In 1878 he was changed to Newport Station for one year; thence to Lee County, for one year; in 1880 to Clay County, Boydsville and Oak Bluff Stations; in 1881 to Corning Station, same county; in 1882-83, Jamestown Circuit, Independence County; in 1884-85, at Vandale Circuit; in 1886-87, in Marion



F. M. Mayland

LAWRENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

Circuit, Crittenden County, and in 1888 back to Sulphur Rock Circuit, his old, boyhood home. In 1889 he was appointed to Osceola Circuit, in Mississippi County, which charge he is filling at the present time. Brother Jernigan can justly be called a revivalist, for in all these years his ministry has been marked with wonderful success. In 1882, 175 conversions resulted from his efforts, and two-thirds of this number united with the church; in other years nearly as many, and this year (1889) during about eight months' labor he had 118 accessions to the church. He has held protracted meetings at Carson's Lake, Golden Lake, Pecan Point, Mill Bayou, Dunavant's Chapel, Louise Chapel, Elmot and Osceola, and at all these meetings great interest has been manifested, and many conversions made. Indeed, the degree of interest manifested among the people who have been attending his various meetings is sufficient to impress a thoughtful person as being wonderful. Religious matters have here been the chief topic of conversation, and the thoughts of almost all seem to dwell on the "big meetings." Brother Jernigan has been married twice; the first time November 14, 1877, to Miss Kate D. Shoup, a native of Marshall County, Miss., who came to this State with her parents in her youth. She died September 9, 1878. He married the second time, October 11, 1881, Miss Lizzie I. Camp, a native of Tennessee, born in Memphis, and the daughter of Dr. M. V. and Sallie C. (Shed) Camp. Her mother died in 1888, but her father is at the present time a prominent physician of Walnut Ridge. He was on the editorial staff of the first secession paper published in Alabama, and later served as captain in the Confederate army. Brother Jernigan at present resides at Walnut Ridge, where he has a pleasant home, presided over by his estimable wife. In personal appearance, as will be seen by a glance at the accompanying portrait, he is a man of striking personal appearance, with an intellectual expression superior to the average. Slightly above the ordinary height, also inclining somewhat to stoutness, with an erect carriage, it is apparent that physically he has been generously endowed by nature, and as a result makes a commanding pres-

ence in the pulpit. Such endowments, when combined with the earnest and entreating expression of the eye, and the ringing tones of eloquence as he expounds the truths of the Divine Story, contribute materially to the success which follows every meeting. He also strives to have the congregation see that what he says is not the labored production, studied for oratorical effect, but that each word springs from the sincere heart, and that he feels with all an enthusiast's power, the truth and passion of the Holy Law. His preaching, at proper intervals, is often enlivened by an appropriate anecdote, containing a moral, clothed in a few pleasing and often humorous sentences, which relaxes the tension of the hearer's mind, as it also points more directly to the open door of truth. In conversation with various members of the different churches in Mr. Jernigan's charge, it is found that his efforts are justly appreciated, for, from no one are heard words of censure or unkind criticism, but from all, terms of the highest praise.

R. L. Joiner. It can not be denied that a man who lives according to the highest principles of what he conceives to be right, helping others and in a word, keeping as his aim the Golden Rule, will receive the most sincere esteem of his fellow creatures. Such a one is the subject of this sketch. Born in Shelby County, Tenn., he is the son of R. S. Joiner, and the grandson of Jack Joiner, who emigrated from North Carolina when R. S. Joiner was a small boy. The latter was also a native of Shelby County, Tenn. R. L. Joiner was born on the corner of Poplar and Second Streets, Memphis, Tenn., and there remained until eighteen years of age, receiving a good practical education in the schools of that city. At the above-mentioned age he left the State of his nativity and journeyed to Crittenden County, Ark., where he remained for about five years. In 1868 he came to Mississippi County, Ark., and in the year 1880 settled on what is known as the Parker place, west of Frenchman's Bayou, where he has cleared by contract about forty acres since coming to the county. Mr. Joiner is a wide-awake, stirring farmer, and his improvements about the place are all of a superior order.

In 1880 he was united in marriage with Miss M. L. Price, daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Price, of Lee County, Miss., and the fruits of this union have been three children: Ada Mary, Anna Ruth and Emma Blanche, all at home. Aside from his own farm, Mr. Joiner rents about sixty-two acres, and is engaged in cotton planting on the same, averaging about three-fourths of a bale of cotton to the acre. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

Dr. Walter D. Jones, Osceola. There are few men of the present day whom the world acknowledges as successful more worthy of honorable mention, or whose history affords a better illustration of what may be accomplished by a determined will and perseverance, than Dr. W. D. Jones. He was born in Newburg, N. Y., in 1842, and was the fifth of eight children born to Dr. William and Charlotte M. (Wheeler) Jones, the father a native of Shoreham, Vt., and the mother of New York. The paternal ancestors were of Welsh descent, and the maternal of German. Dr. William Jones began the study of medicine at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in his youth, secured his diploma, and has been a practicing physician for over fifty years. During that time he has risen to the position of one of the leading practitioners among the Eclectic school of physicians, and is well known in the profession throughout the length and breadth of the United States. He has held the office of president, treasurer, and has been one of the board of censors of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York. He is now living in retirement at his fine home in Newburg, N. Y. Dr. Walter D. Jones passed his youth as a student in the public schools of Newburg, and naturally, perhaps, he evinced at quite an early age, a strong desire for the study of medicine, and a precocious ability for the practice of that profession. His greatest desire seemed to be to reach a proud position in the ranks of eminent medical men, with whom he has always been associated. He was solicited, in 1872, by the late Prof. R. S. Newton, Sr., professor of surgery in the Eclectic Medical College of New York City, to accept the chair of professor of anatomy. In 1878 he was proffered and solicited by Prof. Frank-

lin, professor of surgery in the Homœopathic College of St. Louis, Mo., to occupy the chair of surgery in that institution, but having a few days previous closed his contract with the A. L. Clum Medicine Company, declined. At the age of seventeen he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, remaining there one year, after which he entered the Jefferson Medical College, where he spent but one year, and then returned to the University. In 1861, after one year in the last mentioned institution, he enlisted as a private in the Third New York Infantry, and was detailed to the Hygeia Hotel Hospital, at Fortress Monroe. He was in the battle of Little Bethel, was then detailed to the Adams House Hospital, at Baltimore, Md., and later mustered out at Albany, N. Y. At the end of one month he enlisted in the Fifteenth New York Cavalry, and was soon sent to Virginia, where he was in all the fighting of the Shenandoah Valley; was in the battle of Port Royal, Lynchburg, Winchester, Sheridan's raid from Winchester, Va., to the White House, Waynesboro, Dinwiddie Courthouse, Five Forks, Appomattox Courthouse, Clover Hill, and was present at Gen. Lee's surrender, on April 9, 1865. He took part in the grand review at Washington, on the 23d of May, of that year, and was mustered out at Cloud's Mills, Va., in July. That year he returned to Philadelphia, entered the University, resumed his studies and graduated in 1866. He subsequently returned to Newburg and engaged in the practice of his chosen profession with his father, continuing there two years. After this he was in Brooklyn two years, then in St. Louis four years, and then, in 1879, he came to Osceola, Ark. He discontinued the practice of his profession while in St. Louis, to accept a position with the A. L. Clum Medicine Company, of Red Wing, Minn., and came to Osceola in the interest of that company. Seeing a favorable opening, he located, and has remained here since, devoting his time entirely to the relief of suffering humanity. He has built up an extensive practice, and is one of the leading physicians of the county. He is of pleasing address and most agreeable manners, possessed of a mind clear, penetrating and comprehensive, thoroughly posted in

his profession, and a practitioner of decided talent. He has bought a farm of 210 acres, fifty of which are under cultivation, and he is clearing up the remainder. The Doctor was married in 1868, to Mrs. Mary E. Wines, a native of Brooklyn, L. I. (at that time), and of English descent. She died in 1870, leaving one child, Edith Helen, who died in infancy. Dr. Jones took for his second wife Mrs. Frances Carrie Goff, a native of Georgia, and the daughter of William A. Goff, who followed the occupation of an architect. Mrs. Jones was a widow with one child, Jessie, when married to the Doctor. Dr. Jones is the only Eclectic practitioner in Mississippi County. He was chairman of the Republican executive committee for eight years, was president of the board of health for four years, was alderman four years, and has been United States deputy marshal. He affiliates with the Republicans in his political preferences, and is the leading member of his party in Mississippi County.

Benjamin F. Jones, one of the most influential men in Mississippi County, and a man who, during his residence here has not only become one of the largest and wealthiest landholders, but is also connected with the well-known and prosperous mercantile firm of Ward & Jones, is a native of Illinois. His parents, James and Elvira (Henderson) Jones, were natives of Kentucky, and some time before the war the father, with his family, consisting of his wife and small children, moved to Illinois. There both parents died, the father in 1860 and the mother in 1868. In 1866 Benjamin F. Jones came to Mississippi County, Ark., and at the age of seventeen years commenced working on a farm, where he continued for several years. In 1869 he embarked in mercantile pursuits in Osceola, which he continued for about seven years, when, owing to financial difficulties, he sold out to his partner, the latter agreeing to pay all indebtedness, which he did in full. After this, for a number of years, he was engaged in planting cotton, at which he was very successful. About 1885 he bought the interest of L. Ward, of the firm of L. Ward & Son, located on Frenchman's Bayou, and formed a partnership under the firm name of

Ward & Jones. Since that time the firm has been very prosperous, their annual sales running from \$40,000 to \$50,000, and in connection they also carry on cotton planting quite extensively, the firm being the owners of over 2,000 acres of the rich land about Frenchman's Bayou, which ranks among the most fertile tracts on the continent. They have about 300 acres under the plow, the remainder yet in timber, but each year they add greatly to their cleared land. Mr. Jones is the owner of over 1,000 acres in his own right, and stands among the foremost young business men in the county. He is always ready with open hand to encourage any legitimate enterprise, and is a benefit and an honor to any community in which his lot is cast. He is a member of McGavock Lodge No. 2754, Knights of Honor, located at Frenchman's Bayou. He wedded Miss Nannie Ashburn, daughter of Jack Ashburn, one of the pioneers of the county, who came with his father from Kentucky when a boy, or in the year 1829. He died when his daughter Nannie was but a child. His wife was Mary Ball. Mr. and Mrs. Jones' union was blessed by the birth of six children, all living, and the eldest about fourteen years of age. They are named as follows: Harry, Cora, Maud, Pearl, Annie, and Francis, an infant four months old. In all his ideas and tendencies Mr. Jones is progressive and enterprising, a useful member of society, personally and in business circles.

T. B. Jones, a successful planter and a prominent merchant of Frenchman's Bayou, is a native of Illinois, and the son of James Jones, who died in Illinois. T. B. Jones obtained a good practical education in the schools of his native State, and afterward went to the Lone Star State, where he remained for two years. At the age of twenty-three years he came to Mississippi County, Ark., located there, and although his means were very limited, he went to work with the determination to succeed, and is now the owner of 113 acres, of which he has sixty under cultivation. On this he averages about one bale of cotton to the acre, and in addition he has a general store in which he keeps a full line of goods necessary in a country neighborhood. He has placed about thirty acres

under cultivation, made all the other improvements, building a fine frame residence with about 2,000 feet of flooring and two stories high. He also has a frame store-house 20x50 feet, four tenement houses and a barn. His marriage occurred in 1881 with Miss Lizzie Hightower, of Mississippi County, where she was born and reared. Her father, William Hightower, settled in Mississippi County, Ark., at an early day. He was originally from East Tennessee, his wife being a native of this county. They died in Mississippi County, Ark., when Mrs. Jones was small. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones has been born one child, a daughter named Claudia. Mr. Jones is a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 157, Frenchman's Bayou. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. D. C. Joyner. The people of Mississippi, as well as surrounding counties, are familiar with the name that heads this sketch, and for many years Dr. Joyner has been successfully occupied in the prosecution of his chosen profession. During that time his career as a practitioner and thorough student of medicine has won for him no less a reputation than have his personal characteristics as a citizen and neighbor. He was born in Stewart County, Tenn. (Dover), in 1838, and was reared in Smithland, Livingston County, Ky. He was educated at Bethlehem, and in the Presbyterian Academy, located at Salem, Crittenden County. In 1857 he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Prof. F. L. Sim, of Golconda, Ill., where he studied for two years, and then entered the Louisville University, from which institution he graduated in 1861. Later he came to Mississippi County, commenced practicing on Frenchman's Bayou, when there were but few planters, and soon built up a very lucrative practice. Not satisfied merely with his profession, the Doctor has engaged in other pursuits, and having built a large store-room, sold goods for about fifteen years. He sold out his stock of goods in 1888 to W. H. Pullen & Co., to whom he rents the building, and the Doctor now has a complete stock of drugs in a building which he has erected just across the way, and where he now keeps a full line of all the

requisites necessary for a first-class store. He has also been interested in planting cotton, having owned a plantation of 240 acres, of which he put a considerable share under cultivation, but this he has recently sold. The Doctor agrees with other prominent medical men, that Arkansas is as healthy as any other Southern State, and the people are as exempt from disease, if they use the same care, as in other States. Especially does this apply to those who keep all mud holes and stagnant pools filled up or drained off. Dr. Joyner was a Whig in his political preference before the war, and says he is the same now, but since coming south he has allied himself with the Democratic party. During the war he enlisted in the Twenty-third Arkansas, and served most of the time in the State, acting at one time as courier to some of Price's commanders. His marriage with Miss Medora Ward, daughter of Capt. L. Ward, occurred in Memphis, and soon afterward they moved to Frenchman's Bayou, where they have lived ever since, with the exception of about six months, when they resided in Arkansas County, near Dewitt. This union has been blessed by six children: Leon, at home and a cripple from birth; DeWitt C., at home; Effie L., Clide V., Constance (Birdie), and Ruth Kerr, an infant. The Doctor is a member of the K. of P., of Progress Lodge, Memphis, Tenn., and is also a member of McGavock Lodge No. 2754, K. of H. Mrs. Joyner is a member of the Methodist Church.

W. C. King, a physician whose skill has won him a large practice, and a man who stands high in the estimation of his fellow citizens, was born January 13, 1838, at Raleigh, Shelby County, Tenn., and was the fifth in a family of nine children. His parents were John R. and Dosha (Hector) King, of North Carolina and Missouri, respectively. The father was engaged in mechanical pursuits, and had made Tennessee his home for fifty years, dying there in 1882, four years after the demise of his wife. In his youth young King received the best education obtainable, and attended school at home until his seventeenth year. He then took ten months' study at Bethel College, McLeomoresville, Tenn., and afterward attended school

at Bartlett for several years. In 1858 he began the study of medicine with Drs. Duncan and Pryor as his preceptors, both well-known physicians of that period, and in the fall of that year entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he remained until his graduation, in March, 1861. He then returned to Tennessee, and, the war having just about commenced, enlisted in Company D, Fourth Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers, remaining with them one year, and at the re-organization was transferred to Company A. The Doctor took part in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, being captured at the last named place and taken to Rock Island, Ill., where he was held a prisoner until October 30, of the following year, and then escaped. He immediately returned home, and in the summer of 1865 began to practice his profession in Raleigh, Tenn., where he remained until 1867. He then moved to Coahoma County, Miss., and in 1868, was married to Miss Alice Burrow, of Georgia, a daughter of Rev. Reuben Burrow, a noted Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, whose ability as an orator and revivalist was often commented upon by the press. At the beginning of the war Mr. Burrow raised a company of men, and was placed at the head as captain. After a year's service he was promoted to the rank of major of his regiment, and from that to colonel, in which capacity he served in Gen. Forrest's command through all his battles. At the close of the war he again entered the pulpit, and continued preaching until his death, in 1888. This gifted man was early imbued with the spirit of oratory and began preaching when only nineteen years of age. Dr. King continued to make Coahoma his home until 1879, practicing medicine all the while with great success, in the meantime engaging in planting and also merchandising. He lost his wife in that year, who died leaving him four children to cherish in her stead. Their names are Kate, wife of J. M. Robinson, of this county; Mabel, Dosha, who died in infancy, as also did John R. Soon after the death of his wife, the Doctor returned to Tennessee, where he resided in the neighborhood of his old home until 1887. On June 6, of that year,

he came to Mississippi County, Ark., and settled at Pecan Point, where he remained for six months, and then moved to Frenchman's Bayou, where he has located permanently, and purchased a residence in the most thickly settled portion of the place. He was an entire stranger on his arrival, but soon built up a fine practice and won many friends by his agreeable manners and genial disposition. The Doctor has been a Mason since 1865, formerly belonging to Woodlawn Lodge at Bartlett, Tenn., and now a member of Frenchman's Bayou Lodge No. 251, in which he is J. D. His wife was a woman of considerable literary attainments, and when only fifteen years of age she wrote the farewell address to Company D, of the Raleigh Volunteers. It might be well to quote a few of the Doctor's opinions upon a subject that has agitated the Southern people to some extent. He takes great interest in the comparative difference between the white and colored labor of the South, and contends that the result of white labor is much more satisfactory and profitable; that the climatic influences are not particularly injurious to people of the North and East, and that they will find the condition of health in this county equal to that of the western district of Tennessee, or any other point in the Mississippi Valley. He has practiced medicine in both Tennessee and Mississippi, as well as in Arkansas, and states facts that have come under his immediate observation. He has noticed that the citizens of this county who take proper care of themselves enjoy as good health as the inhabitants of almost any other locality, but such occupations as hunting, trapping, etc., are trying to the strongest constitutions, and people who indulge in such pursuits are subject to frequent attacks of illness.

Louis A. Lafont, a prominent farmer near Osceola, was born in New Madrid County, Mo., in 1826, and was the third child in a family of nine children born to Anthony and Frances Lafont, of Missouri and Indiana, respectively. The father moved to New Madrid County in 1810 and was residing there at the time of the great earthquake in the latter part of that year, and during which he lost his first wife, who, like many others, died from

fright on that occasion. Mr. Louis A. Lafont gives a vivid description and recalls many interesting experiences and incidents of that wonderful yet disastrous phenomenon, which he remembers having heard his father tell about. The elder Lafont died there in 1848, his second wife following him in 1857. Louis remained in that section during his youth, and attended some of the best schools in that district, and also at New Albany, Ind., his education occupying about eleven years of his life altogether. He received his first commercial experience at Point Pleasant, Mo., in 1848, where he engaged in general merchandise business, and remained at same for three years. In 1853 he moved to Metropolis, Ill., and entered into mercantile life at that point, also manufacturing brick and contracting for erecting buildings. His reputation was rapidly pushed to the front in that line, and soon afterward he built a large flour-mill for himself, which he put up at an expense of \$30,000, besides many fine and expensive private residences. He continued in various business enterprises at Metropolis for eighteen years, and during that time was one of the foremost men in advancing and improving the town. In 1872 Mr. Lafont moved to Mississippi County, Ark., and settled on Frenchman's Bayou, where he commenced farming and dealing in merchandise. He remained there fifteen years, and then moved to Sans Souci, where he has resided ever since. In 1853 Mr. Lafont was married to Miss Malinda Chote, of Massac County, Ill., and nine children have been born to this union, of whom six have died. The names of all are Augustus (deceased), Eugene, Lina, Fannie, Mary (deceased), Willie (deceased), Charles (deceased), Walter (deceased), and Dickey (deceased). Mr. Lafont met with a sad misfortune in disagreeing with his wife, and was legally divorced; after a sufficient period of time he was married to Miss Iola Hanna, of Illinois, daughter of Dr. John Hanna, of Massac County, Ill., from which union they have had three children: Clarence (deceased), Edgar (deceased) and Grover Cleveland. Sans Souci has a valuable citizen in Mr. Lafont and one to whom she can point with pride. No man has displayed more enter-

prise and desire to see his county and his town (Osceola) take rank among the most important places of Arkansas than this gentleman, and certainly no citizen enjoys a greater popularity than he does, both in business and social circles.

Clarence Lafont. Nowhere in all Mississippi County is to be found any young man of more energy or force of character than Clarence Lafont possesses, and no young agriculturist is deserving of greater success in the conduct and management of a farm than he. His birth occurred near where Osceola now stands, on what is called Hill Place, and he is the son of N. B. and Viola V. (Willson) Lafont. The father was born in the State of Missouri, and moved to Osceola, Ark., in about 1867. Being a man alive to all business enterprises, he not only engaged in agricultural pursuits, but in connection also carried on merchandising for two years. After this he continued farming, and in 1870 purchased about 300 acres of land on Frenchman's Bayou, located there and cultivated about 200 acres of land. He was a man well known and much respected for his many good qualities, and his death, which occurred in 1885, was universally regretted. He left two children: Miss Ella, now residing in Osceola, and Clarence. The latter received his education at Covington, Tenn., and in the public schools of Osceola. After the death of his father he cleared 100 acres of land, and now all together has 300 acres of cleared land and several hundred acres of timber. This year, besides his own land, he has rented 100 acres, and runs from thirty to seventy-five hands, whom he supplies from his store. This year he will raise on the home place some 200 bales of cotton, at a cost of about \$10 per bale. Mr. Lafont is only twenty-three years of age, but for good management and other business qualifications his equal is not to be found in the county. He carries on a farm of from 100 to 300 acres, and, while cotton is the principal crop, he also raises enough corn to last through the year.

F. R. Lanier. A lifetime of hard, earnest endeavor, in pursuing the various occupations in which he has been engaged, especially in his farming enterprises, coupled with strict integrity.

honesty of purpose and liberality, has tended to place Mr. Lanier among the highly honored and successful men of Mississippi County. He was born in the city of Nashville, Tenn., in 1829, and is a son of Isaac H. and grandson of Isaac Lanier, the latter being one of a large family that were born in the State of North Carolina. The maternal grandfather, Bernard Vanleer, was an iron manufacturer of Pennsylvania, but afterward removed to Tennessee, where he followed the same occupation, and made a large fortune, his son-in-law, Isaac H. Lanier, being associated with him in this business. When the latter had acquired sufficient means he came to Mississippi County, Ark., in 1832, and purchased a tract of land, consisting of 1,500 acres, on which he moved his family four years later, his children being Samuel B. and F. R. His landed possessions increased until they finally reached an extent of 3,000 acres, all of which was acquired by strict perseverance, and attention to business. His death, which was lamented by all who knew him, occurred in 1847, but, unlike many men, he left his wife and two sons well provided for. His eldest son, S. B., died in 1872, and his widow survived him until 1884, when she, too, died, having made her home with her son, F. R., up to the time of her death. The latter was favored with exceptionally fine educational advantages, which he improved to the utmost extent, and after attending the common schools of Nashville he went to school at Randolph, and also to the Mountain Academy at Covington, Tenn., becoming thereby well equipped to fight his own way in the world. At the age of twenty years he went to Brownsport, Tenn., and built what was known as Brownsport Furnace, it being the first hot-blast furnace built in the State, and was for many years one of the largest furnaces in the State. After managing this successfully for about four years he sold out, and moved back to the plantation, on which he remained until the breaking out of the war between the States. In 1861 he was elected to represent the people of Mississippi County in the convention that passed the ordinance of secession, which convened the 4th of March, 1861, and in which the State was withdrawn

from the Union, and Mr. Lanier signed his name to this ordinance. Only two copies are in existence, one of which he has in his possession, and keeps in a safe in Memphis. In company with the late Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, who was afterward governor of Kentucky, he volunteered as aid on the staff of Gen. Sterling Price, and it was but a short time until he was appointed inspector of mines and furnaces for the Confederate States, which position he held until he was captured at Selma, Ala., in April, 1865, by Gen. Wilson, from whom he succeeded in making his escape. He then, after the surrender of the Southern army, made his way home, which he reached without any means whatsoever with which to improve his farm and clear it of debt, it having become badly involved for security debts. He settled in Memphis, and engaged in the real estate business, in partnership with Mr. Monsarratt and Maj. R. C. Winter-smith, the firm taking the name of Monsarratt, Lanier & Co. They did exceptionally well in this business for a few years, then Mr. Lanier embarked in the oil industry, establishing the Bluff City Oil Company, the oil being manufactured from the cotton seed. He remained in this business until he acquired sufficient means with which to clear his farm from debt—it being involved to the extent of \$75,000—and in 1885 settled on the old homestead, which he commenced to put in tillable shape once more, it having grown up to brush and wood during his absence. Since returning he has cleared about 300 acres in the home place and 130 acres in a farm adjacent. He employs about 100 people on his plantations. In 1882 he made a trip to Europe, in the interest of the cotton-seed oil business, and visited all the principal cities of Great Britain—Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Leeds, Hull, on the North Sea, and took a pleasure trip to Paris. He investigated many of the cotton-seed oil-mills of the old world, and says that they make much more oil in Europe than they do in the United States, although they get the most of their seed from this country, Egypt and India. In 1855 he was married to Miss Martha Norvell, a daughter of Moses Norvell, a merchant of Nashville, Tenn., who died there the year be-

born in the city of Nashville, Tenn., in 1820, and
and a son of James
the latter being one of a large family that
the State of North Carolina. The mother
not furnished; and
manufacture of Pennsylvania but

law James H. Bevier, being associated with him
in the business. When the latter had acquired
and purchased a tract of land con-
sisting of 1,500 acres on which he moved his fam-
ily four years later, his children being James
and Y. H. His lands

which was acquired by James Bevier, and his
portion to business. His death which was caused
ed by all who knew him occurred in 1851, and
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well provided for.
1872, and his widow survived him until 1884
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and after attending the common
of Nashville he went to school at Ken-
dolph, and also to the Mountain Academy at Gov-
ington, Tenn., becoming thereby well equipped to
his own way in the world. At
twenty years he went to Brown-port, Tenn., and
built what was known as

in the State,
and was for many years one of the largest farmers
in the State. After commencing this successfully
for about four years he sold out and moved back
to the plantation on which he remained until the
breaking out of the war between the States. In
1861 he was elected to represent the people of Ma-
the

ordinance of secession, which converted the title of
March, 1861, and in which the State was withdrawn

from the
to this ordinance. (This was before he was in the
and one of which he was in the
seems in a safe field of study. In company with the
the late James Y. Bevier, who was elected
Governor of Kentucky, he continued to work on
the staff of Gen. Sterling Price, and a year later
short time until he was appointed inspector of
mines and forests for the State, a position in
which position he held until he was appointed in
in April, 1885, by Gen. William Goetz
when he succeeded in making the survey. He
after the surrender of the Southern army
made his home, which he rented without any
a close relationship with which to improve his fam-
ily having become badly in-
and
turned for security. He
and married in the fall of 1885, a young woman, a sister-
ship with Mr. Bevier, and Mrs. J. C. Bevier.

and the firm taking the name of
James & Y. Bevier, they did exceptionally well in the
business for a few years, then Mr. Bevier was
brought in a new industry, and the firm was
City Oil Company, the oil being manufactured from
the cotton seed. He was not in this business
until he acquired sufficient knowledge to
clear his firm from debt—it being involved to
extent of \$15,000—and in 1887 retired on the old
homestead, which he continued to run on a small
scale one more year, then grew up as usual.
word during his absence. Since returning he has
cleared about 800 acres in the home place and 100
in a farm adjacent. The outcome of the
people on the plantation. In 1882 he made a trip
to Europe in
of cotton seed and
ness and visited all the principal cities of Europe
Russia—Odessa, Liverpool, London, Glasgow,
for James H. Bevier, on the North Sea, and spent a
pleasant trip to Paris. He investigated many of
the oil seed oil-mills of the old world, and was
that they make much more oil in Europe than they
do in the United States, although they use the
most of their seed from the country. Egypt and
India. In 1885 he was married to Miss Bevier,
a daughter of James

of Nashville, Tenn., who died about the year 1885

fore his daughter's marriage, followed by his wife a few years later. Mrs. Lanier died in Memphis, Tenn., in 1885, never having borne any children. Mrs. Lanier, the mother of our subject, died in 1884, at her son's home in Memphis. Mr. Lanier has always been active in politics, and is a Democrat in his views. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F., and for many years has been a member of the Episcopal Church.

Felix R. Lanier, Jr., is a member of the well-known and substantial mercantile firm of L. A. Morris & Co., of Osceola, and although quite a young man he has attained a place among the mercantile interests of the county, which is by no means an inferior one, and one which many older in years and experience might well feel proud to occupy. His birth occurred in Mississippi County, Ark., in 1857, and he is the youngest child born to Samuel B. and Fannie (Falls) Lanier. [See sketch of Felix R. Lanier, Sr.] His paternal grandfather, Isaac H. Lanier, was greatly interested in iron manufacturing in Tennessee, and came to this county at an early day, being one of the pioneers of the county. Soon after coming here, he was joined by his sons, Felix and Samuel, and they purchased a large tract of land on the river eight miles below where Osceola now stands. There they made many extensive improvements, but the old farm has since been entirely swept away. Upon the death of the grandfather, the estate became the property of the boys, and after the death of Samuel, his brother Felix became the owner of the property. Felix R. Lanier, Jr., assisted on the farm and attended the school at Memphis until the age of eighteen years. He then returned to the arduous duties of the farm, and this occupation continued until a short time since. On February 20, 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Lloyd Taylor, a native of Osceola, and the result of this union has been one child, a son named Felix. In February of 1888, the year of his marriage, Mr. Lanier entered the business of L. A. Morris as partner, under the firm name of L. A. Morris & Co. They do a general commission business, buying country produce, cotton, etc. Having been a resident of Mississippi County all his life, Mr.

Lanier has seen many changes in the country, and always takes an active interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of the county. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. A. Leatherwood is a man whom nature seems to have especially designed to be a planter, for, owing to his desire to keep out of the beaten path, and to his adoption of new and improved methods, together with industry and good judgment, he has met with more than the average degree of success in pursuing his calling. He was born in Tishomingo County, Miss., in 1858, and there received his education in the district schools, which, in his day, were not of the best. At the age of nineteen years he began clerking in a store belonging to S. N. DeWoody, who was afterward succeeded by J. J. Comon & Co., of whom Gov. Stone, of Mississippi, was the "Co." and the leading member of the firm. He remained with them for about three years, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business in all its details. In 1885 he came to Mississippi County, Ark., where he settled on a plantation with his brother, J. D. Leatherwood, they renting a tract of land, consisting of 200 acres, which they devoted to the raising of cotton, and employed from twenty to thirty hands. Two years later they rented the Idaho Landing plantation, which place they have leased for seven years. They have a steam cotton-gin, and aside from this and farming they are quite extensively engaged in conducting a mercantile establishment, and are in possession of the landing at the river, where they conduct a large woodyard. J. A. Leatherwood is a member of Lodge No. 180, of the K. of H. J. D. Leatherwood is a native of Tishomingo County, Miss., where he was born in 1861, his educational advantages being about the same as his brother's. On reaching manhood he engaged in the livery business in Iuka, Miss., but at the end of three years came with his brother to Mississippi County, Ark., where he has since been following the occupation of a planter and merchant. In 1887 he was married to Miss Dixie Dean of Iuka, Miss., by whom he had one child, Lloyd, who died in infancy.

James Liston. There are many citizens of for-

oreign birth represented within the pages of this volume, but none are more deserving of mention than Mr. Liston, who was born in Ireland in 1838, and was the youngest in a family of four children, the result of the union of Patrick and Julia (Abern) Liston. The parents emigrated to the United States in 1847, settled in Kentucky and there the father followed agricultural pursuits. They passed the balance of their days in that State, the mother dying in 1853 and the father in 1867. James Liston attended St. Peter's school in Louisville, until fifteen years of age, when he went to Iowa and was engaged in working on a farm for two years. He then came back to Louisville and clerked in a wholesale grain house until 1862, when he went to Nashville, Tenn., and was employed as wagon master until 1866. After this he returned to Louisville, where he commenced the grocery and general hauling business until 1870, when he discontinued this and commenced railroad contract work on the Louisville & Paducah Railroad, also the Brownville & Durham Railroad. He then resumed his former business in Louisville, which he carried on for one year, and then, in 1873, came to Osceola, where he worked for W. P. Hale as general workman for about six years. During this time he started a small store, which was conducted by his family. In 1879 he started his present extensive business, which has been growing larger every year. Mr. Liston purchased quite extensive town property, which is yearly advancing in value. He also owns a half interest in a tract of 100 acres in the southern part of the county. He is quite active, politically, and has held the offices of justice of the peace and treasurer of the county, also the position of alderman, with the exception of four years, ever since the incorporation of the town in 1874. Mr. Liston buys all country produce, cotton, etc., and has a well selected stock of goods. He met Miss Honora O'Donell, also a native of Ireland, and was united in marriage to her in 1857. This happy union has been blessed by the birth of three children, only one now living, Anna. The two deceased are Patrick and Michael. Mr. Liston is an active worker in school matters, and all things promising to contribute to the good of this section.

William Long is deserving the success which has attended his efforts throughout life, for it has been his aim to be upright and honest, and he has wronged no one but has aided many. He has always been frugal and industrious, these sterling qualities being inherited from his sturdy Scotch and German ancestors, and he is an acknowledged representative agriculturist of the county. He was born in White County, Ill., in 1830, and was the fourth of a family of seven children born to the marriage of Harbart Long and Mrs. Elizabeth (Rutledge) Peak, the former being born in North Carolina and the latter in South Carolina. The father was a sturdy tiller of the soil, and met his death by drowning in 1835, followed by his wife's death five years later. Like so many of the substantial citizens of this county at the present time, our subject was initiated into farm life from the very first, and this has continued to be the calling to which his attention has been directed. He settled in the northeast part of Mississippi County in 1853, and first worked as a farm hand, and later rented ground for a few years. In 1860 he bought eighty acres in Chickasawba Township, near the present town of Blythesville, on which he began immediately to make improvements, and soon had a house built and a number of acres under cultivation, but the war interfered with his labors, for he was taken prisoner in 1864. After obtaining his release he entered the Confederate service, being a member of Capt. Sawyer's company, Twenty-third Arkansas Cavalry, and was on scout and skirmish duty. Since the cessation of hostilities he has given his time to developing and improving his property, and has fifty of his 160 acres of land under tillage. His farm is very advantageously situated, about one mile from Blythesville, and can nearly all be cultivated. On it, at the present time, is a splendid orchard with many varieties of choice fruits. In 1877 he and T. P. Davis built a horse-gin which they operated one year, then an engine was put in, and the next year Mr. Long became proprietor of the property, which he has since improved and enlarged considerably. In the fall of 1888 he ginned 464 bales of cotton. He was united in marriage in May, 1857, to Miss M.

A. Turpin, and their union was blessed in the birth of the following family: Mary E., wife of A. J. Nippin, of this county; Alice, who died at the age of three years; Hettie, who died in infancy; Martha Ann, Emma D., John H., and one that died in infancy unnamed. Mrs. Long is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Long has inherited many of the sterling qualities of his father, and is in every way a conservative, public-spirited citizen.

John A. Lovewell, a prominent farmer, and at present deputy sheriff of Mississippi County, Ark., is a native of Warrick County, Ind., born in 1848, and the younger of two sons born to William A. and Charlotte (Bohall) Lovewell, natives of New York and Indiana, respectively. The father was a building contractor, and while following this business in Natchez, Miss., in 1850, he was taken sick and died. The mother followed him to the grave nine years later. She was married again after the death of her first husband, and in 1856 the family emigrated to Arkansas. John A. Lovewell was taught the rudiments of farming in the State of Arkansas, and commenced for himself at an early age. He came to Osceola in 1863, and in 1870 rented land and made his first crop. Two years later he met and married Mrs. Margaret Murray, *nee* Edington, a native of Mississippi County, and the daughter of William B. Edington, who came to Arkansas at an early period, and bought from the Indians the land where Osceola now stands. He was extensively engaged in tilling the soil there until his death. Since his marriage Mr. Lovewell has been engaged in farming on a small scale, and the energetic and wide-awake manner in which he has taken advantage of all methods and ideas tending to enhance the value of his property has had a great deal to do with his obtaining the competence which he now enjoys. In 1881-82, he was the county assessor, and prior to this he was constable for two years. At present he is serving as deputy under Sheriff Hayes. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lovewell have been born seven children, four now living: James H., John Freeman, Poindexter Dunn and Hugh McVeigh. Those deceased are Lena

who died August 28, 1874, at the age of three years; Margaret Lula, who died in infancy, and Harry G., who died July 16, 1886, at the age of three years.

Dudley Lynch, another prominent tiller of the soil in Mississippi County, Ark., is a native of the Blue Grass State, where he was born on the 28th of March, 1815, and is one of sixteen children born to Jerry and Mary Ann Lynch, natives of South Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. The father was a prominent farmer in his native State, and died in Hickman. Dudley Lynch assisted his father in the necessary duties upon the farm until fifteen years of age, and then began working on a Government snag boat, which occupation he followed during the winter season for a number of years. On April 13, 1837, he came to Arkansas, settled in Mississippi County, where he was engaged in getting out cypress stave shingles, and was also engaged in the general lumber business. At the same time he entered a tract of land, 160 acres, on which he still resides. Mr. Lynch was married to Miss Wallace in 1846, and two children were the result of this union, both now deceased: Robert Dennis and Mary. His second marriage was with Elizabeth Hearn, a native of Kentucky, and the daughter of Joseph Hearn, an early settler of this county. Three living children are the result of this marriage: Beckey, wife of Mr. McKinney; Martha, wife of Mr. Martin, residing on our subject's farm, and Dudley, who married Miss Jennie Lock, and resides at Lynch Landing. Mrs. Lynch died January 2, 1861. For his third wife Mr. Lynch chose, in 1865, Mrs. Martha Ann Bertt (widow of Joseph Bertt, a native of Wisconsin). Mrs. Bertt was a native of Missouri, and was the mother of one child by her first marriage, V. V. Bertt, who is at present mail agent on the Anchor Line steamboats. Mr. Bertt enlisted in the Confederate army soon after his marriage, and served with Gen. Price. He was wounded at Springfield, and died there soon after. His son, V. V. Bertt, attended the public schools of Osceola for a number of years, and spent his youth on his step-father's farm. In 1887 he was employed on the Government works at Memphis, and on February

28, 1889, he secured his appointment as mail agent on the above named steamboats, which position he holds at the present time. Van., as he is familiarly called, is a young man of pleasing manners, courteous and agreeable, and one of the rising young men of this section. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lynch these children have been born: Minerva Emma, wife of F. L. McGee, residing near Elmot; John D., who died at the age of seventeen years; Peter Calvin, who was accidentally shot on the 21st of November, 1884; Julia Ann, James L. and Lena Lillian. On the tract of land that Mr. Lynch originally entered he now has the entire tract under cultivation, all well fenced, with a good orchard. He has other farms which he has improved, and his children are residing on these. Lynch's Landing, which was opened on Mr. Lynch's place in 1881, was named in honor of him.

Margaret L. McFadden, the widow of Robert McFadden, and a daughter of John Hill, was born in Tennessee in 1840. Her father moved to Mississippi County, Ark., in 1858, and settled on Frenchman's Bayou, being one of the pioneers of that section. Here he bought a tract of land which had very few improvements on it, but he soon put it in such good condition that he sold it at a handsome profit. He next bought 160 acres of land, with about half of it cleared, on Carson's Lake, and after an active and busy life died, in 1872, at this place, two years previous to his wife's decease. His daughter, Margaret, was married, in 1866, to Mr. McFadden, of Tennessee, in which State the young couple made their home until Mrs. McFadden's father died, when they removed to Arkansas, and settled in Mississippi County. One hundred and sixty acres of partly improved land were purchased on Frenchman's Bayou, which Mr. McFadden added to during his life until he had all together 500 acres of the best land in that section, and 100 acres of it cleared. He was an active worker in educational matters, and served several terms as school director. His natural leaning toward oratory led him to adopt the pulpit, and shortly afterward he was ordained a Missionary Baptist preacher. It was in this capacity that he became widely known, and he was one of the

most highly esteemed citizens of that section. His death occurred in 1884, and since his demise Mrs. McFadden has continued the farming interests: up to date she has cleared sixty additional acres, besides buying 200 acres more. She is a woman of fine business ability, and understands thoroughly how to conduct her various affairs. She also owns a herd of fine stock, and her natural shrewdness and good judgment in all matters of business are well known. Mrs. McFadden is a member of the Frenchman's Bayou Baptist Church, and listens to sermons from the same pulpit in which her worthy husband preached in his life-time. Their union gave them five children: Paulina, who died at the age of twelve years; Katie Lee, who died in her third year; James R., who died when three years of age; Laura and John R., the latter attending school at Gardner, Tenn. In John H. Hill's family there were eleven children, of whom two died in infancy, and nine lived to maturity: Parthenia, married to Joseph Holmes, and died in 1877; Martha Ann, married in 1855, her husband being James Grant, and died August 25, 1862; the next child was Mrs. McFadden; then John M., who died in 1879; George Washington, who died from yellow fever in 1873; Andrew J., who died in 1877; Kate V., wife of John Sissel, a resident of Frenchman's Bayou; Bethel, who died in 1889, and Joseph N. Mrs. McFadden is a charming lady, and very popular with her neighbors, and though often urged to change her widowhood and become once more a bride, she still remains true to the memory of her departed husband.

Edward J. McGavock (deceased) was a man well known to the early settlers of Mississippi County, Ark., and was respected for his manly, straightforward course through life, and beloved by all for his noble Christian qualities of mind and heart. He was a son of Jacob McGavock of Nashville, Tenn., and was born in that city December 17, 1828, being favored in his youth with exceptionally fine educational opportunities, which he did not fail to improve. He entered the Nashville University, of which institution his grandfather, Felix Grundy, and his uncle, J. M. Bass, were trustees at the same time that Gen. Andrew Jackson was a member of

the board, and to his excellent natural abilities he added a fine education. About the year 1832, Felix Grundy, with his two sons-in-law, John M. Bass and Jacob McGavock, came to Mississippi County, Ark., and purchased large tracts of land at and about Pecan Point, which included the Shawnee Village and Dickinson's Mill, the whole purchase consisting of about 20,000 acres, besides about 3,000 acres on the lower end of Island No. 35, lying opposite Pecan Point. All this property is still retained in the family, with the exception of 1,500 acres, now owned by R. W. Friend of Pecan Point. Edward J. McGavock was the third child in a family of seven children born to Jacob and Louisa C. (Grundy) McGavock [a history of whom is given in the sketch of Dr. McGavock]. After leaving college, he was married to Miss Ella Young of Mississippi, and soon after began taking charge of the Pecan Point plantation, which he successfully managed until the opening up of the war, when he enlisted in the Fifty-seventh Tennessee Regiment, Confederate States Army, and was an active participant in many fierce engagements. He was at Franklin, Tenn., where the Confederate troops made one of their finest charges, and during his military career was appointed to the position of assistant quartermaster-general, which position he held until the close of the war. He then returned to the Pecan Point plantation, in Mississippi County, where he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred April 7, 1880, in New Orleans, La., having been, during life, among the foremost planters of Mississippi County, and a man of irreproachable morals. His first wife died in 1861, after giving birth to three children, all of whom grew to maturity: Frank Young McGavock, a sketch of whom appears farther on; Louise, the wife of Dr. Tyner, of Texas, where she died without issue, and Ella, who was married to Sheldon Wilson, of New Orleans, and now resides in Florida, the mother of one child. While at Columbus, Miss., in 1866, Mr. McGavock was married to Miss Elizabeth Scott Eskridge, by whom he became the father of two children: Mary Eskridge, who is an accomplished young lady, and has been attending school at Baltimore, Md., and Ed. J.,

who is receiving his education at Hanover, Va., and is now at Hot Springs, Ark., for his health. Mrs. McGavock's father, Judge T. P. Eskridge, was a resident of Crittenden County, Ark., but originally came from Virginia, where he belonged to one of the first families of that State. He received a collegiate education, and shortly after (in 1821) came to Mississippi County, Ark., the country at that time being almost wholly a wilderness, inhabited by Indians and wild animals. He became a member of the superior court of the Territory, and took an active part in all the affairs of the State until his death, which occurred in Crittenden County in 1835. He left two children: B. Byrum E. and Elizabeth Scott E. His death was deeply lamented by his widow and children, and by his many friends throughout the Territory. His wife was Miss Mary Byrum, a daughter of Benjamin S. Byrum, of Concordia Parish, La. They are of old French Huguenot stock, their ancestors having taken refuge in America in the last century. Mrs. McGavock and her family are pleasantly situated on the bank of the Mississippi River at Pecan Point. The house is a large, old-fashioned building, and is surrounded by a large peach and apple orchard, back of which is one of the finest plantations in the county, consisting of 1,000 acres of land, of which 300 or 400 acres are in a fine state of cultivation. The sisters and brothers of E. J. McGavock are Mrs. J. B. Lindsley, Nashville; Mrs. James Todd, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. F. G. McGavock, Ark.; John J. McGavock, Fayetteville, Ark.

Dr. F. G. McGavock, proprietor of the McGavock plantation, and whose postoffice is in the southern part of Mississippi County, is one of those rare characters now so seldom met. A real Southern gentleman, in his veins flows the best blood of America, and of this the Doctor is justly proud. His mother was the daughter of Felix Grundy, of Nashville, Tenn., who was contemporary with Andrew Jackson. Mr. Grundy, in company with his two sons-in-law, Jacob McGavock (father of the subject of this sketch) and John M. Bass, all of Nashville, made large purchases of land in the southern part of Mississippi County, Ark., about the year 1833, on which they opened

up large plantations with slave labor. At the same time they held their residence in Nashville, where Dr. F. G. McGavock was born in the year 1832. James McGavock, the great-great-grandfather of the Doctor, came from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1728, and settled in Rockbridge County, Va., where he became acquainted with Miss Mary Cloyd, daughter of David Cloyd, to whom he was married in 1760. They then moved to Wythe County, Va., where they raised a large family, and became very wealthy in the course of time. His son, Hugh McGavock, was proprietor of the Max Meadows estate, which is still in the family. Here was born Jacob McGavock, the father of the Doctor, in 1790. At the age of twenty-two he went to Nashville, Tenn., acting as deputy in the circuit clerk's office for a few years, when he was appointed United States circuit clerk, which position he held until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he acted in the same capacity for the Confederacy. When the Federal troops took Nashville, Mr. McGavock was arrested for high treason, but was released on the evidence of Judge Catron, then of the Supreme Court of the United States, who testified that Mr. McGavock had turned his books over to the United States intact, having hidden them in his cellar, while other clerks allowed their books and records to be destroyed. Mr. McGavock was married to Miss Louisa C. Grundy, who was about ten years his junior, and both lived to a ripe old age, dying in Nashville, Tenn., within one year of each other, he at the age of ninety-one years, and she at the age of eighty-one. They reared seven children, all of whom have had large interests in Mississippi County. Armie, wife of Judge Henry Dickenson, inherited the plantation known as the Dickenson Mills; it is now owned by Jacob McGavock Dickenson, her son, a rising young lawyer of Nashville, Tenn. Col. Randall W. McGavock was killed at the head of his regiment at Raymond, Miss., in the Confederate cause; he was a graduate of the University of Nashville. Sallie, wife of Prof. J. B. Lindsley, of Nashville, was given a large estate near Pecan Point, which is now owned by her son, J. McGavock Lindsley, who resides in Nashville, but spends

part of his time on the estate. Ed. J. McGavock [see portrait and sketch]. F. G., the subject of this sketch [see portrait]. John J., of Fayetteville, Ark., who recently disposed of a large estate in the county. Mary, wife of James Todd, of Louisville, Ky., owns 3,000 acres of the McGavock estate at the foot of Island 35, opposite Pecan Point. Dr. F. G. McGavock graduated from the University at Chapel Hill, N. C., and also from the University of Nashville. Shortly after graduating Dr. McGavock married Miss Mary M. Bostick, daughter of John Bostick, of Triune, Tenn. On her marriage she came in possession of a large number of slaves, whom the Doctor used in opening up the Shawnee Village estate, consisting of 1,800 acres of woodland, on the ground that the noted outlaw, John A. Merrill, made famous by making it his stronghold. Previous to that it had been the camp of the Shawnee Indians, and there now stands on this estate one of the largest mounds in the county, which contains bones and pottery of a race apparently superior to and antedating the Indians. In plowing and digging on this place the remains of what appears to have been a brick pavement are found. In some instances large pieces of well-preserved brick, which had been buried for ages, have been brought to the surface. This is all within a square of about twelve acres, around which, on three sides, is a well-defined ridge. There were about three acres cleared at the time the Doctor took hold, and in 1880 he made his only living daughter a present of the estate, with over 700 acres under a fine state of cultivation. The Doctor made his home in Triune, Tenn., in summer, until after the death of his wife, which occurred at the Gayosa House, in Memphis, the day the Federal gun-boats were fighting in front of that city. He was at her bedside when he was made prisoner, but was given permission to attend his dead. He took his two little daughters to Nashville, after which he returned to his plantation. About this time the people of the vicinity organized what was known as the Shawnee Legal Association, to protect themselves against outlaws and guerrillas. The Doctor was made leader and judge, and received the endorsement of

Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, in command of the Sixteenth Army Corps, at Memphis, and also of the Confederate general, Sterling Price. Vested with this authority the Doctor compelled every man to either join the confclave or get out of the neighborhood. Where a capital offense was committed the culprit was secured and turned over to either the Confederate or Federal authorities, according to circumstances. For theft or other petty offenses, horsewhipping and an order to leave the county were deemed sufficient. If the culprit failed to leave, however, it generally went hard with him when caught again. During the war Dr. McGavock demonstrated the fact that cotton could be successfully cultivated with white labor, and that even delicate women could be brought from an entirely different climate to successfully work in the cotton-field without injury to their health. The negroes were freed and scattered; white men would be conscripted by the Confederate troops; cotton was in demand and brought from 70 to 90 cents per pound. The Doctor went to New York, where he engaged sixty-five Irish girls at Castle Garden, from fourteen to forty-five years of age, and with these made a contract for one year at \$20 per month each, and board. Without experience, but with a little showing, these girls made a crop for the Doctor on which he cleared \$45,000, after paying all expenses, and allowing rent for the land. He was watchful in regard to their health and comfort, and the large dining-room was presided over by a corps of waiters who served meals prepared by the best skilled cooks and bakers to be found. A barrel of whisky, in which a few ounces of quinine were dissolved, was issued to them at the rate of three drinks of two drams each, at intervals during the day. The Doctor always had a hospital with a skilled nurse, but it was very seldom used, as very little sickness prevailed during the two years of their stay, and but one death occurred. These girls worked on the Pecan Point plantation, and during this time the Doctor paid the expenses of a Catholic priest to come and attend to their spiritual welfare, all being members of that church. A few years later he secured fifty-five German men from Castle Garden,

and employed them successfully for one year on his Nodena plantation; but the best hands he ever worked were eighteen Chinamen, just from China, whom he secured in Chicago. These he employed on the Shawnee Village place, but they, like the others he imported, were enticed away by ill-advisers or friends. In 1879 Dr. McGavock moved to his present place, known as "McGavock" (the governor having so named the postoffice), which at that time was but a wilderness. It is now one of the finest plantations in the county, with about 640 acres under cultivation. Here the Doctor used both white and colored labor, and thinks the white can stand the climate and work as well as the negro. Since moving to McGavock the Doctor has abandoned the practice of medicine, which at one time was very extensive. He goes now only when called by another physician in consultation. When first coming to Mississippi County he established a nursery for the culture of fruits and flowers, experimenting with almost all the varieties from the leading nurseries of the East and North. He has successfully raised apples, peaches, plums, pears, apricots, nectarines, cherries, figs, almonds, English walnuts, filberts, and small fruits, and grapes of every known variety. For bees he thinks this is a perfect paradise, as all the flora of the woods are honey-bearing. He has raised within the county the following crops: Grass and vegetables, oats, rye, wheat, millet, buckwheat, tobacco, peanuts, white and sweet potatoes, clover, timothy, and all garden produce, with perfect success. The Doctor is now interesting himself in the improvement of the cattle of his district, having recently imported a fine Jersey bull from England, and now has about 100 head of the finest Jersey cows in the State. His daughter, Monoah, is the wife of William S. Bransford, of Nashville, Tenn., where they now reside. Mrs. Bransford is the owner of the Shawnee Village plantation. They have two bright little girls—Bessie and Louise. In 1881 Dr. McGavock was elected to represent the county in the State legislature, which he did to the satisfaction of his constituents and the State, but, owing to his home interests, he refused to accept the second term. He is a member of the Odd Fellows

and of the Masons; also of the Knights of Honor, of Frenchman's Bayou, where McGavock Lodge was named in his honor. He is a man who has made fortunes, at one time being worth as much as \$1,000,000. But wealth to him is but a means, and not an end, so he lavishes it as freely as he makes it. His hospitality is unbounded; all are welcome. To his equals he is courteous, to his inferiors kind, and all receive that consideration due their station. Being a man of decided views and of an active temperament, he often shows his roughest side out, while those who know him best are his best friends. As he is probably better known than any man in the county, he has a host of friends, and can be classed as the most remarkable man in Mississippi County.

John Harding McGavock (deceased). A glance at the genealogy of Mr. McGavock's family will show that both his paternal and maternal ancestors have been extensive real estate owners, and great men of prominence. The McGavocks are of Scotch-Irish descent, and came to America before the Revolutionary War, settling in Virginia. About 1796, one of them, David, having married a Miss McDowel, moved with his family to Davidson County, Tenn., and purchased a large tract of land, upon a part of which the city of Nashville now stands. One of his sons, Frank Preston McGavock, married a Miss Amanda Harding, a daughter of John Harding, and a sister of Gen. William G. Harding, the owner of "Belle Meade," a noted stock farm near Nashville. This couple became the parents of John Harding, the subject of this sketch. He was reared in Nashville and educated in the State College in that city, receiving a diploma signed by Gen. Andrew Jackson and other notables of the State. After graduating in Nashville he went to Harvard, where he again received a diploma signed by Edward Everett, Greenleaf, Kent, and others. Upon his return to his home, his grandfather Harding, who some years before had come down the Cumberland, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers in a skiff, and had made large purchases in Mississippi County, induced him to leave Nashville, and try the wilds of Arkansas. After this, although still claiming

Nashville as his home, he spent a part of each year in Mississippi County, adding by purchase and entry to the already valuable tract given him by his grandfather, dividing his time between business and bear-hunting, in both of which he was eminently successful. In 1853 he married Miss Georgia Moore, a daughter of Joseph I. Moore, of Columbus, Miss., she being a young lady of culture and refinement, and of one of the first families of the State. He died in 1861, just at the outbreak of the Civil War, at his father's house, near Nashville. Of the four children born to him, only one remains, Mrs. Sue McGavock Grider, wife of Henry Grider. After the death of J. H. McGavock, his widow married, in 1868, William A. Erwin, of Jackson, Miss., he belonging to a prominent family of that State, and who died in 1882, leaving one daughter, Georgia, now at school. Mrs. Erwin makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Grider, at the old homestead "Sans-Souci," near Osceola, Ark. During the Civil War the house was used by Gen. Pope as a hospital, the yard as a cemetery; though, since, the bodies have been removed and placed in a National cemetery. The fleet when it first came down the river to attack Fort Pillow, which is a few miles below Sans-Souci, was anchored in the river opposite the house. This house, which was built by John H. McGavock, has a broad piazza, 12x74 feet in front, the pillars of which are of swamp cypress, in their natural state, except having the bark stripped off, and being painted. They are fluted in the most beautiful and artistic manner, having the appearance of the work of a skillful artist, and are the admiration of every beholder. Mrs. Grider preserves as an heirloom the cradle in which all of her mother's children and her own have been rocked. This is a turtle shell, measuring four feet two and one-half inches by three feet seven inches, polished and varnished on the outside, and mounted upon rockers of mahogany, and wadded and lined on the inside with quilted blue satin. The turtle was caught by Mr. McGavock, out of the Mississippi River at his own landing.

Frank Young McGavock. For many years, or since locating in this county, Mr. McGavock has

Residence: also of the village of

was married in 1860.

He was a fine, well educated man, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a very kind and generous man, and was very popular in the village. He was a very good father, and was very kind to his children. He was a very good friend, and was very kind to his friends. He was a very good citizen, and was very kind to his fellow citizens. He was a very good man, and was very kind to all.

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enjoyed the reputation of being not only a substantial and progressive farmer, but an intelligent and thoroughly-posted man in all public affairs. He has always been noted for honorable, upright dealing, and has kept the name he bears, which has descended to him from a long line of illustrious and honored ancestry, pure in the sight of God and man. The first of the family of whom we have any knowledge was the father (name unknown) of James McGavock, who belonged to a wealthy family of Ireland, and who came to America in 1728, settling in the State of Virginia, where he took a prominent part in the Revolutionary War, being a soldier in the Colonial army. James McGavock was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1720, and accompanied his father to Virginia, being married in that State about 1760 to Miss Mary Cloyd, of Rockbridge County, that State. Their son Hugh was the original owner of "Max Meadows," one of the finest estates of the "Old Dominion," which is still in possession of the McGavock family. His son, Jacob, the grandfather of our immediate subject, was born on that farm in 1790, and in 1812 went to Nashville, Tenn., being appointed a short time afterward to the position of United States circuit clerk, which position he held until after the Rebellion. He was a very successful financier, and in company with his father-in-law, Felix Grundy, and his brother-in-law, J. M. Bass, all wealthy residents of Nashville, he came to Mississippi County, Ark., about the year 1832, where he purchased tracts of land many thousands of acres in extent. He afterward bought out the others' interest, and subsequently a large portion of his fine estate fell to the late Edward J. McGavock, a sketch of whom appears in this work. The latter died in 1881, and his wife in 1861. Frank Young McGavock was but two years old at the time of his mother's death, and from that period until the close of the war he made his home with his maternal aunt, Mrs. Laura Whitfield, whose husband was the eldest son of ex-Gov. Whitfield, of Mississippi, and here he continued to make his home until the close of the war, when he was put in charge of his grandfather, Jacob McGavock, of Nashville, Tenn., with whom he remained until

eighteen years of age. His maternal grandfather was Frank Young, of Columbus, Miss., who was a leading man of his day. Mr. McGavock, our subject, was given every advantage for acquiring a good education, and was graduated from the Nashville University, at which institution his father had been educated, and of which his grandfather and great-grandfather were among the founders; and after leaving college he entered the wholesale grocery business at Memphis, Tenn., continuing until he was twenty-five years of age. At that time he was married to Miss Theresa E. Perkins, a daughter of Samuel and Theresa (Ewin) Perkins, of Franklin, Tenn., and after their marriage they resided in that place one year, then coming to their present fine estate, the McGavock plantation, which adjoins Pecan Point. Here they have a very pleasant home, and are the parents of one child, a bright little daughter, named Theresa P., in whom all their affections and hopes are centered. Mr. McGavock belongs to the only family of his name and generation living in Mississippi County.

Hon. H. M. McVeigh, attorney, Osceola. Mr. McVeigh is one of those men, too few in number, who fully recognize the truth so often urged by the sages of the law, that of all men, the reading and thought of a lawyer should be the most extended. Systematic reading gives a more comprehensive grasp to the mind, variety and richness to thought, and a clearer perception of the motives of men and the principles of things; indeed, of the very spirit of laws. This he has found most essential in the prosecution of his professional practice. Mr. McVeigh was born in Fauquier County, Va., in 1839, and was the second in a family of ten children born to Hiram and Mary E. (White) McVeigh, both natives of Virginia. The father was engaged in commercial pursuits until his death, in 1865. The mother is still living and resides in her native State. Mr. McVeigh is a self-educated man, having had no advantages other than the common schools. His father, having failed in business, was not able to give him a collegiate education, and, when fourteen years of age, young McVeigh entered a printing office and learned that art. When about eighteen years of age, he began the

study of law and partly supported himself by acting as local editor of a daily paper. In 1860 and 1861 he studied law at Hannibal, Mo., and was admitted to the bar at that place the summer before he was twenty-one years of age. While pursuing his legal studies he also edited, for a short time, the Hannibal (Mo.) Daily Messenger, and during his experience as a printer he worked at the case in the office of the Hannibal Courier, Quincy (Ill.) Daily Herald, Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City, Palmyra (Mo.) Sentinel, Huntsville (Mo.) Citizen, and the Mexico (Mo.) Ledger; also other papers. During this time he carefully studied the style in which the editors expressed their thoughts, and paid particular attention to the style of the selected matter. When sixteen years of age he began to write paragraphs, which were accepted and printed by the editors. At the outbreak of the late Civil War, being a native Virginian, and trained to believe that his State, like the king, "could do no wrong," he responded to the call of Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, for troops, and went into camp under Gen. T. Harris, of Northeast Missouri. He was present and participated in several conflicts between the Federal and Confederate troops in Missouri, and after the siege and battle of Lexington, in which he took part, he was appointed assistant ordnance officer, with the rank of lieutenant. Upon the disbanding of the Missouri State Guards, he received authority to recruit a company for the Confederate service, but was captured in Northeast Missouri by a Federal cavalry regiment, and, after remaining a prisoner on parole for nearly a year, was finally exchanged. He again entered the Confederate service, and remained in active duty in the Trans-Mississippi department from the winter of 1862 until the surrender, at which time he was the enrolling officer of Mississippi County. After the close of the conflict, and immediately upon the organization of the courts of Arkansas, Mr. McVeigh began the practice of law in that State. He also began a regular systematic course of study, supplied himself with books, and soon had in his possession translations of all the ancient classics, and the best English standard works on history, poetry and essays. A taste for reading thus acquired he con-

tinues to this day, and has thus given himself an education particularly adapted to his situation and circumstances in life. It will be seen from this account, that though without a thorough early education, he has so improved the later years of his life that he is now known throughout the State as a gentleman of literary ability and learning. He was married on November 1, 1864, to Miss Susan Fletcher, a native of Mississippi County, Ark., and the daughter of Col. Elliot H. Fletcher, a distinguished citizen of Arkansas [see sketch]. Mr. McVeigh continued to devote himself exclusively to the practice of law until 1872, when he was nominated by acclamation as the Democratic candidate to represent Mississippi County in the State legislature. He had been nominated by the Democrats in 1870, but, on account of a severe attack of malarial fever, which confined him to his bed, he declined to be a candidate at that time. However, he accepted the nomination in 1872 and at once entered upon his canvass, meeting in debate Judge Charles Fitzpatrick, then the leader of the opposite party in Mississippi County. It was during the fall of this year that the race trouble broke out in this county, resulting in the death of the sheriff and the invasion of the town of Osceola by from 400 to 500 armed negroes, who threatened to burn and destroy the place. Mr. McVeigh was in the town when the negroes entered, and, mounting a platform in front of a store (the same upon which the sheriff had been killed the day before), he called the insurgents around him and addressed them in the interest of peace and order. They listened attentively, although very menacing at first, and at the conclusion of a fifteen minutes' speech he put it to a vote as to whether they should peaceably disperse and go to their homes. They voted in the affirmative, and at the end of a half hour, the town was cleared of their presence, and the threatened damage averted, for at least the time being. It will be seen in the historical portion of the volume the final result of this insurrection. In the fall Mr. McVeigh was elected to the legislature. During the session, which commenced in January, 1873, he introduced the bill to found the Arkansas asylum for the insane, a

measure which originated with him, and which he had declared his intention to bring about before he went to the capital. The bill was referred to the committee on ways and means, and, after many delays, that committee reported against the passage of the bill. Mr. McVeigh, through a friend, asked for a consideration of the bill in committee of the whole House, and on February 4, 1873, he made a speech in favor of the same that caused his name to be known throughout the State of Arkansas. The committee rose, and unanimously reported in favor of the bill. The next day it passed the House, almost unanimously, passed the Senate by a similar vote, was signed by the governor and became a law. The appropriation, owing to the depreciation of State scrip, in consequence of the Brooks-Baxter war, which immediately followed, was insufficient to carry on the work, and the building was not erected until Mr. McVeigh was returned to the legislature, in 1881. He brought the subject up again, and the legislature made a sufficient appropriation to complete the work. This magnificent structure was opened for the reception of patients in 1882, and the very first article to be placed in the parlor of the asylum was a life-size oil painting of Mr. McVeigh, placed there by the board of trustees in acknowledgment of his earnest and successful efforts in behalf of the insane of the State. Mr. McVeigh took a very active interest in the legislature of 1873, always aiming to advance the real interests of the State. He made an effective speech against Brooks' petition to contest the right of Gov. Baxter to hold the office of governor. His speech against the metropolitan police bill, against the so-called civil rights bill and other extreme and revolutionary measures, introduced at this session, were highly commended by all parties at that time. Upon the adjournment of the legislature Mr. McVeigh was appointed prosecuting attorney for the Eleventh judicial circuit, composed of Poinsett, Cross, St. Francis, Crittenden and Mississippi Counties. He held this position for nearly two years, or until the adoption of the present State constitution, and to the entire satisfaction of the good people of the circuit. He continued to prac-

tice law with increasing success until the year 1880, when he was again urged to become a candidate for representative. He was elected by a large plurality, and served through the session of 1881. He was an active member of the House, and during the session induced the legislature to adopt the law limiting the right to donate the public lands to actual settlers. The measure was advocated while making his canvass before the electors of Mississippi County. On the 4th of July, 1881, by invitation, he addressed an audience of over 6,000 people at Ozark, Ark., on the subject of Local Option. In 1883 he was appointed by the governor as one of the board of visitors to the State University and there, by invitation of the students of the institution, he delivered the commencement oration. His subject was "The Responsibility of Freemen." The governor of the State, the president, Gen. D. H. Hill, the faculty of the university, senators and representatives in Congress, judges and distinguished men from different parts of the State were present, besides the students and citizens living in the vicinity. The address was highly commended both by the press and by all present. On September 24, 1883, Mr. McVeigh was proposed and elected a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, an honor unsought and unexpected by him. He is also a member of the Arkansas Historical Society. He has written the "Primitive History of Arkansas" during the French and Spanish occupation; giving an account of the settlement in the State for the last century, beginning with Henry De Tonti's settlement at Arkansas Post, in 1685. The work is in manuscript and was undertaken merely to preserve the early history of the State, and not from a desire for literary distinction. He has given a full account of the invasion of the country by De Soto, his line of march, and has taken great pains to identify the localities mentioned by the historians who accompanied that expedition. Except the time Mr. McVeigh served in the legislature, he has been engaged exclusively in the practice of law, and no man in Eastern Arkansas has been more assiduous in his devotion to the duties of his profession. His business has always been very good, and he has made it the aim

of his life to deserve the implicit confidence of his clients. Had Mr. McVeigh's lot been cast in a more central or thickly settled county, his oratorical powers and literary attainments must have placed him in the prominent ranks of noted men; as it is, he is earnestly working in the practice of his profession and only ambitious for the good-will of his fellow-men. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McVeigh were born nine children: Frances, the eldest daughter, married, June 25, 1889, the Rev. G. H. Smith, of Independence County, Ark., a talented young minister of the Methodist denomination; Elliot, Jesse, Anna Bland, Agnes, Rose, and Susan, are the ones now living; and those deceased are Sallie, at the age of four years, and Mary, who died at the age of fourteen. The family are members of the Episcopal Church.

Hugh R. McVeigh, of the firm of H. R. & E. F. McVeigh, real estate agents of Osceola, Mississippi County, Ark., was born in Hannibal, Mo., in 1854, and is one of the responsible men of Osceola, who has enlisted his service in the incessant activity of the real estate market and the magnitude of that enterprise in this city. He is the ninth in a family of ten children born to Hiram and Mary E. (White) McVeigh, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The father followed commercial pursuits in Virginia until about 1850, when he moved to Hannibal, and was there engaged in business until his death, which occurred in 1865. Mrs. McVeigh is still living and resides in her native State. Hugh R. McVeigh attended the private schools in Missouri until thirteen years of age, and then moved with his mother to Baltimore, Md., where he was employed as errand boy in a store for three years. In 1869 Mr. McVeigh went to Philadelphia, where he was engaged as stock keeper for Morgan Bush & Co., and there remained until in May, 1874, when he came to Osceola, Ark. He there studied law with his brother, Hon. H. M. McVeigh, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. On June 21, 1876, he was appointed deputy clerk, of the Mississippi County circuit court, which position he held until October 30, 1884. On September 6, of the same year, he was elected circuit court clerk, and

was complimented by being re-elected to the same position in 1886. At the expiration of this term he declined to be re-nominated, and has since been engaged in the real estate business. The firm does a general business, buying and selling land, and investing capital in landed property. These gentlemen are using every inducement, and are doing all they can to advertise the advantages of investment in this section. Mr. McVeigh takes an active interest in all things that will contribute to the advancement of the county, and is a liberal supporter of all worthy enterprises. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Osceola Lodge No. 27, Osceola Chapter No. 57, and Memphis (Tenn.) Commandery No. 4.

Elliot Fletcher McVeigh, a member of the real estate firm of H. R. & E. F. McVeigh, is a young man whose energy and sense mark him as an efficient factor in the consummation of the firm's many enterprises. He was born in Mississippi County, Ark., in 1867, and is the second in a family of nine children born to H. M. and Susan (Fletcher) McVeigh [see sketch of Hon. H. M. McVeigh]. Elliot McVeigh secured a good practical education in the public schools of Osceola, and when sixteen years of age he engaged as clerk with N. L. Avery & Co., with whom he continued for three years. He then went to St. Louis, but only remained there a short time. On January 1, 1886, he was appointed by County Clerk McVeigh as deputy, and upon the accession of Mr. Driver to the office of county clerk, Elliot McVeigh was retained, and he is now engaged in that office. Nowhere in the county is there to be found a young man of more energy or determined will or force of character than Mr. McVeigh; and in no locality is there any one who is more worthy the esteem and confidence of the community than he. He possesses marked artistic ability, inherited from a long line of ancestors, many of whose descendants are noted artists, and in Mississippi County, which is noted for its self-made men, Mr. McVeigh gives every promise of rising to distinction.

Daniel Mann is a native-born resident of Mississippi County, Ark., and as such is looked upon with respect and esteem by those who know who

and what he is. His birth occurred in 1853, he being one of a large family of children born to William W. and Nancy Mann, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Arkansas. William Mann spent his youth and early manhood on his old home farm in his native State, coming in 1848 to Arkansas, and settling on Clear Lake, in Mississippi County, where he entered and purchased a tract of land embracing 600 acres. He improved this farm in a great measure, but, in addition to following the plow, was engaged in blacksmithing and tanning, giving these occupations his whole attention after Daniel was large enough to attend to the farm, which enterprises proved a decided success. He died in February, 1882. Daniel Mann was married, at the age of twenty-one years, to Miss Sarah Carter, a Tennessean by birth, and afterward began residing on a portion of his father's farm, becoming the possessor of 160 acres in 1879, thirty of which he has cleared. Upon the death of his father the old homestead was divided, and sixty-four acres of wild land fell to Daniel. On this property he has built a good house, and has about ten acres under the plow. In the fall of 1887 he took a trip to Illinois, and bought a pair of full-blooded Poland-China hogs, the only ones in the township, and intends soon to purchase a thorough-bred Durham animal, being interested in improving the stock of the county. His leisure moments are devoted to hunting and fishing, and he has won quite a reputation as a bear-hunter, having killed large numbers of them. During the hunting season his house is the resort of hunting parties from Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, who always have good sport, and bag plenty of game when Mr. Mann is the leader. He is a patron of education, believes in elevating the standard of the schools in Mississippi County, and is now serving as school director. He and wife have become the parents of seven children, those living being Martha Agnes, William W., Lula F. and J. Hugh. Those deceased are William L., and two who died unnamed.

S. M. Marks. Nowhere within the limits of Mississippi County, Ark., can there be found a man who takes greater interest in its agricultural and

stock affairs than Mr. Marks, or who strives more continually to promote and advance these interests. Like so many native-born Kentuckians, he has been energetic and enterprising, and since 1879 has been the owner of a good farm of 160 acres in Chickasawba Township, which was at the time of his purchase heavily covered with timber. He has opened up about thirty acres, has erected substantial buildings on his place, and for some time has been interested in the propagation of stock, having in his possession a fine young horse of Highland and Cleveland Bay stock. His land yields a bale of cotton to the acre, and sixty bushels of corn. He was born in 1846, being the third in a family of seven children born to Samuel and Sarah (Keese) Marks, who were also Kentuckians. During his infancy his parents moved to Missouri, where the father died a few years later; and from the time he was able to work until 1861 he assisted in the support of his mother and a sister. In the fall of that year he enlisted in Company G, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and was in the Second Brigade, Fifth Division of the Fourth Army Corps of the Department of the Cumberland, and took an active part in the engagements at Port Hudson, Nashville and Franklin, and in a number of campaigns and minor engagements. He was mustered out of service at Selma, Ala., November 5, 1865, and received his discharge at Springfield, Ill. The three following years he was engaged in farming in the vicinity of the latter city, and up to 1874 was employed in tilling rented land. At that date he came to Arkansas and made a crop on Carson's Lake, but then returned to Illinois, and for two years was engaged in following various occupations. Since that time he has resided in Mississippi County, Ark., where he was married, in 1879, to Mrs. Amelia Ellen Lawrence, *nee* Bowen, a daughter of John M. C. Bowen. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Marks is a member of Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, of the F. & A. M.

Capt. Daniel Matthews (deceased). From among the many estimable citizens of Mississippi County who have passed to their long home, but who, from an early day, were intimately and prominently associated with the county's development,

the name of Capt. Matthews can not be omitted. Of Pennsylvania nativity, he was born in Huntingdon County in the year 1814, and about 1835 came to Arkansas, and lived for some time at what is now known as Milliken's. Subsequently he ran a boat from Cincinnati to New Orleans, which calling he continued to pursue until 1850, engaging at that time in the mercantile trade in Osceola, Ark., at which place he conducted a store until his death, in 1884. He was one of the best-known men that ever ran on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and throughout Mississippi County, Ark., his name was synonymous with integrity, industry, and perseverance. For two years he was engaged in business in New Madrid, Mo., investing money in that place to the amount of \$25,000, but met with heavy losses, and became involved to the extent of \$7,000. He left that town with only \$15 in his pocket, and went to New Orleans, where, through the kindness of friends, he was again started in business, and had paid all his debts and also had his goods paid for at the end of a few years. In 1849 he was married to Miss Mary Young, a daughter of Andy and Elizabeth Young, and located at Osceola, in Mississippi County, where they became the parents of three children: T. A., Mollie C. and Beulah. Mollie C. being the wife of H. D. Tomlinson, of Osceola, and the mother of two children. Beulah is married to O. B. Ferguson, of Ripley, Tenn., and is the mother of one child. Mr. Matthews was in business at Osceola for thirty-four years, and during this time accumulated a property valued at \$75,000. No one unacquainted with him can realize what a benefit his life was to this county, or what an influence he exerted upon all those around him. His efforts in behalf of the poor and oppressed, without regard to race or color, will long be remembered, and his methodical business, coupled with strict integrity, may well be emulated by the rising generation. After his death, which occurred on the 2d of May, 1884, his body was taken in charge by the Masons, of which he had long been a member, and was buried by that order in Elmwood Cemetery, at Memphis, Tenn. His son, T. A. Matthews, was educated in the Christian Brothers' Institute,

at St. Louis, Mo., from which institution he was graduated in 1868. Capt. Daniel Matthews, during his life, had but one serious accident, and that back in the 30's, in an eastern railroad collision, near Harrisburg, his native State, where he lost a leg, afterward making his way through life with a cork leg. Mostly through his exertions the St. Matthew's Catholic Church at Osceola was built. This is a very fair frame structure for a town of such proportions as this. One of his relatives was living at Johnstown, which was lately destroyed by the great Pennsylvania flood.

M. B. Maxwell. Although this gentleman has been a resident of Mississippi County, Ark., only for a short period, he has been an important factor in the growth and prosperity of the same since 1878, and has been identified with all worthy enterprises. He was born in the State of Tennessee, in 1855, and was engaged in raising cotton in Tipton County of that State until the above mentioned date, at which time he came to Mississippi County, Ark., and first rented a plantation, putting in a crop of cotton, amounting to about forty acres in all. He now has 260 acres of land which he rents, 200 acres being in cotton and the rest in corn, and the most of the land he has opened up himself. He employs about twenty-five hands to attend to the crop, and by economy and close adherence to his occupation he has become possessed of considerable means. Miss Mollie Freezer became his wife in 1877, she being a daughter of Peter and Rebecca Freezer, who were born in Tipton County. She died in 1885, leaving two children, Lurenda and Lena. His present wife was Miss Emily Bringle, of Mississippi County, a native of Tennessee, her parents, John and Sarah Bringle, being also natives of that State.

L. A. Morris, the subject of the portrait appearing on another page of this volume, and the head of the mercantile firm of L. A. Morris & Co., general merchants at Osceola, Ark., can justly be recorded among the self-made men of Mississippi County. No one is more justly entitled to an enviable place in the history of Mississippi County than he, for, though young in years, he has been usefully and honorably identified with the interests

County, Mo. 1870. The first of these was the establishment of the first school in the county, which was held in the year 1870. The school was held in the year 1870. The school was held in the year 1870. The school was held in the year 1870.

A. Morris, the subject of the portrait of also native of that place. His father, John A. Morris, was born in the year 1810. His mother, Mary A. Morris, was born in the year 1810. His father, John A. Morris, was born in the year 1810. His mother, Mary A. Morris, was born in the year 1810.

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of this county, and with its advancement in every worthy particular. Mr. Morris owes his nativity to Alabama, where he was born in 1855, and is the second in a family of six children born to the Rev. F. C. and Sallie A. (McFeat) Morris. The parents were respectively from Alabama and South Carolina, were married in South Carolina, but soon afterward moved to Alabama, where they remained a short time, thence came to Osceola, in 1857. The father preached throughout Mississippi County and West Tennessee for many years, and was a man remarkable for his Christian purity and benevolence and high sense of honor. He died in 1876. The mother had died of cholera in 1866. L. A. Morris spent his youth in Osceola, attending private schools mostly, and in 1872 he began clerking in the store of Capt. D. Matthews, where he continued for seven years. He then went to Pecan Point and clerked for R. W. Friend for eighteen months, at which time he became a partner in the business under the firm title of Friend & Morris. In December, 1883, he bought a tract of 1,000 acres, well improved, with 200 acres under cultivation, and a store that had been established several years at Plum Point, Tenn. He soon withdrew from the firm of Friend & Morris to conduct his large interests at the above mentioned place, where he continued in business until January, 1889, when he leased his farm, and sold stock, etc., in the store to Johnson Bros., who are conducting it now. Mr. Morris was postmaster at Plum Point for a number of years, and filled that position creditably and well. On the subject's large farm there are 300 acres under cultivation, 100 of which were opened by himself. He erected a fine residence at a cost of \$2,000, also put up a cotton-gin, out-buildings, and a number of cabins, etc. Since buying the estate the Government has built a levee, and is at present engaged in revetting the bank along the river front, which improves his place to a great extent. On October 1, 1887, Mr. Morris opened a branch store at Osceola, and since closing at Plum Point, he has centered his whole attention at the Osceola store, which is conducted in partnership with F. R. Lanier, Jr. He has an extensive stock of general merchandise,

and does a commission business, also, of buying cotton and all farm produce. To Mr. Morris' marriage have been born three children: Carrie E.; Maggie May, who died at the age of three years, and Plumie E. Mr. Morris is a member of the A. O. U. W. Lodge, Osceola. Though still a young man, Mr. Morris' business capacities, and extensive experience with the resources of this county, have enabled him to take a foremost place in its affairs; while his pleasing, social qualities and gentlemanly manners make him a pleasant companion and friend.

F. M. Mosley. It was in 1849 that Mr. Mosley first became a resident of Arkansas, having come from his native State of Tennessee, where he was born in 1832, with his parents, of whom he was the fourth of their nine children. Harrison Mosley and Mary Davis Evans, the parents, both Virginians, were married in their native State, and soon after moved to Tennessee, where the father followed the life of a farmer until his death, in 1849. In the fall of that year the remainder of the family came to St. Francis County, Ark., where F. M. Mosley resided until 1859, when he came to Mississippi County, where he farmed on rented land until the close of the war; then, in partnership with H. T. Blythe, purchased a tract of land in Chickasawba Township, on which they erected a horse cotton-gin. A few years later they put in steam machinery, but in 1873, Mr. Mosley sold his interest in the gin, as well as his farm of 160 acres, and purchased his present property, one mile west of Blythesville, which comprises a tract of eighty acres, of which fifty are under cultivation. He took possession of this place in 1879, all of which was covered with woods at that time, and since then he has cleared fifty acres and built an excellent dwelling house; he also has a fine collection of fruit trees. It is one of the most pleasant places in all the neighborhood, and is the result of thrift and energy, which are among the leading characteristics of Mr. Mosley. His land is exceptionally productive, and readily yields a bale of cotton to the acre. He has been married twice, first in 1854, to Mary Thompson, of Arkansas, who died in 1872, leaving one child, Tabitha Ellen, the wife of Dr. Jones.

His second union took place in the fall of 1872, and was with Miss Alice Williams, a daughter of James H. Williams, whose sketch appears in this work. They have three children: Francis M., who died in infancy in 1875; James H. and Willie Bacchus. He is a patron of education, is a practical and successful farmer, and by reading and observation has become well posted in business affairs.

Thomas H. Musgrave. The following is a brief sketch of the career of Mr. Musgrave, a man whose present substantial position in life has been reached entirely through his own perseverance; and the facts connected with his agricultural operations, and their results, only show what a person with courage and enlightened views can accomplish. He first saw the light of day in the Old North State, in 1847, and eleven years of his youth and early manhood were spent in attending school. His primary training was received in the schools of Branchville, Charleston and Columbia, S. C., and in 1855, he came with his father to Somerville, Tenn., where he attended the academy three years; in 1859 he went to Peoria, Ill., and attended the High School one year; in 1863 he entered the St. Louis University, where he remained till he completed his collegiate career, graduating in 1868. He came immediately to his home in Arkansas, where he rested for a short time, and then obtained employment at Hale's Point, Tenn., as a book-keeper, which position he held until 1873, when he returned to his farm in Mississippi County. His property then consisted of 560 acres of land, with about twenty acres in cultivation, but with an incumbrance of \$1,700, part of the purchase money due the vendor. He set earnestly and persistently to work to clear his land of debt, which he soon did, and then began to clear it of the timber and prepare it for cultivation. He not only succeeded in paying for his land and clearing 150 acres more on the same farm, but also added to his lands from time to time, until he has owned over 4,000 acres, and now owns about 2,500 acres of superior land, with 150 acres this year in cultivation, and two small farms "lying out" for want of tenants. He has sold considerable property, some of which was

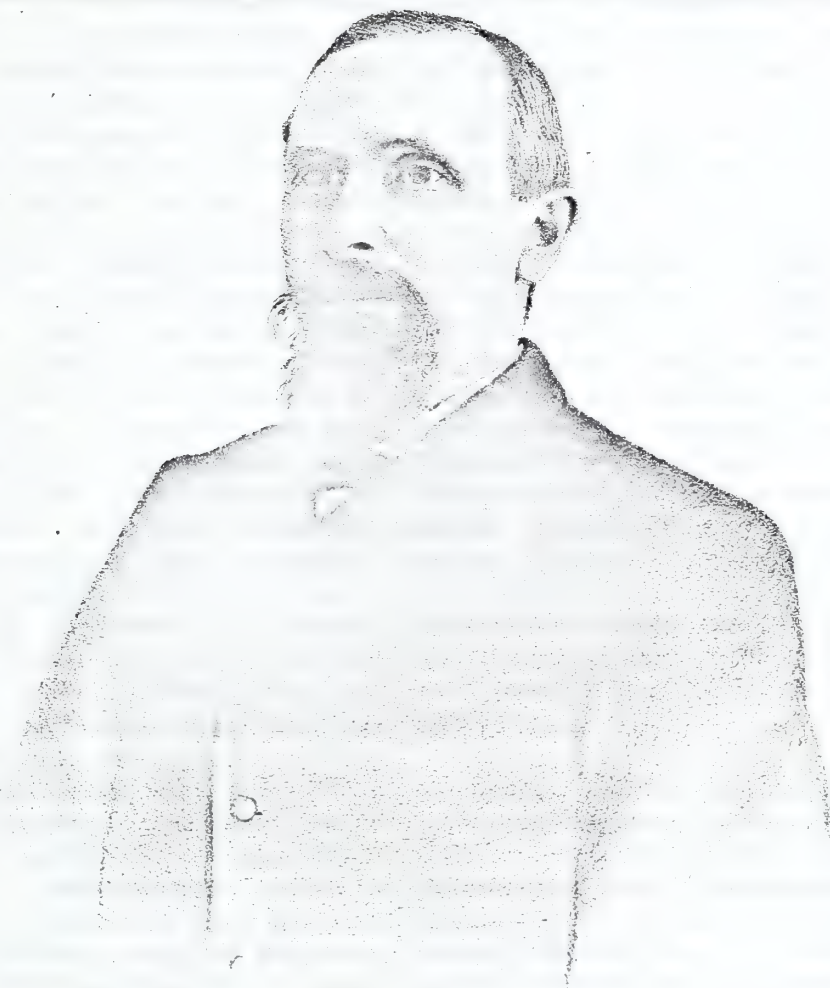
well improved, and a part of which he cleared. On his extensive domains is some of the choicest land to be found in the State. A bale of cotton can easily be raised to the acre, some of his tenants occasionally making more. Nine families now live on and cultivate his lands, but Mr. Musgrave says he has room for and would gladly furnish fifty more with homes. A large area, which, twenty five years ago, was the bed of the Mississippi River, has been added to this tract of land by the river shifting its channel, and now, where a few years since steamboats plowed the turbid waters of this mighty stream, can be seen some of the finest fields of cotton and corn in the State. Mr. Musgrave possesses decided literary tastes, and has been quite an extensive student of both law and medicine. He has never taken a very active part in the political affairs of his county, though he served three terms as justice of the peace, but refused to qualify after having been elected the fourth time. He was nominated by the Democratic convention for county surveyor, and fully indorsed by the Republican convention for the same position, all without his knowledge; but, when elected, declined to discharge the duties, preferring the quiet and easy life on his farm. Although not an active politician, he is a close and diligent student, keeping well posted and fully abreast with the times; possessing a bold and vigorous mind, he does not swerve one iota from what he deems to be just and right. His reputation for honesty and integrity has been often tried and found pure, and his financial ability has been more than once put to the test, but never without credit to himself; his social qualities are well known and appreciated, and he has hosts of friends whose confidence and esteem are his highest eulogium. An excellent portrait of him appears in this work. He was the second of three children born to William R. and Mary E. Musgrave, both of whom were born in North Carolina, and were there reared and married, moving shortly after to South Carolina, where the father engaged in the steamboat business, and later worked in the machine shops at Charleston. He afterward became connected with the railroad business, which he discontinued in 1857, prior to coming to Arkansas, following this occu-

pation in Somerville, Tenn., to which State he removed in 1855. Upon coming to Arkansas he located in Mississippi County, and there engaged in the saw-mill business, which was continued until 1860. At that date he bought 556 acres of land in Hickman Township, a portion of which land was cleared and under cultivation. He continued to improve his property, and soon had over 100 acres in cultivation, the rest being devoted to raising stock. In 1862 the war put an end to these operations, and he engaged in commercial life, operating mainly in Lauderdale County, Tenn., though he bought large quantities of cotton in the adjoining counties of that State, and some in the northeastern counties of Arkansas. He died at Columbus, Ky., June 14, 1864, ending an active and well-spent life. William R. Musgrave was a very affable and well-known man, greatly esteemed by numerous friends. His widow died in the spring of 1884, at Rocky Mount, N. C.

F. Musick. It is a well-known fact that circumstances in life may make or mar the prospects of man to a certain extent, but a determined spirit will bend even the force of circumstances to its will. The career of Mr. Musick since his arrival upon the stage of human action is abundant proof of this trite saying. He was born in Virginia, and his parents, Russell and Elizabeth (Dowell) Musick, who came from Virginia to Mississippi County, Ark., in 1855, located on Frenchman's Bayou, where they purchased 160 acres of land, with about five acres cleared. Here, with the help of his sons, six in number, Mr. Musick cleared about eighty acres, but sold out previous to the war, and, in 1864, moved to Alexander County, Ill. There the father and mother passed their last days, dying within four days of each other, and only a short time after reaching Illinois. The children, four sons and one daughter, came back to Mississippi County, in 1865, and here F. Musick, the subject of this sketch, commenced planting cotton. In 1870 he purchased 180 acres of land, with about sixteen acres cleared, to which he afterward added about eighty acres more. This place he sold to Henry Criegher, and then purchased his present property, consisting of 160 acres on

the Bayou, with about sixty acres cleared. To this he has since added about eighty acres more, which he has under a fine state of cultivation, and raises about one bale of cotton to the acre. He has built five houses on the place, one barn, and two store buildings, one 16x70, and the other 20x24, in which he carries a well-selected stock of general merchandise, valued at from \$3,000 to \$7,000. This business he established about seven years ago in company with his brother. In 1885 the firm dissolved partnership, and F. Musick continued the business. His sales run from \$8,000 to \$10,000 per annum. Mr. Musick's first marriage was to Miss Martha Barham, daughter of James Barham, a native of Tennessee. Mrs. Musick died in 1874, leaving two children: J. A. F., a young man at home assisting his father in the store, and C. C., who died when seventeen years of age. Mr. Musick's second marriage was to Mrs. E. M. Young, whom he wedded in October, 1884. She is a daughter of Mrs. Lierley, of Lawrence County, Ark. Two children were the result of this union: Callie (a son) and Clara. Mr. Musick is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the K. of H., and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Silas F. Myers has been a resident of Mississippi County, for the past thirty-six years, and has spent a lifetime in pursuing the noble vocation of agriculture, having learned this occupation of his father who was an extensive tobacco planter in Kentucky. His life has not been without adventure or self-denying experiences, yet success has attended him both in material affairs and in the esteem which has been accorded him by those among whom he has so long made his home. He was born in Macon County, Ill., but at the age of eighteen months was taken by his father to Davis County, Ky., and remained on the latter's tobacco plantation until 1852, or until he was twenty-two years of age. His father, who bore the name of Levi Myers, died about 1837, and the mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Campbell, was a daughter of Henry Campbell, of Virginia. Abraham Myers, the paternal grandfather, was a German. To Levi Myers and wife a family of



Rev. Jas. F. Ferguson
M. E. B. S.

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

nine children were born, of whom Silas F. Myers is the only surviving member. The latter came to Mississippi County, Ark., and raised a crop of cotton the same year on rented land, and has since raised a crop of from 50 to 125 acres of cotton each year. He has nearly always worked on new ground, and has cleared sixty-three acres in one place, fifteen in another, and ten, twenty-five, eighty, twenty and sixteen acres, respectively. In 1876 he purchased land to the amount of 118 acres, all of which he has under the plow. He is very pleasantly situated, and his residence is substantial and roomy, being 72x34 feet, with a hallway running through the center, and a large porch extending around the house. It was built by his individual labor with the exception of about one week's work, when a carpenter was employed, and is excellently finished inside and out. Four families and three single men are employed to keep the farm in order, and on the place are five good workmen's cabins. He has a large orchard, well stocked with different varieties of peaches, apples, pears, plums, etc. Two years after coming to Mississippi County, he was married to Miss Sarah T. Williamson, a daughter of Richard and Harriet (Willingham) Williamson, who were formerly from Alabama, but removed to Tennessee when Mrs. Myers was a small child, and when she was fourteen years of age came to Mississippi County. Mr. and Mrs. Myers' children are as follows: Joseph B., a commercial traveler for a Memphis, Tenn., house; James H., a planter residing at Nodena, is married, his wife's maiden name being Nora Cissell, a daughter of Levi Cissell; and Minnie O., Nancy Ardella, and Cora Elizabeth, at home. Three children died in infancy, and one son died when eleven years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Myers, their daughter, Nancy Ardella, and son, James H., are members of the Presbyterian Church at Nodena, while Miss Minnie O. belongs to the same church at Osceola. Mr. Myers is a member of Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., of Osceola.

George W. Neel, a prominent farmer near Blythesville, Ark., was born in Obion County, Tenn., in 1858. He was the eleventh in a family of fifteen children born to John T. and Martha A.

(Simmons) Neel. Both parents were natives of Tennessee, where the father's occupation was farming, and where he died on December 12, 1864. The mother still resides in that State. George W. Neel attended the public schools of that period, but his educational advantages were very limited, and he did not receive the schooling his ambition desired. He remained at home until his majority, and in November, 1882, was married to Mrs. Nancy J. Ray, a young widow lady of that vicinity. After his marriage Mr. Neel purchased a farm, and settled upon it with his bride, where he resided until the year 1886, when he exchanged his Tennessee farm for one in Arkansas, a fine tract of forty acres, all under a high state of cultivation, and bearing grass, clover, corn and cotton; has also a splendid orchard, with which he has taken great pains to bring to as near perfection as possible. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Agricultural Wheel, and is one of the most enterprising and energetic of the younger farmers in this section. Mr. Neel is held in the highest regard by his neighbors, and deserves the success that has come upon his efforts. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Neel were born four children: Elizabeth Lavina, Georgie Elnora Belle, Flora Dora Lee and James Edwards.

William H. Oglesby, M. D. Since Dr. Oglesby's location in Mississippi County, Ark., he has shown himself eminently worthy of the confidence and trust reposed in him by all classes, and has proved himself to be a physician of decided merit. He was born on Blue-Grass soil in 1854, and up to 1860 resided on a farm in the country, but at that date his father, W. A. Oglesby, departed this life, and the family then took up their abode in Owensboro, where William H. attended school until about fifteen years of age, making good use of his time while opportunity offered. Imbued with a determination to secure a good education, he entered the Kentucky Wesleyan University at Millersburg, which institution he attended two years, and then clerked for two years in a store, his leisure moments being given to the study of medicine, for which science he had a predilection. The years of 1875-76 were spent in Slaughtersville,

where he pursued his medical researches, and he then entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, taking lectures during the winter of 1876-77. In the latter year he came to Mississippi County, Ark., and began clerking for J. B. Tisserand; but some five months later he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has continued with a rapidly increasing practice, up to the present time. In the winter of 1884-85 he attended lectures at the Memphis Hospital Medical College, graduating from that institution in March, 1885. Dr. Oglesby is a hard student, and keeps thoroughly apace with the strides which are being constantly made in his profession, and takes a number of leading medical journals. He has a very pleasant and comfortable home in the village of Blythesville, his residence being erected in 1881; and in addition to this has eighty acres of arable land, of which sixty are under cultivation. The Doctor is a married man, Miss Cullie Waggoner becoming his wife in 1879. She is a daughter of James Waggoner, an old settler of the county. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and she and the Doctor are the parents of two children, Gipsy and Mary Lorine. Dr. Oglesby has always been a patron of education, and is at present a member of the school board of Blythesville. His parents, W. A. and Katie (Harding) Oglesby, were the parents of five children, of whom he was the fourth. Both parents were Kentuckians, the father being a planter of that State, which occupation he followed throughout life.

J. B. Perkins, a gentleman of wonderful ability, was born in Tennessee in 1849, and is the oldest living child of George W. and Elizabeth (Herron) Perkins, of Tennessee. The father was a farmer, and emigrated to Arkansas in 1859, where he settled in Randolph County, and entered a tract of land upon which he made a home for his family until the first alarm of war brought a distressing separation. He enlisted in the Confederate army, and, after a brave struggle for the cause he undertook, met death like a soldier should at Memphis, in 1862. The family continued to reside in Randolph County until 1864, when they moved to Mississippi County and settled at Beaver Point. There

they farmed and rented land for several years, and in 1875 came to Cross Bayou, where they settled on fifty acres of wild land, which has since then become greatly improved through the efforts of J. B. Perkins. He has erected several substantial buildings, and put about forty acres under a high state of cultivation. His land will yield three-quarters of a bale of cotton to the acre; and, besides this, he has raised a fine orchard. In 1874, Mr. Perkins was married to Miss Sarah Starling, a native of Columbia County, Ark., and a daughter of John Washington Starling, an old settler of that county. Four children were born to the parents: Sallie, George Washington, Eddie and Minnie, the two latter deceased. John Perkins, a brother of Mr. Perkins, moved to this county at the same time with the latter, and both brothers bought land adjoining. John bought sixty-six acres, on which he made a great many improvements and erected buildings, and cleared about thirty-five acres, which he put under a good state of cultivation. He was married in 1873 to Miss Mary Bennett, a daughter of John Bennett, one of the pioneers of Mississippi County. Eight children were born to this union, of whom two have died. The names of their children are John F., Mary E., William, Rosa Lee, James Troy (deceased), Cordelia (deceased) and Nancy. Mr. Perkins was a representative citizen of Mississippi County, and took an active part in educational matters, serving as school director for several terms. He was also a member of the Agricultural Wheel, as was also his brother, J. B. Perkins. His death occurred on December 16, 1887, leaving a large circle of friends and his family to mourn their loss. The mother of these two brothers is still living in this vicinity, and enjoying the best of health, at the age of sixty years.

C. H. Powell, farmer and merchant, Osceola. The father of Mr. Powell, Joseph Powell, was a native of Virginia, who, after reaching manhood, was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Ann Walton, a native of Kentucky. The father followed agricultural pursuits for many years, and in about 1859, moved to Mississippi County, Ark., where for a year or two he made his home with Mr.

Lynch. He then rented land and continued tilling the soil, and, in connection, also handled cord-wood for the steamboats. He was killed during the war by a neighbor. He was the father of seven children, of whom C. H. Powell was the third. The latter was born in Hindman, Ky., in the year 1847, and was but seventeen years of age when his father was killed. He then sent his mother back to Kentucky, while he engaged as clerk at Hindman for a time, and later returned to Arkansas, where he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Harrington, a native of Mississippi County, and the daughter of Whiting Harrington, one of the leading settlers of this section. After marriage, Mr. Powell opened a tract of land belonging to his wife, and began tilling the soil. He has made many improvements, cleared about thirty acres, which are in a high state of cultivation, has a fine orchard, and in 1888 he erected a good residence. In 1887, he purchased two acres near the town, and on this has erected four tenant houses. He began a general grocery business at Lynch's Landing in 1884, and remained there four years, with a constantly increasing trade. In 1887, he leased a lot a short distance up the river, erected a building, and still continues his former trade with unusually good success. The fruits of his union with Miss Harrington were fourteen children (six now living): William Joseph; Sallie, wife of Joseph Violet, and resides with her parents; Eula, wife of William Mitchell, and lives in the vicinity; Fannie, at home; Lucy, died at the age of five years; John (deceased), Elisha, at home, and Cornelius Prewitt. The remainder died in infancy. Mr. Powell is not active in politics, but votes with the Democratic party. He is deeply interested in local improvements, and also in school matters, having served as director for six years.

G. W. Pratt is a name familiar to residents of Mississippi County. Its owner is a prominent saw-mill operator at Pecan Point, who was born in Decatur County, Tenn., in 1843, and was the oldest child in a family of nine children born to Richard T. and Mildred (Walker) Pratt. The father was one of the leading farmers, and a pioneer of West Tennessee, where he resided up to the time

of his death, in 1874, ten days after the demise of his wife. This was an incident that kept firmly imbedded in the minds of their children, and did not remove its melancholy impression for many years afterward. Upon returning home from the funeral of his faithful wife the father seemed to have a presentiment of his coming fate, and, weighed down by the grief and sadness of his bereavement, told his children that death would claim him before many days. Exactly ten days afterward he passed away, and his words were verified. G. W. Pratt remained at home until sixteen years of age, when he commenced flat-boating on the Mississippi River, and continued at that employment until 1860. He then went to clerking on one of the large river steamboats until 1861, when the rumors of war came penetrating through hills and valleys, and calling the men to arms. Like many other chivalrous young men of the South, he cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, and enlisted in Company K, Fifth Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Col. Travis, and was elected to the rank of corporal. At the battle of Shiloh he received a terrible wound, and was granted a furlough of sixty days. At the end of that time, having recovered, he organized a cavalry company with Capt. D—— commanding, and served as first lieutenant for three months, when the company was divided into two, and he received the rank of captain. He then joined Col. Cox's regiment, and campaigned through East Tennessee, and was in almost innumerable skirmishes and minor engagements during the entire time. In the spring of 1865 the company disbanded after almost continual fighting throughout its entire service, and he returned home. After the death of his wife he went to Bartlett, Tenn., and engaged in carpenter work to some extent, but afterward moved to Brunswick, where he remained seven years. In 1873 he was married to Miss Ella Johnston, of Fayette County, Tenn., who lived but two years after marriage, and died, leaving one son, John, who is now attending school at Princeton, Ky. In 1876 Mr. Pratt was married, at Oakland, Tenn., his second wife being Miss Nannie, a sister of his former wife. This lady lived but eighteen months, and after her death he

spent several months seeking a location in which to settle. He finally decided on Pecan Point, and moved to this point in 1882, entering at once into his trade of carpentering and building with so much success that now almost every building in that place can truthfully be said to have been erected by him. In February, 1888, he purchased a saw-mill, which he erected on the river bank, that has a capacity of 10,000 feet of lumber per day, and the demand largely exceeds the supply. Mr. Pratt has also built a tramway two miles in length, extending to the timber region, and as soon as the woods become exhausted he will build it farther out. He has several trams running, and a force of fourteen men at work constantly. Mr. Pratt is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Pecan Point Lodge, under dispensation at the present time. He is also a member of the K. of O., Pecan Point, and Eastern Star, and attends the Methodist Episcopal Church at this point, taking an active interest in all affairs of the Sunday-school. He has been one of the leading spirits in all things that promise to be to the advantage of this section, and is one of Mississippi County's most enterprising and valued citizens. Mr. Pratt is a good business man, and an admirable mechanic and architect. He is a great friend of the children for miles around, and it is a pleasure to see the little tots leave everyone else and flock around him whenever he puts in an appearance. His own pluck and determination have placed him in an independent position, and his courteous manner has won him many friends.

Dr. Robert C. Prewitt, a prominent physician, of Osceola, Ark., was born in Missouri in 1844, and from an early age displayed an eagerness for study and a desire for a professional life. He was the eldest of six children born to Joseph E. and Naoma (Nash) Prewitt, natives of the "Blue Grass State." The father was a successful tiller of the soil, and followed this occupation in his native State until his removal to Missouri, which took place in 1838. He located in Pike County, and was one of its earliest settlers. The paternal grandfather, Robert C. Prewitt, was a native of Virginia, and came to Kentucky at an early day,

where he followed farming. He participated in the War of 1812, was taken prisoner at the battle of Raisin River, and was held by the Indians all winter. He afterward returned to Kentucky, but subsequently emigrated to Missouri, where he died in 1850. The maternal grandfather, William N. Nash, was a native of Virginia, but emigrated to Kentucky, where he died and is buried. Dr. Robert C. Prewitt improved the educational advantages offered him in the common schools, and in 1861 began the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Robert C. Prewitt, in Pike County, Mo. During 1862-63 he attended lectures at St. Louis Medical College, but the year previous to this he enlisted in the Confederate army, was sent to Southwest Missouri, where he participated in the battles of Fulton, Mount Zion, Wilson Creek and Lexington. He was taken prisoner at the last-named place, but became ill, and soon returned home. In January, 1864, the Doctor went to Kentucky, and located at Athens, Fayette County, where he began the practice of his profession. In October, of the same year, he married Miss Lottie C. Stephens, a native of Kentucky, and the daughter of Edwin Stephens, also a native of the "Blue Grass State," and a merchant of Lexington, who died of cholera in 1849. Dr. Prewitt remained in Athens until 1873, when he went to Helena, Ark., and bought a farm on Old Town Ridge. He remained there for four years, and then came to Osceola, Ark., where he has been practicing ever since, and has acquired no inferior reputation for his ability as a physician and surgeon. In 1877 he opened a fine drug store in the place, which was practically the first in Osceola, and ran this for eight years. In 1879 he took a course of lectures at Louisville, Ky., and graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine the same year. The Doctor is a member of the county examining board, is ex-president of the Mississippi County Medical Society, is a member of the State Medical Society, and is ex-president of the Tri-State Medical Association, of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee. To Dr. and Mrs. Prewitt were born six children: Joseph E., Laura (attending school at Richmond, Ky.), Robert C. and Sarah. Two were born dead.

W. H. Pullen. It was in the capacity of a merchant that Mr. Pullen first became acquainted with the people of Mississippi County, and they with him, and such has been his record as a business man, that his success is assured. He came to Frenchman's Bayou from Memphis in July, 1888, and bought out Dr. Joyner's store, since which time he has enlarged the building and added to the stock, so that now he has the largest and best-selected stock of goods in the county outside of Osceola. Mr. Pullen has been recently appointed postmaster at Bardstown. He was born in Sardis, Panola County, Miss., but moved with his parents to Memphis, where he was reared and educated. When but sixteen years of age young Pullen embarked in business for himself by working for the Hernando Insurance Company for a number of years. He was also engaged with Lemon & Gale, of Memphis, in the dry goods business. At the age of twenty-seven he came to Mississippi County, and, as above stated, bought out the store of Dr. Joyner. He carries a stock of general merchandise valued at about \$6,000, and is one of the promising young business men of the county. He chose his life companion in the person of Miss Lou Haynes, daughter of Samuel H. Haynes, a Kentuckian by birth, who was colonel in the Union army during the war, and who had two brothers in the Confederate army. To Mr. and Mrs. Pullen has been born one child, King Haynes Pullen, a bright baby boy, the delight of the family. Benjamin K. Pullen, father of W. H. Pullen, was a native of North Carolina, who came to Memphis, Tenn., before the war, and during the war was in the Confederate service. He occupied a position as captain of the commissary department in a Mississippi regiment. When Memphis fell into the hands of the Union army, he brought his family to Panola County, Miss. After the war the family moved back to Memphis. A brother of our subject, Charles Lesslie Pullen, now one of the editors of the Sunday Times of Memphis, has been elected an honorary member of the Folk-Lore Society, of London, England, a very exclusive club, he being among the few members receiving that honor in the United States.

J. L. Quarles, who is numbered among the prominent agriculturists of Mississippi County, Ark., is a native of Tallahatchee County, Miss., where he remained until the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-seventh Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, and served in Alabama and Tennessee, also taking part in the Perryville, Ky., battle. He was in the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and in the latter battle was wounded, by having a minie ball enter his neck and come out near the spinal column. He next took part in the battle of Lookout Mountain, where the company went in thirty-seven strong, and only six returned unscathed. He was at Missionary Ridge, Resaca (Ga.), New Hope Church, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Franklin (Tenn.), and was mustered out and paroled at Grenada, Miss., after which he returned to Tallahatchee County, and there followed agricultural pursuits for two years. From there he went to Carroll County, of the same State, and after tilling the soil until December, 1887, he and family took possession of Shawnee Village, for Mrs. W. S. Bransford, of Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Quarles superintends the whole place, which consists of 1,400 acres, with 700 under cultivation. He thinks Arkansas one of the best countries in the world in which to raise live stock, especially mules, and says he has twenty head on the place for which he would not take \$140 per head. These mules have lived entirely on the range, winter and summer, with no expense except a little attention in the way salting, etc. Mr. Quarles says you may take a mule out of the plow in July, when it is almost worked to a shadow, and in a few weeks it will be fat and in good condition. The above mentioned gentleman is a member of the firm of Quarles Bros., who are now renting 300 acres of the Warner farm, in this county, near McGavock. Mr. Quarles chose for his life companion Miss L. F. Merrill, of Carroll County, Miss., where their children were all born. These are named as follows: B. W., now at home; Anna Merrill, J. L., Jr., Merrill, Oliver P. and Lucy F. They lost one child, the eldest, at the age of three years. Mrs. Quarles is the daughter of J. W. S. Merrill, of Car-

roll County, Miss., where he is a civil engineer of considerable note. He has been elected assessor and collector of Le Flore County, and has been surveyor of the United States land office for many years. Mr. Quarles has been a member of the Masonic Lodge of Greenwood, Miss., for the past eighteen years, and he and wife and three eldest children are members of the Christian Church.

J. W. Quinn. Since locating in Mississippi County, Ark., Mr. Quinn has enjoyed the reputation of being, not only a substantial and progressive planter, but an intelligent and thoroughly-posted man in all public affairs; and a short sketch of his life will be of more than passing interest to the people of this locality. He was born in the "Palmetto State," in the year 1854, and was the eldest of four children born to the marriage of Lawson Quinn and Sarah Hampton. The father was an energetic tiller of the soil until the breaking out of the Rebellion, but at that date he laid down the implements of peace, to don the weapons of warfare, and was a faithful soldier in the Confederate army until he was killed at the battle of Petersburg, in 1864. His widow afterward became the worthy companion of W. P. Miller, and removed to East Tennessee, coming in 1874 to Mississippi County, Ark. J. W. Quinn, the subject of this sketch, remained with his mother until 1877, when he was taken sick, and went to East Tennessee for medical treatment, and after recovering his health, to some little extent, he attended school for a short time. In 1878 he made a trip to the home of his birth, where he remained for a while, then after a brief visit in Tennessee, he returned to Mississippi County, Ark. The following spring (1879) he rented thirty acres of land here, and made his first crop, and so well did he succeed that he has since continued to follow that occupation. As rent he gave every fifth bale of cotton, and realized on the crop exactly \$1,000. He was very successful the next year also, so that in 1883 he was able to purchase a tract of eighty acres, three miles north of Osceola, for which he paid the sum of \$1,750. Thirty acres were under cultivation, and since then he has put the entire tract under the plow, erecting good buildings, and

making other valuable improvements. Finding this farm insufficient to keep him employed throughout the year, he rented land of his neighbors, and, notwithstanding the floods and other discouraging features, he succeeded in raising good crops and did well. In January, 1886, he made a trip to Texas, thinking to improve his health by a change of scene and climate, but not liking it in the "Lone Star State," he returned to Arkansas in September of the same year, and began working for William P. Hale, with whom he entered into partnership about Christmas, being engaged in managing the latter's large plantation, five miles above Osceola. They have (1889) 700 acres in cotton and corn, and realized on their last year's crop \$6,000, their farm giving employment to twenty-seven families, numbering over 100 people. They are also quite extensively engaged in raising a good grade of stock, and have some of the finest Durham cattle in this vicinity, as well as blooded Berkshire hogs. In November, 1883, Miss Mattie Spred, of this county, became his wife, she being a daughter of one of the pioneer settlers of this section. Their union resulted in the birth of three children: Eddie Lawson, and Earl and Eleanor (twins), the latter dying in infancy. Mr. Quinn is a member of Lodge No. 27 of the A. F. & A. M., of Osceola.

John H. Rainey. There are few men, if any, who have occupied a more prominent position or contributed more toward the development of the resources of Mississippi County, than Mr. Rainey, a man whose history has been so intimately connected with the affairs of Chickasawba Township, that to mention one necessitates a sketch of the other. He was born in Jackson County, Ala., in 1833, the son of Samuel H. Rainey, a prominent farmer of that State. The latter removed to the State of Arkansas, in 1844, with his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Kelso, and his family of six children, and settled in Mississippi County, near where our subject now resides. He remained one year on this place, then moved to Osceola, and entered a farm of 160 acres two miles north of the town, on which he made many necessary improvements, and soon had a pleasant and comfortable

home in the woods. On this farm he resided until his death in 1854, his wife having departed this life two years earlier. John H. Rainey was reared on his father's woodland farm, and his character was so molded in youth that it was perhaps natural for him to look upon farming as the only calling with which he should identify himself in after life. At the age of twenty-one years he left home to carve out his own fortune, and for a number of years worked as a farm hand, but in 1860 he was appointed by Sheriff Charles Bowen, to the office of deputy sheriff of the county, and was given entire charge of affairs when the war broke out, as Mr. Bowen was anxious to join the army. He continued to discharge his duties very satisfactorily until 1862, when the Federal troops took possession of the county, and he was then compelled to turn his attention to other matters. He took no part in the war, but during hostilities met with several stirring adventures. He continued to farm on rented land until 1866, then purchased a tract of land embracing 160 acres near Osceola, nearly all of which place he succeeded in clearing, and soon after bought 320 acres adjoining, on which he cleared another 160 acres, thus making 320 acres under plow. In 1881 he sold the latter farm and moved to Chickasawba Township, purchasing wild land to the extent of 660 acres, on which he moved, and began immediately to improve with good buildings and by clearing his place from brush and timber. He has continued from time to time to purchase land until he is now the owner of about 4,200 acres, with some 300 acres under cultivation, and has the timber of 700 acres deadened for removal. In 1885 he removed to a farm he had purchased in Cooktown, and two years later bought one and one-half acres in North Chickasawba, on which are a cotton-gin, a store house and a small residence. Mr. Rainey has cleared over 600 acres alone, which is a fine record for one man. His life has been one of unremitting toil, and though he commenced for himself without much means he is now in possession of fine property, the result of honest industry and perseverance, and thoroughly deserves the respect which is accorded him. He has now

attained the age of fifty-six years, and for the remainder of his days can take the world easier, and enjoy the fruits of his early toil. On his lands are extensive tracts heavily covered with valuable timber, which will prove a source of wealth as soon as it can be put on the market. Mr. Rainey contemplates the immediate erection of a saw-mill, as he will require large quantities of lumber in erecting numerous houses on his own farm. He was married in 1879 to Miss Sarah H. Brown, a native of the State and a daughter of one of the old pioneers of this section, and to their union have been born the following interesting little family: Sarah J., Samuel H. and John H. He always voted the Democratic ticket, and is an active advocate of public schools, having served in the capacity of director for a number of years. He commands the respect and esteem of all for his sterling integrity, sober and sound judgment, broad intelligence and liberal and progressive ideas. His wife is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Rainey has also held the following offices: In 1873-74 he was county assessor, in 1875-76 county surveyor, and is now a member of the Board of Equalization, to equalize the assessment of county property. To this office he was appointed by Gov. Eagle.

Parnie Reed is one of the leading agriculturists of Mississippi County, Ark., and since locating here, many years ago (in 1845), has seen many changes in the growth and development of this community. He was born in the "Hoosier State" in 1826, and was reared to the occupation of blacksmithing, but after leaving home, on the 8th of June, 1843, he spent two years in flat-boating on the river, and after a short time spent in Illinois, came to Mississippi County, Ark., locating at Hickman's Bend, where he was engaged in boating and rafting, and kept a wood yard. At that time all the white settlers lived contiguous to the river, the interior being still occupied by the Indians, and wild animals of all kinds roamed the woods at will. After residing in this locality until the 20th of May, 1854, he moved to Kansas, where he followed teaming for some time, and during the Kansas War was in the battle of Lawrence, and a

number of other engagements in the spring of 1856. The following year he loaded all his effects on a flat-boat and floated down the Missouri and Mississippi rivers to Hickman's Bend, in Mississippi County, Ark., at which place he landed on the 22d of December, 1857, then buying land on Buford Lake, where he soon had a good home. The most of his attention was given to stock farming, in which enterprise he was very extensively engaged during the Rebellion. He continued to make this his residence for about twenty years, opening up some sixty acres in the meantime, but sold out in 1875 and came to Clear Lake, where he purchased the farm on which he is now residing, which comprises a tract of about 100 acres under cultivation of some of the best land in this section, the most of which he devotes to the raising of corn and cotton. He has been so unfortunate as to lose four wives, but is at present living happily with his fifth wife. His first union was to Miss Nancy J. Cotton, whom he married November 9, 1847. She was a native of Missouri and died in Illinois, February 12, 1849, and was buried with her child. His second marriage was to Miss Ellen Pints, of Mississippi County, whose death occurred on the 11th of April, 1851, she leaving a daughter named Elner, who died in the State of Kansas at the age of six years, on the 30th of June, 1857. Susan Sawyer, a native of Tennessee, and a member of a well-known family of that State, became his third wife February 12, 1852, but she left him again a widower on the 12th of April, 1874. Mr. Reed next espoused Miss Caroline A. Mannen, a native of Mississippi County, who died a short time after her marriage, in 1875, also being buried with her child. His fifth and present wife, was Mrs. M. J. Rackley, a Kentuckian by birth, who was the mother of four children by a previous marriage. She and Mr. Reed have one child, a daughter, named Rebecca Susan. Mr. Reed's various occupations through life have been somewhat diversified, but unlike the old saying, "jack of all trades and master of none," he has been reasonably prosperous in every enterprise to which he has given his attention, and now, during his declining years, can look back over a useful

and well-spent life. He has always been quite an active politician, and has affiliated with the Democratic party.

E. D. Rhea, M. D., a physician and surgeon of more than ordinary ability, was born in the State of Tennessee in 1835, and like the majority of the farmers' boys of his day acquired only a common school education. At an early age, however, he evinced an eagerness for study and a desire for professional life, and acquired the taste for scientific learning, medicine having a particular fascination for him. When twenty-five years of age he went to Missouri, having previously studied medicine, and was engaged in practicing his profession there until 1862, when he enlisted as a surgeon in the Fourth Missouri Regiment, Confederate cavalry, and served in the Trans-Mississippi Department, in Marmaduke's division, until the close of the war, after which he came to Arkansas and located in Fulton County, near Salem, remaining there in the active practice of his profession until 1876. During 1874-75 he represented Fulton County in the first Democratic legislature convened after the Reconstruction Act, and was an active member of that body during the stormy times of the Brooks-Baxter war. Since 1876 he has practiced his profession in Mississippi County, and has acquired no inferior reputation as a physician and surgeon. When the village of Blythesville was laid out he purchased property and built one of the first houses in that place, and has since been quite extensively engaged in fruit raising (in connection with his practice), in which he has had remarkable success. Since 1881 he has owned an eighty-acre farm near Blythesville, thirty of which he has opened, and on which he has built a house and made other improvements. In 1879 he was married to Miss Sarah Walker, a daughter of John Walker, one of the early pioneers of the county, but in March, 1885, was called upon to mourn her untimely death. She left two children, Maggie, and Lizzie, the latter dying at the age of nine months, six months after the mother. Miss Fannie Blackwell, of Lauderdale County, Tenn., became his wife September 17, 1886. The Doctor was the youngest of a family of twelve chil-

dren born to Joseph M. and Kittie (Myers) Rhea, who were born in Tennessee and Maryland, respectively. The father was a school teacher for many years, and also followed the occupation of farming. They both died in 1860, he in August and she in February.

J. W. Rhodes is one of the more recent acquisitions to the agricultural and mercantile interests of Mississippi County, Ark., but he has already been found to be one whose leading characteristics are progressive and enterprising in their nature, and thus of much worth to the people of this community. A native of Hines County, Miss., born near Vicksburg, he was only four years old when his father (in 1857) removed with him to the "Lone Star State." Here the latter died in 1866, his wife and children, consisting of seven boys and three daughters, removing to the State of Tennessee the following year. J. W. Rhodes resided at home with his mother until sixteen years of age, spending his boyhood days as other youths of the community, and received a fair education in the common schools. He then obtained a position with Cunningham, Wicks & Malone, commission merchants of Memphis, Tenn., with whom he remained two years, then went to Bay Springs, Miss., and worked as a book-keeper for J. M. Nelson & Co., for one year. He again returned to Memphis, Tenn., and secured employment with the Charleston & Memphis Railroad Company, where he kept books, and afterward clerked on the river for the Memphis & Osceola Packet Company, and was employed in this capacity on different steamboats of that line for about four years. In 1876, he leased the Crowell Landing for a term of five years, but bought the landing in 1878. This was washed away in the freshet of 1883, but Mr. Rhodes soon purchased thirty-seven acres of land, on which he is now living, and established a landing called Golden Lake, which took its name from the post-office, which he had established, and of which he has been postmaster since 1885. He first established a store in 1883, at Crowell Landing, but when the land began to be washed away at that point, he moved his goods back farther inland, to his present location, where he and E. A. Norton

formed a partnership under the firm name of Rhodes & Norton, which continued until their establishment caught fire, and was consumed, January 22, 1888. Their loss was estimated, over and above their insurance, which amounted to \$2,000, at \$5,000. Directly after the fire, Mr. Rhodes erected a substantial frame building, 36x60 feet, on the site of the burnt building, and is now carrying one of the largest and most complete stocks of goods in the county, valued at \$5,000. He also owns a fine cotton-gin, and is now replacing the old machinery with the latest improved in the market, its capacity being twenty-five bales per day. He has in his plantation about 120 acres, eighty-five of which are under the plow, and is improved with good buildings, his residence being an exceptionally fine one. His peach orchard is also one of the best along the river. In the year 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Clara M. Pulliam, a daughter of E. Pulliam, of Bartlett, Tenn. Mrs. Rhodes is a lady of culture and refinement, and she and Mr. Rhodes are the parents of the following children, two girls and two boys: Ella Nelson, Lucy Pulliam, Joseph Wicks, Jr., and Charles Robert. A great deal of business is done at Golden Lake, Mr. Rhodes acting as agent for the steamboats at that point. He is a member of the K. of H., and his wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

Leon Roussan, editor and publisher of the Osceola Times (which he purchased in 1870), is a gentleman of culture, of large general information, and has proven himself to be a man of good judgment in directing the editorial policy of his paper. He was born in Ste. Genevieve, Mo., in 1838, and was the second in a family of seven children born to Michael and Sophia (Janis) Roussan. The parents were natives of Missouri, but were descendants of early French pioneers in that section. Leon Roussan attended the public and private schools of his native town until sixteen years of age, when he entered the newspaper office of the Ste. Genevieve Plain Dealer, and there remained one year. He then clerked in a store until 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, First Confederate Battalion, and was assigned to Mississippi River

division. He was in the siege of Island No. 10, was there captured and taken to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, where he remained some six months, and was then exchanged at Vicksburg. Later he joined the Forty-second Tennessee Regiment, and was elected lieutenant of Company C. He was in the Georgia campaign, and was wounded at Atlanta. After the close of the conflict Mr. Roussan went to St. Louis, where he clerked for a year, and then moved to Randolph, Tenn., where he engaged in commercial pursuits. In 1870 he came to Osceola, and bought the paper which he now conducts. The Times is one of the old and well-established papers of this portion of the State, and has ever exerted a potent influence in public affairs and the general interests of Mississippi County—never more so than in late years, whilst under the supervision of its present editor. It has a good patronage, and commands the respect and confidence of the entire reading public among whom it circulates. At the incorporation of Osceola, in 1872, Mr. Roussan was active in promoting a harmonious organization, and was elected its first mayor. Since then he has been justice of the peace, and is at present county examiner. In 1879 his marriage was consummated with Miss Adah L. Pettey, a native of the "Lone Star State," and the daughter of Dr. F. M. Pettey. Mr. Roussan is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 27, of Osceola, and is also a member of the Arkansas Press Association.

Hon. L. D. Rozell. Every life has a history of its own, and although in appearance it may seem to possess little to distinguish it from others, yet the political career and experience of Mr. Rozell, as well as his connection with the agricultural and stock raising affairs of this community, have contributed to give him a wide and popular acquaintance with nearly every citizen of Mississippi County, if not personally, then by name. He was born in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1836, and was the second in a family of seven children born to Rev. A. B. and Henrietta (Burnett) Rozell. The father was an extensive farmer, and was also a well-known and popular Methodist preacher in Middle Tennessee, where he died in 1886. The mother died in

1845. The paternal grandfather, Solomon Rozell, was a native of North Carolina, and was one of the pioneers of West Tennessee, settling near Memphis, which at that time was composed of less than half a dozen huts. The maternal grandfather was a very early settler in Middle Tennessee, and both families became well known in the localities where they cast their lot. As L. D. Rozell was reared as an agriculturist, it is but natural that he should permanently adopt that calling as his life occupation, and he has always followed it. He attended the common schools when a boy, and at his majority engaged in tilling the soil for himself. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, First Tennessee Confederate Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Holly Springs, Spring Hill, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, Nashville and others. In 1865 Mr. Rozell came to Mississippi County, Ark., and settled on the river about ten miles above Osceola, on a tract of land purchased by his father in 1855. In 1867 Miss Margaret Bowen became his wife. She was born in Mississippi County, and was the daughter of Reese Bowen, who died in 1856, and was one of the earliest settlers in this county. The year previous to his marriage Mr. Rozell purchased a tract of 100 acres of partially improved land, to which he has since added, until he now owns 1,200 acres of excellent bottom soil, with 350 acres under cultivation. He has erected good buildings, fences, etc., and is now enjoying the result of his labor. He has a good grade of stock mixed with Durham, and has a fine bull for breeding purposes. He has taken an active interest, politically, in the affairs of the county, and has held many positions of public trust. He was elected justice of the peace in 1868, and in 1871 represented his county in the Legislature, to the satisfaction of his constituents and the public in general. In 1886 he was elected county judge, was re-elected in 1888, and is holding that position at the present. He is active in school matters, and has served as director for many years. In all things that promise to contribute to the good of this section the Judge may be counted upon to take a leading part. By his marriage to Miss Bowen, he became the father of eight chil-

dren, two of whom are deceased. Those living are Ashley, William, Martha, Bascom, Lockey and Shoemaker. Margaret and Emma died in infancy. The Judge is a member of Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M.

A. A. Rounsaville. The occupation which this gentleman now follows has received his attention the greater part of his life, and it is but the truth to say that in it he is thoroughly posted and well-informed, and his labors in this direction have contributed very materially to the reputation Mississippi County enjoys as a rich farming region. Like many of the residents of the county he is a Tennessean by birth, having been born in 1839, and was the eighth of eleven children born to Clayborn and Elizabeth Rounsaville, who were born, reared and married in the State of Alabama, and shortly after removed to Tennessee. In 1851 they resolved to move still farther to the west, and accordingly settled in Mississippi County, Ark., where they opened up a large section of land, on which they spent the remaining years of their lives, the father dying in 1867, and the mother in 1854. From earliest youth A. A. Rounsaville has been familiar with the duties of farm labor, and up to the breaking out of the late war he was engaged in following this occupation, and in attending the old time subscription schools. He espoused the cause of the Confederacy and joined Capt. Fletcher's company, and was a participant in the battles of Shiloh and Farmington, but after the latter battle was discharged from service on account of sickness, and returned home. In 1864 he re-enlisted in Price's command, and accompanied that general on his raid through Missouri, taking an active part in all the battles of that campaign. After his surrender at Shreveport, La., in 1865, he returned to Mississippi County, Ark., where, until 1868, he was engaged in rafting and wood-chopping. The three following years he farmed the old family homestead, and in 1871 bought a tract of forty acres, one mile east of Blythesville, on which farm he has since built a commodious and substantial dwelling-house, and has reduced twenty-five acres to cultivation and otherwise added greatly to its improvement. He has pur-

chased forty more acres of land, and also is the owner of some valuable town property. His lands are fertile, and will produce one bale of cotton to the acre, and forty bushels of corn. He also gives considerable attention to the propagation of a good grade of stock. He was married in 1868 to Mrs. Nancy Hudgins, formerly Miss Synclair.

H. T. Rounsaville is a brother of A. A. Rounsaville, whose sketch appears above, and like his brother, is careful and painstaking in the cultivation of his land, and thorough in everything connected with its management. It is, perhaps, not to be wondered at that he is meeting with success in his chosen calling, for he has always attended strictly to the details of farm work, and is one of the intelligent and enterprising class of citizens who would give life to any community in which they might settle. His birth also occurred in Tennessee, in the year 1842, he being the youngest child living born to his parents, and up to the age of twenty-one years his time was divided between working on the farm and in attending school, where he received a good practical education, and from that time until he arrived at the age of thirty-one years, he traveled about through thirteen different States. After his return to the State of Arkansas, in 1871, he purchased a small but exceedingly fertile farm of forty acres, one mile east of Blythesville, which was then heavily covered with timber, and now has twenty-six acres in a high state of cultivation; has built good fences and made other improvements, securing a pleasant and comfortable home, which he is enjoying with his wife (whose maiden name was Amanda Sawyer, and whom he married in 1873) and his three children, Margaret Ann, Franklin Monroe and Joel Alvin. Mrs. Rounsaville is a daughter of William Sawyer, a pioneer settler of this section.

Rucker Brothers. Nowhere in Mississippi County, Ark., are there to be found individuals of more energy, determined will, or force of character than these young men possess, and no merchant or agriculturist is deserving of greater success in the conduct of his store or the management of his farms than they. The firm comprises Albert G. and Egbert E. Rucker, both of whom were born

in Lauderdale County, Tenn., the former's birth occurring November 19, 1855, and the latter's December 1, 1856. Like most of the youths of their county, as they grew up they devoted their time and attention to farm life, receiving in the meantime good common-school educations. After attaining his majority Albert engaged in farming for himself, following this occupation until twenty-eight years of age, when he engaged in commercial business at Barfield, in connection with Egbert E., who had been following that business ever since attaining his majority, and succeeded Carr & Co. On the 20th of November, 1888, they purchased a tract of land, comprising eighty acres, of Z. T. Williams, the most of which was under cultivation, and about the same time they purchased forty acres of J. W. Buckner. In May, 1889, they bought 160 acres two miles west of Barfield, which they intend improving and clearing at once. Their stock of general merchandise is valued at about \$4,000, and in connection with this work, which is proving quite remunerative, they buy and ship cotton and all farm products, and own a half interest in a cotton-gin at Hickman's Bend. While engaged in farming, Albert raised 4,500 bushels of corn on seventy-two acres of land, at Hickman's Bend, this crop only requiring his time and attention for about sixty days, and shows the productiveness of the soil at this point. In the vicinity of Barfield, the cotton crop has averaged one bale to the acre for the past five years. There are three saw-mills within a radius of three miles from their home, each having a capacity of 50,000 feet of lumber per day, and this lumber is mostly shipped from Rucker Brothers' landing. Barfield is the best business point between the northern limits of the county and Osceola, being the main shipping station for Chickasawba, and last year 2,500 bales of cotton were shipped from that point. The Rucker Brothers have acquired an enviable reputation for safe, thorough, and reliable transactions in the affairs of every-day life, and have done much to increase and extend the trade and influence of Barfield. They are members of the Baptist Church, and are men who have always endeavored to follow the teachings of the golden rule,

and have gained the esteem and approbation of their fellow men. Egbert was married, February 15, 1884, to Miss Florence Chambers, a native of Tennessee, and is now filling the duties of post-master of Barfield, and prior to the year 1888, held the office six years. Their parents, James M. and Julia A. (Chadwick) Rucker, were born in Virginia and Ohio, respectively, and while a young man, the former moved to Tennessee, and afterward to Arkansas, his marriage taking place in Mississippi County in 1847. They subsequently made their home in Tennessee, where the father's death occurred in 1879. His widow is still residing on the old homestead in that State.

Hon. J. F. Ruddell. Among the citizens of Mississippi County, Ark., long and favorably identified with its social and business interests, is Mr. Ruddell, whose biography will no doubt be read by old and young, for there is always an instinctive curiosity to know the true and inner history of men who have had such a close association with the affairs of this county from primitive date. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1826, being the fourth in a family of five children born to Archibald and Ann (Neal) Ruddell, who were engaged in following agricultural pursuits in the "Buckeye State." Later they removed to Boone County, Ky., where the father remained until his death, in 1833. His widow afterward became the worthy companion of Jordan Bass, and in 1836 emigrated to Arkansas, and died at the home of our subject in 1873. J. F. Ruddell, brought up to a knowledge of farm duties, very naturally chose that occupation as his calling in life when it became necessary for him to select some permanent industry, and the experience he has since had has proven the wisdom of his judgment. He attended the common schools until 1836, then made his home in Kentucky with an uncle until 1840, after which he worked as a farm hand for several years. In 1843 he made a trip to Arkansas, but in 1847 located permanently at Osceola, Mississippi County, where he ran a trading post on the river for one year. In the fall of 1849 he came to Chickasawba Township, entered eighty acres of Government land and after making many improve-

ments and living on this tract for many years, he sold out and bought 160 acres at Clear Lake. Three years later he came to Blythesville, where he now has 120 acres near the village, all under cultivation, with fair buildings and a good small orchard. The land is very productive, and will readily yield one bale of cotton to the acre. He also owns eighty acres on Dogwood Ridge, twenty being under the plow. When the Rebellion broke out he joined Capt. Fletcher's company, which was known as the Fletcher Rifles, and was in the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded; was captured at Murfreesboro, being afterward exchanged; Chickamauga and Decatur, Ala., where he was again taken prisoner, and was kept in captivity until the close of the war. After leaving the battle field he returned home, and again took up the implements of farm life. From 1854 to 1861 he filled the office of justice of the peace, and after returning from the war was again tendered that position, which he accepted. In 1874 he was chosen to represent his county in the State legislature, and served to the entire satisfaction of his constituents for one term. At the present time he is a member of the Tax Equalization Board, and as he has always been an active advocate of schools, he has served many years as school director. In 1850 he married Miss Nancy Mobely, a daughter of John Mobely, one of the old pioneers of Mississippi County, who came here in 1826 from Missouri. Mrs. Ruddell died in 1862, leaving five children, who are now also dead: John T., Louisa A., Charles A., Emily E. and Sarah E. In 1867 he married Amanda Mobely, a sister of his first wife, but she, too, died leaving him again a widower with two children to care for: Thomas O. (deceased), and Martha A., who is attending school at Lexington, Ky. Mr. Ruddell married his present wife, who was Mrs. Margaret Walker, in 1889. In 1888 he made a visit to relatives in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, but saw no country that, in his estimation, was so desirable as Mississippi County, Ark., and here he is contented to pass his declining years among his many tried and true friends.

Elisha Sawyer. The father of our subject.

Noah Sawyer, is well remembered by the early citizens of this county as a man worthy the respect and esteem of all, and a short sketch of his life will be interesting to his relatives and numerous friends. He was born in North Carolina, and went to Tennessee at an early day, being married there to Miss Martha Henderson, also a native of the "Old North State." They resided in the State of their adoption until 1852, at that time coming to Arkansas, and settling at Daniels' Point, on the river, where they entered 160 acres of land, fifty of which he cleared and put under cultivation, and made a comfortable home until 1857. He then sold out, but later bought a farm of 260 acres on Long Lake, which at the time of his purchase was a wilderness, and on this farm Elisha Sawyer cut the first cane for clearing. They soon had a house erected, and here Mr. Sawyer lived until 1873, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. In 1871 he bought 160 acres near what is now Blythesville, and on this made his home until 1878, when he quietly breathed his last. His entire course through life had been one marked with singular honesty and fidelity of purpose, and to every charitable object he was a liberal contributor, and was a man held in high esteem by all who knew him. He held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years, and when a mere boy united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and lived up to its rules throughout his whole life. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife departed this life in 1865. Elisha Sawyer attended the common schools for a short time, learned the details of farm work on his father's farm, and after the close of the Rebellion began farming for himself. When the mutterings of war began to be heard throughout the land, he espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and joined Capt. Fletcher's company, participating in the battle of Shiloh, in which engagement he was wounded three times. He was sent to the hospital, being shortly after discharged, and returned home. After farming with his father for two years, he bought a piece of land which he began to improve, and in 1881 purchased a farm of 160 acres on Clear Lake, which he cleared, and made

his home until the winter of 1889, when he moved to his present place of abode. At the death of his father he inherited one half of the old homestead, amounting to 140 acres, and with what he has purchased his lands comprise 500 acres, with 130 under the plow. He has a good orchard on his old Clear Lake farm, and says his fruit is of choice varieties. Miss Missouri A. Chisum, a native of Tennessee, became his wife in 1864, and to them were given two children, of whom one is dead—Rebecca. Mrs. Sawyer and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William H. Scarboro. It is an undeniable truth that the life of any man is of great benefit to the community in which he resides, when all his efforts are directed toward advancing its interests, and who lives according to the highest principles of what he conceives to be right, helping others, and caring for those who are unable to do for themselves. Mr. Scarboro is one of these men. He was born in Tennessee in 1856, being the third of eight children of Calvin R. and Mary J. (Hodges) Scarboro, who were also Tennesseans, where the father carried on the business of a saddler and farmer. He is still residing in that State, his home being at Mifflin. William H. Scarboro received the advantages of the common schools in his youth, and was an intelligent and studious pupil. Although he was reared a farmer's boy, he has never given that occupation his attention until within the last year, since which time he has entered upon that calling with a perseverance that can not fail of favorable results. At the age of twenty-one he secured the United States mail contracts in Henderson County, of which he was deputy sheriff and constable for five years, and was married there September 30, 1879, to Miss Ada A. Clay, a native of that State. In 1882, under the impression that he could better his fortunes, he came to Arkansas, settling at Blythesville, where he engaged as a clerk for Richardson & Triplett, with whom he remained until 1884, when he embarked in business on his own responsibility, and successfully conducted a general mercantile establishment for two years. The two following years were spent at carpentering, in the "Lone Star State," but in the winter

of 1888 he returned to Mississippi County, Ark., where he purchased a farm embracing 280 acres of land, and since that time has attended to his adopted profession with care and perseverance, and is now in possession of a competence which has more than realized his most sanguine expectations. He is one of the representative young men of the county, and will, without doubt, be among the foremost men of his times. He and wife became the parents of four children: Nellie Lorange, Ellie Lee (deceased), Willie Harris and Mary Ethel.

Samuel Spencer Semmes, eldest son of Admiral Raphael and Ann E. (Spencer) Semmes, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 4, 1838. While a youth he received his education at the Jesuit College (Spring Hill), near Mobile, Ala., from which institution he graduated in 1855. He was reared in South Alabama, and was admitted to the bar in Washington County, of that State, in 1859, subsequently graduating at the law school in New Orleans, La., in 1860, in which city he was residing and practicing his profession when the war broke out. True to his convictions, he enlisted in the Confederate service, as second lieutenant in the First Regiment of Louisiana Infantry (regulars), commanded by the late Gen. A. H. Gladden, and was promoted to the rank of captain. He went through the war under Gen. Bragg, in the Army of the Tennessee, and was a participant in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, etc. At the close of the war he engaged in agricultural pursuits in South Alabama, and in the practice of law, which he continued until 1874; then he removed to Mississippi County, Ark., where he has since resided, occupied in the practice of his profession. He was elected county judge in 1882, and held the office one term. Mr. Semmes was married to Miss Pauline Semmes, a daughter of the late Gen. Paul J. Semmes, of Columbus, Ga. (who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg), in 1863, and the fruits of this union are five children, three sons, Paul J., Raphael and Oliver, and two daughters, Mary and Anna. The first two named are living in Osceola, Ark., and Oliver is at Macon, Ga., where he is studying for the priesthood as a Jesuit. Mr. Semmes lost his

wife in 1877, and his second marriage took place in 1881, to his present wife, who was originally Miss Frances H. Morris, daughter of the late Rev. F. C. Morris, a Presbyterian minister of Osceola, Ark. To this union were born three children: Spencer, Frank Morris, and Catherine. Mr. Semmes' home, just outside the town of Osceola, is one of the most comfortable and attractive in Northeast Arkansas, and is a fine example of what can be accomplished in the way of ornament and usefulness by a little taste and industry. His father was the late Admiral Raphael Semmes, of Confederate fame, whose ancestors came to America with Lord Baltimore, and settled in Maryland. Admiral Semmes entered the United States Navy as a lad of fourteen, where he remained until he resigned his commission, to take part in the late war, in behalf of the Confederates. At that time he was commander, and on duty at Washington as a member of the lighthouse board. His career as commander of the Confederate States steamers "Sumter" and "Alabama" have already become a matter of history. The mother of the subject of this sketch is a daughter of the late Rev. Oliver M. Spencer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, whose father removed to that place as one of the pioneer settlers from Elizabeth, N. J., in the latter part of the last century. Mrs. Semmes (the mother) resides in Mobile, Ala. Capt. Semmes is the eldest of six children born to his parents. His eldest brother, Oliver J. Semmes, and eldest sister, Mrs. Colston, reside in Mobile, Ala. His next two sisters, Mrs. Luke E. Wright and Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, and youngest brother, Raphael Semmes, live in Memphis, Tenn. It is not strange that during the years of Capt. Semmes' residence in Mississippi County, he should have become one of its best known and most valued citizens. Gifted by nature with an indomitable spirit of perseverance, and a refined taste, a thorough and complete collegiate education expanded these, teaching him to see a beauty and harmony in nature, while the study of law and the practice of that profession illustrated by many valuable examples the study of mankind. It was with an education thus completed, and a fortune shattered in the Civil War, as qualifications for

future usefulness, that he turned his steps toward Mississippi County. Here, amid an impoverished population, and where strife and turmoil reigned for many years, fortune was hard to win, and many trials lay beside his path; yet, from the first, his ability, moral courage, purity and truth of character were recognized by all. His indomitable will soon won him a leading place at the Osceola bar, while his election to the office of county judge was an unsought expression of the people's confidence and esteem. The economy in the administration of the county affairs during his term of office, in which time the court-house was erected under his supervision, was the redeemed pledge of his faithfulness and care. Now, as the years are rolling by, a glance at the home life of Capt., or Judge, Semmes, as he is familiarly called, would reveal a pleasant cottage, which his horticultural tastes have literally surrounded with ornamental plants and flowers, an interesting family, presided over by Mrs. Semmes, a lady of education, with many refined and pleasing graces, happy children, whose merriment dashes across the path of troubled life like sunshine through the rift of drifting clouds. And so, amid an atmosphere of peace, respected and esteemed by all, diligently pursuing his professional duties, while perhaps finding greater pleasure during his leisure hours in the cultivation of his garden, and the adornment of his home, the subject of this sketch (and of the accompanying portrait) passes his days, receiving the well-earned praises of his fellow men.

Raphael Semmes, second son of S. S. Semmes [see sketch], was born in Mobile, Ala., in the year 1867, and is one of the promising young business men of the county. He attended the public schools of Osceola but a short time, and while still a small boy secured employment in a baker's shop, at very small pay, and there remained for six months. At about sixteen years of age he went to Pecan Point, where he engaged as clerk for L. A. Morris, and continued in that capacity for one year. He then came to Osceola, and worked with N. L. Avery as clerk in a subordinate capacity, and at a small salary. His capabilities were recognized, and he was advanced year by year, and in 1888 was admitted

in the business as a partner under the firm title of N. L. Avery & Co. Mr. Semmes chose Miss Lulu Sullivan for his companion during the changing scenes of life, and was united in marriage to her on June 6, 1888. She was born in Mississippi County, and is the daughter of one of the old settlers of this county. This union has been blessed by the birth of one child, Norman L. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Semmes' life, as may be seen, is an example of perseverance, industry and energy; rising under unfavorable circumstances as far as education and home assistance are concerned, he has shown by his gradual advancement, step by step, that he possesses business capacity of an unusually high order. Now, as a partner in a large store, the future has rich promises for him.

J. M. E. Sisk is a man well known to the early settlers of Mississippi County, Ark., and is respected for his straightforward course through life, and beloved by all for his noble, Christian qualities of mind and heart. His birth occurred in Jackson County, Ala., in 1833, he being the third of eight children born to Willis Sisk and Frances (Money) Sisk, who were originally from North Carolina. The father was a farmer and mechanic, and died in Alabama in 1873, followed by his wife in 1886. The knowledge that J. M. E. Sisk acquired was only such as could be learned on the home farm, for his school days only amounted to about thirteen months. At the age of nineteen years he commenced a mercantile career in Tennessee, but one year later abandoned this occupation to take up farming in his native State, which received his attention until 1856. Two years later he came to Mississippi County, Ark., and settled in Chickasawba Township, where he purchased eighty acres of land, on which he erected a house, added other improvements, and made his home until 1869, being one of the well-known and respected residents of the community. At the latter date he purchased another farm, which embraced 160 acres, which by industry and good management he soon made into a pleasant home, but in 1882 he sold this farm also. Since that time he has resided on a 140-acre farm on North Chickasawba, where he has

erected good fences and a residence, and has one of the best orchards in the county. In the spring of 1889 he started a grocery store in Blythesville, and by his agreeable and pleasant manners, and fair dealing, he is securing a good patronage. He entered the Confederate service in 1863, Capt. Barton's company, and served in the Trans-Mississippi Department, participating in the battle of Helena. He was sent home in July, 1884, and did not again enter the service. In 1875 he was appointed constable of Chickasawba Township by the Governor, and was afterward elected to the office, serving in all about nine years. He has also been school director six years, and assisted in organizing the school districts and churches. He was married in 1853, while a resident of Alabama, to Miss Nancy L. Temple, of that State, and to them have been given the following children: James P., who is married and lives in the county; Hiram W., also married and residing in St. Francis County; John W., married and residing in Chickasawba; Jesse D., married and making his home in Osceola; Evan W., Benoni, Frances (widow of Thomas Perry), Sarah (deceased), Susa (wife of B. J. Rook), Charlotte, Roberta (deceased) and Alice. Seven of the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Carroll L. Smith. In the early settlement of Arkansas, and among the families who were closely identified with its material affairs and associated with its progress and development, were the Smiths. A respected representative of this family is found in the subject of this sketch, who was born in Tennessee in 1839, and in 1841 was brought to Mississippi County, Ark., by his parents, James M. and Edna (Jones) Smith, who were born, reared and married in North Carolina, removing shortly after the latter event to East Tennessee, and still later to West Tennessee, and thence to Arkansas. After coming to the latter State they resided for nearly two years on Mill Bayou, where they landed in 1845, and in 1847 removed to Clear Lake, settling on a tract of 157 acres. At that time there were only three families on the Lake, and there were not more than twenty acres under cultivation. Mr. Smith began at once to make improvements in the

way of clearing land and building, and made his home on this property until his death, in 1864, at the age of fifty-three years; the mother expiring the following year, aged about fifty-five years. Like so many of the substantial citizens of this county at the present time, he was initiated into the mysteries of farming from his earliest youth, and to this calling he has since given his attention. As there were no schools near his home until he was twelve years of age, his early educational advantages were very limited. When the mutterings of war began to be heard throughout the land he joined Capt. Fletcher's company, and was at the battle of Shiloh when that captain was killed. He also took part in the engagements at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, and in the Georgia campaign. He was captured at Franklin, Tenn., and was kept a prisoner until the close of the war, when he returned home and resumed the peaceful pursuit of farming. In 1868 he sold the old homestead and bought his present home farm of 160 acres, now owning in all 400 acres with 160 under the plow. On this place he has a good residence and outbuildings, and near the house is an extensive orchard of choice varieties of fruit. He votes with the Democratic party, and in the various affairs of the county he exerts an influence which is felt by all, being particularly active in supporting the cause of education. He has been married three times, the first time in October, 1860, to Miss Mary Ann Renfro, who died in 1862, leaving one child, which also soon died. He then remained a widower until 1870, at which date he wedded Miss Mary E. Murry, a native of Mississippi County, her death occurring in 1883. Three children blessed this union: William, Norah and Rebecca. In 1884 his marriage to Miss Amanda Langley was consummated, and by her he has also had three children: Iona, Albert Sidney Johnson and Grover Cleveland. Mr. Smith has one of the finest places in the county, and has surrounded his home with many conveniences and comforts. His farm is rapidly increasing in value under his able management, and he is looked upon as one of the leading agriculturists of this section.

Thomas H. Starling, a gentleman who has won the confidence and respect of his neighbors since his arrival at Cross Bayou, was born in Columbia County, Ark., in 1851, and is a farmer by occupation. He is the eldest child of John W. and Sallie Ann (Hood) Starling, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, who came to Arkansas at an early period. The father was a prosperous farmer until the outbreak of war, when he gave up his home and family to take up the cause of the Confederacy. He fought gallantly in some of the noted battles now portrayed in the pages of history, until he received his discharge on account of ill health. In 1863, he removed with his family to the northern part of Missouri, and remained there until 1866; but thinking the outlook along the Mississippi River more promising in which to rebuild his shattered fortune, he placed his family and possessions on a flat-boat, and spent one year on the river looking for a suitable location. He finally settled in Mississippi County, where the father and son together bought 100 acres of land on Cross Bayou, in which place there were but few settlers at that time, and immediately began improving and cultivating his purchase. The land was then in a wild state, but since then they have added to it, and now have about 350 acres cleared and fenced. Thomas owned fifty acres himself, and in 1886, he bought his father's tract, upon which there were about twenty acres under cultivation. The land will easily average three-quarters of a bale of cotton to the acre, and, in addition to this, he has forty head of fine cattle, and pronounces this section to be a splendid cattle range—a piece of information which may be of interest to farmers in other portions of the State. His first marriage was with Miss Sarah Ratton, of this county, who lived but two years after their union, and died without leaving any children. His second wife, Mrs. Sarah Robinson, he married in 1876, an amiable widow lady, who bore four children: Jacob Wishy, Thomas Jefferson William Cornelius and Jesse Brooks. Mrs. Starling had three children by her former marriage: James Alfred, Mary L. and an infant, the two latter deceased. The family are members of the

Baptist Church, and Mr. Starling is a member of the Agricultural Wheel. He has also served two terms on the school board, and is a prominent man in his section.

George W. Stewart. Of Hickman County, Ky., nativity, Mr. Stewart, from the date of his birth, in 1830, has resided either in Kentucky or in Arkansas. Up to the age of fourteen, his days were spent in his native State, but he was not favored with much of an education. His father, Thomas Stewart, was married, after growing up, to Miss Nancy Jane Johnson, both of whom were Kentuckians, and followed the occupation of farming in their native State until their death, which occurred when George W. was a small lad. In 1845, the latter moved to Arkansas, and spent the first year and a half on Island No. 30, after which he came to Mississippi County, Ark., and lived above Osceola for a few years, engaged in the cord-wood business. He was married in 1855, to Miss Mary E. Boole, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of one of the old settlers of this county. After his marriage, he came to Clear Lake, where he farmed on rented land for a few years. At that time the country was a wilderness, and Mr. Stewart had but few neighbors. In 1871 he bought a farm of eighty acres on Clear Lake, of which eighteen were under cultivation, and shortly after bought nearly 180 acres more, and now has a tract of 100 acres under cultivation. His land is favorably situated in a good community, and under favorable circumstances, he can easily make a bale of cotton to the acre, and from fifty to sixty bushels of corn. On this farm are to be seen large numbers of cattle, of which he makes a specialty. His union with Miss Boole has been blessed in the birth of seven children: James, who died at the age of twenty-five years; Virginia, who died in 1888; George, who died in 1874; Sallie, wife of Jesse Deason; and Robert, Lucy and Ollie, who reside with their parents.

A. L. Tansil, a true type of the progressive farmer and enterprising merchant, was born in Dyer County, Tenn., in 1845. He is the eldest in a family of seven children born to John B. and Nancy (Finly) Tansil, of Tennessee, where the

father was a well-known farmer who died in 1868, the mother soon following him. In early youth Mr. Tansil had few educational advantages, but attended school for several years after the war. On reaching maturity he began life as a farmer, and though still following that occupation, he established a store which was the first place of business in what is now the thriving town of Finley, Tenn. His business grew to considerable proportions under his judicious management, and in addition to it he built a cotton-gin which gave an impetus to the place, and soon the town of Finley grew and became an active, busy trading center. In 1874, thinking to better his then prosperous condition, and always on the lookout for more promising fields, he moved to the State of Missouri, and from there to Texas, remaining, however, only one year in the latter place, and then returned to Finley. Here he formed a partnership with an uncle, A. Finley, under the firm name of A. Finley & Co., and continued in commercial life under these conditions for two years, when his spirit of independence prompted him to seek other fields, and he again turned his attention to Texas. In that State he did not find as favorable an opening as he had hoped for, and believing that he had passed over a better country on his way, he turned backward and settled in Mississippi County, Ark. Here he located on Mill Bayou, and commenced farming with great success, and two years after started the first business house at this point. He started a small store, which, from the first, was a pronounced success and grew rapidly from year to year until the spring of 1885, when his increased trade demanded larger quarters, and he built an extensive store, filling it with a complete and judiciously assorted stock of general merchandise. The star of Mr. Tansil's success seemed to be shining the brightest at this period, when, without any warning, the results of his many years' patient toil and industry were swept away by fire on the night of December 5, 1885. His new store with its recently accumulated stock, several bales of cotton, and a large crib containing over 1,000 bushels of corn, were burned to the ground. This misfortune rendered him almost

penniless, and instead of starting in business again at this point, he removed with his family up the White River; but seeing no advantages to be derived there that would equal his former home in Mississippi County, he soon returned and settled one mile south of Barfield, where he leased a cotton gin and forty acres from the Williams estate; and the same industry that characterized his early days is now starting him on the road to fortune again. In 1889 he bought 100 acres of good land with about thirty acres under cultivation, and soon after purchased forty acres of wild land, which he will immediately put under cultivation also. He has again commenced in business at Barfield, of which he intends to allow his son Guy to take the management, while he devotes the greater part of his time to his cotton-gin and crops. On June 18, 1868, Mr. Tansil was married to Miss Sarah H. Spence, of Finley, Tenn., a daughter of George E. Spence, whose father, Mark, was one of the pioneers of Dyer County, that State, where he amassed a large fortune. To this union were born eight children: Belle, wife of J. H. Daniels; Annie; Minnie, who died in 1885; Guy, Dixon, Nannie, who died in 1888; Frankie and Susie. Mr. Tansil is certainly one of the self-made men of Mississippi County. He is held in high esteem by his neighbors, has served four terms as magistrate, takes an active interest in all matters that promise to be for the county's good, and in school affairs, and is the possessor of a happy and interesting family.

G. W. Thomason is not only one of the most successful and enterprising planters of Mississippi County, but he is also a lawyer of thorough preparatory training, both literary and professional. His boyhood was passed in assisting on the farm and attending school. He was studying at college at the breaking out of the war, but he flung aside his books to enter the Confederate Army, enlisting when nineteen years of age in Company H, Fifth Tennessee Volunteers, and was assigned to the Western army. After participating in the destructive battle of Shiloh, he was transferred to the Fifty-second Tennessee Regiment, and promoted to the rank of third lieutenant. After this he participated in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro,

and then in that most disastrous battle at Franklin, Tenn. Just previous to this battle he was promoted to captain, his command being fragments of five regiments, and was the only officer left of that company. He was captured during that engagement, and was sent to Johnson's Island, where he remained for about seven months. After his release, the war being over, he returned to his brother's law office at Paris, Tenn., and began the study of law. He remained in that city until 1868, when he was admitted to the bar in that place, but soon afterward left for Dyersburg, where he remained one year, engaged in the practice of his profession. On the 5th of April, 1869, he came to Osceola, Mississippi County, Ark., and here resumed his practice. As a lawyer Mr. Thomason possesses solid, substantial talent, and is a man who will succeed under any and all circumstances. His practice is steadily and substantially increasing, and covers a wide extent of territory. In 1871 he was united in marriage to Mrs. C. J. Josey, *nee* Borum, a native of Kentucky. She died on the 31st of May, 1887, leaving one child, a daughter, Lola Maud. He is active, politically, and votes with the Democratic party. He was the fifth of nine children born to Richard Lee and Elizabeth (Smith) Thomason, natives of North Carolina. The father's people were pioneers in Tennessee, and there the father cultivated the soil and passed his last days.

H. D. Tomlinson owes his nativity to Fort Donelson, Tenn., where he was born in 1859, his parents being Uriah Douglas and Mattie (Outlaw) Tomlinson, who were also Tennesseans. The latter is dead, but the father is still living, and resides near Clarksville. After his mother's death, which occurred when he was about fifteen years of age, H. D. Tomlinson began making his home with an uncle, J. J. Tomlinson, at Canton, Ky., where he remained until nineteen years of age; then went to Memphis, Tenn. (in 1879), and engaged as clerk with the Lee line of steamers, remaining in this capacity on these boats until 1883, at which date he became acquainted with Miss Mary Matthews, a daughter of Capt. Daniel Matthews, and their marriage was consummated on the 31st of May.

1883. The following November they settled in Osceola, since which time Mr. Tomlinson has conducted his father-in-law's plantation in so satisfactory a manner that he is realizing a handsome profit thereby. He and wife are the parents of two children: Beulah Patience and Daniel Douglas. Mr. Tomlinson is a member of Lodge No. 27, of the A. F. & A. M., at Osceola. As stated elsewhere, Mrs. Tomlinson's father, Capt. Daniel Matthews, was one of the best and most favorably known individuals in Mississippi County, prominently connected with the farming interests of this region over a long period of years. A personal acquaintance with nearly every citizen of the different townships in this county tended to make him very popular, for he lived an honest, upright life in the sight of his fellow-men. After reaching manhood he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Mary Young, whose mother was Elizabeth Young, of Hickman's Bend, Mississippi County, Ark., which town was washed away in the flood of 1883, and, for a number of subsequent years, her father ran a merchant's boat on the river. Upon selling out, he embarked in business in Osceola, having previously anchored his boat at the landing known as the Stone Boat Landing, and purchased a fine farm of 162 acres, nearly all of which was under cultivation at that time. The purchase was made about the year 1856, and the farm was just west of the town, and now comprises a tract 550 acres of which are under the plow. It is managed by his son-in-law, Mr. Tomlinson, who rents out a portion of the land. Seventy-five people, black and white, are employed to keep the place in good farming condition, and the average yield of cotton to the acre is about three-fourths of a bale. Ten acres are also devoted to raising timothy hay and clover, which will average about three tons of cured hay per acre. Off of one acre of ground has recently been gathered 150 bushels of potatoes. Capt. Matthews died May 2, 1884; his death left a void in the hearts of all impossible to fill, for he was a man above most men, and one esteemed for his sincere worth.

Samuel S. Triplett, whose life has been an active one, and who has by his own industry and intelli-

gent management secured a substantial footing among the citizens of this community, was born in Frankfort, Ky., in 1856, being the fifth in a family of seven children. His parents, George W. and Mary E. (Spotts) Triplett, were born in Kentucky and Alabama, respectively, and were married in Frankfort, in the former State. The father was a noted river man, and was a well-known steamboat captain for many years on the Kentucky and Ohio Rivers. His death occurred at Atlanta, Ga., in 1867, his widow dying in Arkansas, in 1883, while on a visit to her son, Samuel S. During the latter's youth he attended school in the neighborhood of his home, but at the age of fourteen years, he began making his home with an uncle, who was a tiller of the soil, and when the latter removed with his family to St. Joseph, Mo., he accompanied him. In this State he was engaged in clerking with various firms for a period of three years, and in 1877 he came to Arkansas, and settled in Chickasawba Township, where he worked as a farm hand for H. T. Blythe, for about one year, then embarked in the business for himself on rented land. After continuing thus employed for some time, he entered the mercantile store of J. L. Edrington, as clerk, securing at the end of one year an interest in the business, the firm taking the name of Edrington, Triplett & Co., which partnership continued for two years. He then became associated in business with Z. W. Richardson for a short time, but during these years had been engaged in the occupation of farming, to which he began devoting his entire attention in the year 1884, continuing until 1887, when he resumed his mercantile career again, only to abandon it in the fall of the following year, selling out to N. L. Avery & Co. However, he has since been associated with the above firm in the capacity of clerk. In 1885 he purchased a tract of wild land amounting to 120 acres, and of this he cleared forty acres, which is now under cultivation, the soil being very fertile, and the whole tract tillable. The place is improved with a good house and other buildings, and in addition to this, he has since purchased 500 acres of land. His wife, whom he married in 1885, and whose maiden name

was Kittie Snow, inherited 800 acres of land from her father's estate, of which 130 are being tilled. Mr. and Mrs. Triplett are the parents of a son named Blythe. Mr. Triplett is not an active politician, but in 1888 was elected one of the levee commissioners. Mrs. Triplett's father, John M. Snow, was a pioneer of Mississippi County, and had a landing on the river known as Snow's Landing, which was situated a short distance above Barfield. In 1882 he came to Blythesville and resumed merchandising, which calling he pursued until his death, in December, 1884, he being the oldest merchant in the county at that time, and was one of its best known and most highly respected citizens.

T. E. Turner. Within the limits of Mississippi County, there is no more successful planter to be found than Mr. Turner, who is thoroughly identified with the farming interests of the same. His birth occurred six miles east of Brownsville, Haywood County, Tenn., and he is the son of Edward N. Turner, who came with his father, Gerry Turner, a native of North Carolina, to Haywood County, Tenn., at an early date. Here Edward N. Turner chose, for his life companion, Miss Caroline Cockrum, the mother of T. E. Turner. The latter remained with his parents until nineteen years of age, and received a common-school education. His father, being one of the wealthy planters, wished to give his son an excellent education, but the latter was of a different mind, and was married instead to Miss Almeda Barham, of McNairy County, Tenn. Of the seven interesting children born to this marriage five died in infancy, and two are now living: James Lee and John Edward, both of whom are living on Buffalo Island, with their grandmother, Mrs. Barham. In 1885 Mrs. Turner was riding in a wagon with her mother and brother, the latter driving; the brother was accidentally thrown from a spring seat, which so frightened the spirited team, that they ran away, throwing Mrs. Turner and her mother to the ground. Mrs. Turner received injuries from which she died, after having suffered fourteen days. The boy had his arm broken, and Mrs. Barham received injuries from which she will never re-

cover. Mr. Turner, whose standing as a successful planter and a much esteemed and respected citizen, is well established in the county, is now principally engaged in the raising of cotton. He has rented 150 acres of the Cissell place, about six miles southwest of Osceola, and employs from ten to twenty hands. In a good year he raises over a bale of cotton to the acre, and at an expense of about \$6 to the acre. He is a member of the K. of H., located at Osceola, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W. of the same place.

John W. Uzzell. Among the many estimable citizens of Mississippi County, Ark., who have passed to their long home, but who, from an early day, were intimately and prominently associated with the county's development, the name of John W. Uzzell can not be omitted. He was born in Columbia, Tenn., and is the son of Elisha and grandson of Thomas Uzzell, who commanded a vessel in Gen. Lafayette's fleet when coming to the succor of Gen. Washington during the Revolutionary War. After that war Thomas Uzzell settled in Isle of Wight County, Va., where he secured a large tract of land, married, and became the father of two children, a son and a daughter. The family all died with the exception of Elisha, the son, who inherited the property. The father had emancipated all his slaves before he died, and after Elisha came into possession of the property he sold it, and moved to Columbia, Tenn., where he remained until 1859. He then went to live with his son, John W. Uzzell, in Mississippi County, Ark., and died there in 1864 at the age of eighty-four years. John W. Uzzell was married in 1859 to Miss L. T. Evans, daughter of George H. Evans, who was the nephew of Gen. Tipton, for whom Tipton County, Tenn., was named. Jesse Evans, father of George H. Evans, came in the canebrakes from Tipton County, Tenn., to Mississippi County, Ark., about the year 1841, and brought only his servants with him at that time. He opened a small tract of land where the widow of George H. Evans now lives, and there died in 1844. At that time his son, George H. Evans, who was living in Tipton County, Tenn., in order to hold his place, moved his family on it, while

he went to Helena to prove up, which he did the same winter. Mrs. Uzzell, whose memory is very good, remembers the first meeting she ever attended in the neighborhood, her father and the preacher being the only men in the congregation who wore coats, all the rest, and there was a house full, wearing hunting jackets, and all carried guns. Upon entering the church they would deposit their guns in a corner behind the preacher. The men also carried side-arms, generally knives, and were prepared for all emergencies. On coming to Arkansas in 1844, the family came in a barouche, and on the trip from the river over to her grandfather's Mrs. Uzzell remembers that there was but one opening from the river ferry to the farm, a distance of twelve miles. The cane on each side of the road was so high that it would form an arch over the top of the barouche. In 1859 they selected the spot where Mrs. Uzzell's house now stands to erect a building, and in choosing a spot to dig the well, which they wanted a certain distance from the road, they were obliged to stand Mrs. Uzzell in the saddle on the back of a gentle horse to make an object for her father to go by, on account of the cane. The place is now one of the pleasantest and most desirable to be found in the county, and the velvety lawn and brilliant beds of flowers attract the eyes of all beholders. In the rear of this stands the large double log-house. Back of the house is a large cistern which will hold 500 barrels, and there is also a good well. Mrs. Uzzell owns now, with her family, about 2,000 acres of land, with about 300 acres under cultivation, and keeps about ten families on the place. They raise nearly three-fourths of a bale of cotton to the acre, although they sometimes run more than a bale to the acre. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Uzzell were born ten children, nine of whom are living at the present. The father of these children died in 1884. He was a member of Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., of Osceola, Ark.

George Walker. As might naturally be expected, mention is made in the present work of many citizens of Mississippi County, Ark., now prominent in their different callings, who were born in the county, and whose homes have always

been here. Mr. Walker is one of these, and his experience refers to the agricultural interests of the county. He was born in 1850, and was the fourth in a family of seven children born to John and Sarah Walker, *nee* Chadwick, both of whom, with their parents, were early pioneers of this portion of Arkansas. The father was engaged in fur-trading with the Indians during the primitive period of the county's history, but later embarked in cutting and selling cord-wood, which enterprise he continued to make his chief calling until the breaking out of the Rebellion. From that period until 1862 he settled on a farm in Chickasawba Township, which place continued to be his home until his death, in 1875. George Walker has given farming his time and attention from early boyhood, and in this work has met with substantial results. His first purchase of land was made when twenty-one years of age, and comprised a tract of thirty-four acres, one mile west of Blythesville; but in 1881 he made a purchase of forty acres, about the same distance east of the town. His home property is well improved with excellent buildings (his residence being erected in 1885), orchards, etc., and during all these years, in addition to managing his land, he has been in the timber business, rafting this product down the river, which business he is now engaged in. Helen, a daughter of William Buckner, an old pioneer of the county, became the wife of Mr. Walker when he was about twenty-one years of age, but only lived about one year after marriage, giving birth to a son, James B., now aged sixteen. His second marriage took place in 1876, and was to Miss Emma Thompson, of Mississippi County, Ark., a daughter of William Thompson, also a pioneer of the county, who was killed during the late war, in the battle of Shiloh. Mr. Walker is a member of Chickasawba Lodge No. 134, of the F. & A. M., and he and his wife are the parents of an interesting little family of three children, whose names are as follows: Cora, Charles and Sarah.

Luther Walker is recognized as one of the prosperous agriculturists of this region, where he was born in 1855. His grandfather, Hardiman Walker, was one of the early pioneers of Missouri, and

was residing near Cotton Plant, in that State, during the earthquakes of 1811. His son, John Walker, was born in the State of Virginia, and at the age of about fifteen years began to hunt and trap in the woods of Missouri, and until about twenty-five years of age, followed this occupation for his father, having under his management several Indians, who were expert trappers and hunters. At the above mentioned age, he was married to Miss Sarah Chadwick, who was born in Ohio, and moved to Hickman Bend, where he settled on some land and began farming in a limited way, being also engaged in operating a wood-yard until 1861, at which date he removed to Chickasawba Township, and bought 160 acres near where Blythesville is now situated. On this tract he made some valuable improvements, in the way of buildings, and here resided until his death, in 1876, his wife having died in 1860. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Luther is the fifth, and after his father's removal to Chickasawba Township, he went to Illinois, and made his home with an uncle for ten years. During this period his time was employed in assisting at farm labor, and in attending school; he also traveled some through Iowa and Minnesota, with his relatives, but upon the settlement of his uncle in Northwest Missouri, he returned to his father's home in Arkansas, and the same year made a crop on his father's plantation. The next year he came down the river and rented land above Barfield, on which he lived until 1882, then went to Blythesville and purchased a lot, and built a house in the village. In 1883 he purchased a tract of land comprising sixty-six acres, on which he cleared fifteen acres and resided until three years ago, since which time he has resided in Barfield. He now has 320 acres, with 100 under cultivation, which will yield a bale of cotton to the acre. The dwelling house is in excellent condition, and near it is a fine apple and peach orchard. His marriage to Miss Bell Buckner was celebrated in 1874, but she died the following year, and in 1878, he wedded Kittie Buckner, a sister of his first wife, and a daughter of Bill Buckner, an old pioneer of this section. The last union has resulted in the birth of four children: Billie, Maud, Lizzie,

and Berde Jesamine. Mr. Walker has always been a patron of education, and is now serving as school director.

William W. Ward, an extensive stock raiser and farmer, was born in Tennessee in 1836. He was the fourth in a family of five children, and is the son of William L. Ward, of Kentucky, who first settled in Tennessee, and in 1831 moved to Mississippi County, Ark., where he started a large wood-yard and cultivated a farm. The father, meeting with good success and making a great many improvements on his farm, after a few years' residence sent for his family, and proceeded to make their future home in this county. His farm in Canadian Township was, at that time, one of the finest on the river, and he resided on this place until his death, in 1851, his estimable wife following him in the year 1881, at the age of eighty-two years. William W. Ward attended Parker's Academy at Richmond, Ohio, in his youthful days, which was then one of the best institutions of learning in Ohio, accessible to both sexes, and where Mr. Ward's two sisters were also educated. After the father's death he took charge of the farm, which he has operated ever since, and may be called a general farmer, as he aims to produce a variety of crops, and has been very successful in that desire. In addition to his farm, which consists of sixty acres under a fine state of cultivation, he also deals in stock, and owns a herd of fine cattle and hogs. At one time the river threatened to absorb a good portion of his farm, but at present it has changed, and is filling and adding a number of acres to the place instead. The elder Ward during his life was an active man in politics and a brilliant speaker. He was several times elected and held various offices in this county, being at different periods justice of the peace, county judge and representative, but his son William does not seem to follow his father's footsteps in that direction, and takes little interest in politics, although at one time he served as magistrate in his county. He is alive to the interests of Mississippi County, and is active in promoting its welfare by enterprise and good citizenship.

W. P. West. This name carries with it an

essence of fortitude and courage, and the owner of it is a man who has gone through the dangers of war and the vexations of after-life, and come out triumphant at the end. He is a planter near Pecan Point, and was born in 1839 at Selma, Ala. He was the oldest child born to John and Louisa (McLean) West, the father being a well-known planter and merchant in Alabama, and the grandfather one of the pioneers of Dallas County, Ala. Mr. West remained at home and attended school until his twentieth year. At the outbreak of the war he entered the Confederate army and enlisted in Company A, Fourth Infantry, and was assigned to duty in Virginia. At Manassas his regiment had the honor of supporting Gen. Jackson, when the remark was made that gave that general the soubriquet of "Stonewall," and made him famous in history, namely: "There stands Jackson and the Virginians like a stone wall." Mr. West was badly wounded at this battle, and unable to fight any longer. Consequently he was discharged and returned home to recover. In October of the same year he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company E, Seventeenth Alabama Regiment, and was assigned to the Western army under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, and was again severely wounded and sent home to recuperate, but though on the brink of death in two instances, it did not dampen his ardor for battle in the least, and he joined the army a third time, entering into the ranks of the Twenty-fourth Alabama Battalion as a lieutenant of cavalry, and taking part in the battles of Resaca, Ga., Kenesaw Mountain, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, and in an almost innumerable number of minor engagements. His bravery won for him the rank of adjutant-general of his brigade, and at the cessation of war he was surrendered by Gen. Lee at Columbia, S. C. After peace had been established he returned to his home in Autauga County, Ala., where he was engaged in planting and farming for five years. On the 14th of April, 1861, he was married to Miss Bettie Zeigler, who died in 1865, and left one son, William McLean, now a contractor on the Georgia Pacific Railroad. His

second wife was Miss Laura Hoffman, of Alabama, whom he married on the 11th of October, 1868, but after a short and happy married life of nine months this lady died. In 1869 Mr. West moved to the State of Mississippi, and settled on the Yazoo River, where he met and was married to Miss Matilda Booth, of Mississippi, a daughter of William Booth, who built the first frame house on the Yazoo River above Yazoo City. Mr. Booth was also one of the projectors of the Mississippi Central Railroad, and after its completion was for several years a director of that road, and one of the most popular railroad men in the South. He held the office of sheriff of Carroll County a number of terms, and was also representative from that county, and later on State senator. Mr. Booth came originally from New York State to Mississippi, in 1818, and was one of its most influential and valued citizens for many years. Capt. West left the Yazoo River in 1880, and moved to Coahoma County, where he bought a plantation of 1,800 acres, and placed 350 acres under cultivation, besides making a great many improvements. In 1886 he sold out his place and came to Mississippi County, Ark., settling at Pecan Point, where he farmed on rented land for one year, and then moved to Phillips County. After a short residence in the latter place, he returned to this county and bought 600 acres of land, which he is now clearing, and expects to have 500 acres under cultivation next year. The Captain is very striking in appearance, and would not fail to be noticed in any company. He is six feet tall, hearty and robust, and carries with him that courteous, pleasing address, that is always evident in the true Southern gentleman. He has not escaped his full share of misfortune, and on one occasion he was almost ruined by the Yazoo River floods, being compelled to sell a fine plantation in Le Flore County, Miss., in order to obtain a fresh start. But he possesses that spirit of enterprise and an indomitable will that are steadily overcoming all obstacles, and carving a fortune out of the green woods of Mississippi County. Capt. West has but recently purchased his land, but on every side men are at work clearing away the timber, and erecting buildings for the crop of 1890. He will



J. W. K. Gibson

LAWRENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

erect a fine dwelling for himself on an elevated site near the river bank, with a grove of noble trees to make a natural park, and expects to have one of the most comfortable homes on the Mississippi River. His present crop of 300 acres of cotton has been well cultivated, and shows the watchful eye of a man who has made cotton-planting the business of his life. Mr. and Mrs. West are the parents of seven children, three of them having died in infancy: Henry, Minnie and Robert; and those still living are Ludie, Ida, Robert and Mary. He has an interesting family, in which he takes great pride, and wants nothing to complete his happiness, unless it is to have his two daughters, who are attending school in Kentucky, by his side at home. Capt. West is a member of the K. of O., and Mrs. West, a devout Christian lady, attends the Presbyterian Church.

O. S. Wigley, who stands in the front rank of Mississippi County's prominent farmers, was born at Atlanta, Ga., in 1847. His parents were George W. and Mahala (Kyle) Wigley, of that State, where the mother died in 1854. The father married again, in 1856, and in 1859 moved to the State of Arkansas, settling in what is now Cross County. He began farming in this locality until 1865, when he moved to Mississippi County, and remained there until his death, in 1872. George W. Wigley attained a high degree of popularity wherever he made his home, and at the time of his death, was one of the most substantial citizens of Mississippi County. O. S. Wigley remained at home until the first outbreak of war, and as the tales of battle came to his home, his bosom was fired with the ambitions and longings indulged in by every true soldier. He enlisted in Dobbin's regiment, and took part in many a hot skirmish and gallant charge, and also accompanied Gen. Price in his noted raids through Missouri. He can relate many an incident of these dark and bloody times, which thrills the ears of his listeners, and would fill a volume. Mr. Wigley returned to Arkansas with Gen. Fagin, and surrendered in April, 1865. He then went home, and joined his father in moving to Mississippi County, Ark., and for awhile was engaged with him in farming. In 1869 he was mar-

ried to Miss Savannah Bennett, of Tennessee, a daughter of Capt. B. F. Bennett, a prominent planter and merchant, who met his death from being kicked by a savage horse. After his marriage Mr. Wigley was retained by his father-in-law as overseer, and remained with him in that capacity for eight years. He then rented land and farmed for five years, after which he bought a farm near Pecan Point, and after improving it, sold the land to R. W. Friend. In 1886 he moved to his present residence, where he farms some 170 acres, and this year has had about 135 acres in crops. Mr. Wigley farms on purely scientific principles; he makes a study of it, and the crops he produces are among the finest in Mississippi County. He is also engaged, quite extensively, in stock raising, and has made a success of that business by properly feeding his stock, and taking good care of them. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Wigley were born seven children: Florida Ann (wife of Charles Bell), Mamie Frances (wife of Johnson St. Clair), Georgie Franklin, Walter (who died in infancy), as did Oliver and two others, unnamed before their deaths. Mr. Wigley has lately joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has always held the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

John W. Williams, the son of William Williams and Sallie Philips, was born in the county of Davidson and State of Tennessee, in the year 1821. He immigrated to, and settled in, the good County of Mississippi, State of Arkansas, in 1849, subsequently being married to Anna Fletcher, eldest daughter of Elliott H. Fletcher and Frances Hickman, in the year 1858. By this marriage, and at this time of writing, there are three living children: Susan F., Elliot and Sallie P. He now resides on his farm, one mile above Elmot, fronting on the Mississippi River.

James H. Williams. The entire life of Mr. Williams has been one unmarked by any unusual occurrence outside of the chosen channels to which he has so diligently and attentively given his time and attention. A native of the State of Tennessee (born near Nashville in 1826), he has given his attention to tilling the soil, and the manner in which he has acquired his present estate denotes him to

be an energetic, successful agriculturist. His early scholastic advantages were received in his native State, and, after attending the common schools, he entered a college in that State, which he attended until twenty years of age, after which he engaged in the lumber business in the city of Nashville. His wife was formerly Miss Mary E. Finley, of Lebanon, Tenn., whom he married in 1847, she being a sister of Jesse J. Finley, a United States senator from Florida. After making several annual trips to Mississippi County, Ark., he settled here in 1849, and on the first of January of the following year he took possession of a fine tract of land, comprising 480 acres, situated about four and a half miles north of Osceola. It was at that time covered by a dense canebrake, with the exception of twenty acres which were cleared, and here Mr. Williams entered actively upon his work, and his career since that time has been marked by industry and strict attention to his calling. He has 160 acres under cultivation, and in addition to this property has 160 acres of cleared land on Big Lake. In 1880 he erected a fine residence on his estate, which is now one of the pleasantest homes in this section of the country; and everything about his home indicates the enterprise and thrift which have ever characterized his efforts. He has always taken an active interest in the development and improvement of Mississippi County, and has also been quite an active politician. In 1856 he was chosen justice of his township, and in 1876 was elected to represent his county in the State legislature, having filled, since completing his term of service, the offices of school director and justice of the peace. Mr. Williams' wife departed this life in 1858, leaving a family of four children: William F., married to Miss Kizer; Sallie, wife of N. G. Cartwright, of Osceola; Alice, wife of F. M. Moseley, of Blythesville, and Katie, wife of Ben. H. Bacchus, a druggist of Osceola. In 1861 Mr. Williams married his second wife, Miss Nellie Heath, of Illinois, who died in 1872, leaving four children: Edward H., who is married to a Miss Dunn, of Florida, and is a merchant of Elmot; Henry E., who is superintendent of Goodrich Iron Works, belonging to James C. Warner; Zerlena

W. and Maggie. Miss Mary Dunkle, of Missouri, became Mr. Williams' third wife, but died the third year of her marriage. He wedded his present wife in 1882, she being a Mrs. Sarah A. Dunnivant, *nee* Alexander, of Crockett County, Tenn., widow of Leonard Dunnivant. Mrs. Williams was the mother of three children by her first marriage, who are as follows: Robert, a pilot on the Mississippi River; Reid and Lillie, all of whom make their home with Mr. Williams. His wife belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he to the Presbyterian. He is also a member of Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., of Osceola. He was the seventh of a family of children born to Josiah F. and Margaret (Phillips) Williams, the former a planter of Tennessee, who purchased, in 1837, a large tract of land in the southern part of Mississippi County, Ark., which he conducted for about eight years, then selling out to Mr. Lanier in 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Josiah F. Williams were very fortunate in the growing-up of their children, twelve of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. The three eldest daughters married Ewings (three brothers), prominent men. The fourth daughter married Dr. Henry Whitaker; the fifth married Mr. I. C. Warner, the great "Iron King of the South;" the sixth married Mr. John A. Dunkin, a wholesale merchant, of Nashville, Tenn.; the seventh married Dr. Kennedy, of Chattanooga. One granddaughter married Mr. Henry Watterson, editor of the *Courier-Journal*, of Louisville. The sons were all good men, and married well. Mrs. Williams died near Nashville, in the year 1845. Mr. J. F. Williams died at the same place, in the year 1852, having been a great sufferer for five years with cancer in his eye. He left a noble record for his family.

Edward H. Williams. He whose name heads this brief sketch is one of Mississippi County's most active and enterprising business men, alive to all current topics, and public-spirited and progressive in all matters tending to benefit the community. He was born near Elmot, in 1859, his parents being James H. and Nellie (Heath) Williams [for whose history see sketch of James H. Williams]. As Edward grew toward youth and

early manhood he attended school in the neighborhood of his home, and worked on the farm for his father until he was twenty-one years old, at which time he engaged as a clerk for A. Goodrich of Osceola, with whom he remained one year. After renting and tilling his father's farm for two years, he started from home with the intention of going to Florida, but stopped in Alabama, and attended school at Florence for some six months, after which he concluded that his native State was good enough to suit him, so he returned and went into business with D. T. Waller, which partnership was dissolved at the end of twenty months, Mr. Waller purchasing his interest. He then bought out N. W. Goodrich, and for two years was associated with A. Goodrich, purchasing his partner's interest at the end of that time; he has conducted affairs in a very satisfactory manner, proving himself to be a man of rare business ability and efficiency. He keeps an excellent assortment of general merchandise, his stock being valued at about \$4,000, and has won the reputation of being one of the first business men in Mississippi County. He is enterprising and energetic, studying largely the interests of the people, and fully justifies the confidence and esteem which are bestowed upon him. In connection with his mercantile interests he is managing his father's farm, growing cotton, and has been postmaster at Elmot since May, 1885. His estimable wife was formerly Miss Maude Dunn, of Pensacola, Fla., to whom he was married on the 17th of March, 1885, and by her he has one child, Edward James. Mrs. Williams is connected with the Catholic Church.

William F. Williams is one of the best known and most highly respected residents of Mississippi County, Ark., and is a man whose life has been an active one, and not without the substantial rewards of success. His grandfather, Josiah Williams, was a resident of Nashville, and a man of enterprise and discretion. He became an extensive landholder in Mississippi County, purchasing his property at what was then known as Social Bend, about the year 1835, which property was managed by his sons, James H. and his brothers, who were then young men, the place being well stocked with

slaves. About 1850, James H. Williams purchased a farm near Elmot, above Osceola, and with the help of his slaves, he opened up about 200 acres, and on this farm he is still residing. William F. Williams was the eldest of eight children born to his parents, and received some educational advantages in the schools of Osceola. After reaching manhood, he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Christina Kieser, a daughter of F. W., and granddaughter of John Kieser, who came from Germany to the United States in 1831, bringing with him his wife and two children, F. W. Kieser being the only one of the latter that is living. The grandfather is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, and divides his time about equally between Kentucky and Osceola, Ark. F. W. Kieser is also living, in Kentucky. William F. Williams, after his marriage, which occurred in 1875, moved onto his father-in-law's place, which adjoins Osceola, and is now managing 600 acres of land. He pays an annual rental of \$3,000 for his land, and his principal crops are cotton and corn, the yield of the former being about three-quarters to one bale, or forty bushels of corn, to the acre. There is nothing that he has ever tried to make grow on his land that has not thrived, whether grain or fruit. He is also engaged in stock dealing, and thinks the farmers of this region have thoroughly awakened to the fact that it pays to raise a good grade of stock. The mules of Mississippi County are becoming especially noted; Mr. Williams has also some Holstein cattle, which he considers a better breed for this region than any other. He has a fine male animal, which was imported from Holland, and although but two years old, weighs 1,218 pounds. His hogs are of the Berkshire breed, brought from Kentucky, and are very fine. He keeps a few sheep, which he finds fairly profitable, but thinks the country here too level for them to thrive well. Mr. Williams has acted as school director for a number of years, and from his own observations has seen a decided improvement in the standard of schools since the year 1870, and consequently a decided improvement in the people of this section. The education of his three children, May, Fred

and James, is being attended to by their mother, who is a lady of culture and refinement, and was educated at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Osceola: Mr. Williams has passed the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the A. F. & A. M., of Osceola, and is a charter member of Apollo Commandery at Forest City, Ark. He is also a member of the K. of H.

William R. Williams, although still a young man, has risen to a position in the agricultural affairs of the county which many men older in years and experience might envy. His life has been without any material change from the ordinary pursuits of farm toil, but yet has not been devoid of substantial results. He was born in Memphis, Tenn., in the year 1854, and in 1861 came, with his father, to Mississippi County, Ark., where the latter resided until his death, in 1880. William R. Williams received educational advantages far beyond the average, and these advantages he did not fail to improve, but applied himself diligently to his books, and acquired an excellent education which proved of great benefit to him in later years. His plantation, which is situated in the southern part of Mississippi County, comprises 300 acres, of which eighty are cleared and under cultivation, and in good seasons average about one bale of cotton to the acre. He has several good log houses on his property, and is doing a fairly prosperous business. In Mississippi County, Ark., he was married to Miss Sallie Baskin, of Phillips County, Ark., and by her became the father of two interesting children—Anna, who died at the age of three years, and Ella, a little girl of seven years, at home. Mr. Williams is an agreeable and intelligent gentleman, and one who is ever ready to reach out a helping hand to the needy, or to engage in any legitimate enterprise which might tend to benefit the county.

B. A. Williamson (deceased) was a prominent farmer of Mississippi County, Ark., and was born in the Blue Grass State, in 1820. He passed his youth on his father's farm, and subsequently learned the brickmason's trade. Later in life he went to Louisville, Ky., worked at his trade for

about eight years, and then in 1855 he came to Arkansas, where he settled on the Mississippi River, about three miles above Osceola. He located on a tract of wild land, which he soon submitted to a course of improvement, and which was transformed into a remarkably pleasant home. After making many improvements he sold out in 1861, at a large advance, and then bought a choice location in the vicinity, which Mrs. Williamson still owns. Mr. Williamson was married in November, 1861, to Miss Lithe Jane Hale [see sketch of Hale Bros.], and immediately afterward the war broke out. Farming was almost suspended, but Mr. Williamson found employment at his trade, and nearly all the brick chimneys of that time were of his construction. He made many improvements on his farm, erecting buildings and clearing about seventy acres. In 1871, after an unusually active and prosperous life, Mr. Williamson received his final summons. Since then Mrs. Williamson has opened up about twenty acres, has conducted the home place, and now has no trouble in renting the farm for \$600 or \$700 annually. This land is very productive, and has often yielded one and a half bales of cotton to the acre. In 1884 Mrs. Williamson bought a pleasant residence in Osceola, which she has improved and made into a pleasant home. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson were born six children, only one now living: Eliza Ann died at the age of ten years; Mary Elizabeth is the wife of Abner Driver, and resides in this county; James Edward died at the age of seven years; Levina died at the age of fifteen years, and two died in infancy. Mrs. Williamson has since married her deceased husband's brother, Bland W. Williamson. The family are now living in a very pleasant cottage in Osceola.

Robert E. L. Wilson is numbered among the younger of the successful and rising agriculturists of this county, and none will have a brighter future, or will make better use of their advantages than he. The citizens of Mississippi County are proud to claim him as one of its sons, for he was born here in the year 1863. His father, Joseph L. Wilson, came from Tipton County, Tenn., in 1847, and purchased a tract of land in Mississippi County

comprising several thousand acres, the most of which has descended to his son, Robert E. L., who owns 2,700 acres. The latter has cleared and put under the plow over 200 acres, but has 260 under cultivation, on which he has erected thirty houses, which are used by his tenants. His residence is a handsome structure, covering an area of over 3,000 square feet, is beautifully and comfortably furnished inside, and is in the center of a large and well-kept lawn. Among the other buildings which Mr. Wilson has erected is a saw-mill, which is situated about four miles from the river, at Idaho Landing, and has a capacity of 14,000 feet per day. From this mill he has a tramway of about six miles in length, extending from the river back into his timber lands, and here he has some thirty men engaged in lumbering. He ships large quantities of lumber from his mill to Chicago annually, the principal demand being for ash lumber, of which he has a large supply still in the tree. The greater part of his cultivated lands he devotes to the raising of cotton, which enterprise gives employment to about 100 people; and one year he gathered eighty bales of cotton from eighty acres of land, and at another time nineteen bales from eighteen acres of land, each bale weighing over 500 pounds. The expense of cultivating an acre of cotton and laying it by is about \$7. In the year 1885 Miss Lizzie Beall became his wife, she being a daughter of S. A. Beall, of Mississippi, formerly of Pennsylvania, who came to Mississippi County, Ark., in 1865, and settled on Frenchman's Bayou. He is now engaged in managing his son-in-law's mill and mercantile establishment, the latter comprising a large and well-selected stock of general merchandise. Two children were born to the marriage of Mr. Wilson, only one of whom is living, Mabel Victoria. Tiny died at the age of eighteen months. Mr. Wilson is one whose integrity and honor have never been questioned, and, although a young man, his views relating to matters of business, as well as on general and popular topics of the day, are considered unusually sound. He is a member of McGavock Lodge, K. of H., at Frenchman's Bayou, and his wife is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. She is a re-

fined and well-educated lady, and shows unusually good taste in the arrangement of her home. This young couple bid fair to become not only one of the wealthiest, but, what is of far more importance, one of the most highly honored, families in the county.

Andrew B. Young, who is now successfully following the occupation to which he was reared, and which has been his life-work, a calling that has for ages received undivided efforts from many worthy individuals, and one that always furnishes sustenance to the ready worker, now resides on his large plantation near Osceola. He was born in the northern part of Mississippi County, in 1844, and was the tenth in a family of eleven children born to James and Elizabeth (Gallaway) Young. The parents were natives of Indiana and Kentucky, and were married in the last named State. They emigrated to Mississippi County at a very early day, and at the time of their settlement here their nearest neighbor was eight miles distant. Mr. Young conducted a ferry, sold a few goods to the Indians, and supplied the wants of the few people who passed that way. He entered 160 acres, made all the improvements, and had it all under cultivation at the time of his death. His wife survived him several years, and died in 1867. Andrew B. Young aided in clearing the farm, and received a good practical education in the common schools. He enlisted in the Confederate service in 1864, and participated in the battles of White River, Austin, and several skirmishes. He started on the Missouri raid with Gen. Price, but was taken sick and returned home. His three brothers, James, Erasmus and George, were also in the service; the former served the entire time, but the latter died in Kentucky. In 1865, Andrew rented land, and began farming on his own responsibility, continuing until 1872. Previous to this, in 1871, he bought 160 acres, two miles north of Osceola, with only twenty acres cleared, and the following year he built a good residence, moved on his own farm and began improvements on an extensive scale. He has good barns, etc., and has the entire tract under a high state of cultivation at the present. In 1884 he purchased 300 acres adjoining, on which there were

about twenty acres cleared, and since then Mr. Young has opened up nearly 160 acres more. He is also quite extensively engaged in stock raising, both cattle and mules. Mr. Young's farm is one of the best in the county, and all of the land, with proper cultivation, will yield a bale of cotton to the acre. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Catherine Bowen, a daughter of Reece Bowen, one of

the earliest settlers in this section [see sketch of Capt. Bowen]. Six children were born to them (two of whom are deceased): Nena died in infancy: Austin also died in infancy: Logan A., attending school at Brigham, N. C.: Fannie Lee, attending school at Anchorage, Ky.: James Reece and Joseph. Mr. Young is a member of the Methodist Church, and Mrs. Young of the Presbyterian.

CHAPTER XXI.

POINSETT COUNTY—THE RECORDS OF THE COURTS—FORMATION OF THE COUNTY AND SELECTION OF THE SEAT OF LAW—LIST OF LOCAL OFFICERS—ELECTION STATISTICS—CENTERS OF POPULATION—SOCIETIES, ETC.—LOCAL INSTRUCTION—MORAL ORGANIZATIONS—THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY—THE COUNTY BOUNDED—ITS TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY—ITS WONDERFUL SOIL AND ITS PRODUCTS—POPULATION—RAILROADS—NAMES OF EARLY SETTLERS—PRIVATE AND FAMILY RECORDS.

Lo! I declare I deem him blest
Whose foot, here pausing, findeth rest.—*Anon.*



As a consequence of the destruction of the early records of Poinsett County, by fire, but little can be said pertaining to its early courts. Inasmuch as the creative act was approved February 28, 1838, it is evident that the county court was organized soon thereafter, or in the spring of that year, and that the circuit court was held also in the same year. The county belongs to the Second judicial circuit, of which J. E. Riddick is the present judge.

The first murder committed in Poinsett County was the killing, in 1848, of Parker Furnish, by John Edwards. The next was that of John Wil-

kerson, by Robert Thomas, followed by the killing of James Hamilton, at the hand of James Staats. Two murders of a more recent date have occurred here. With the exception of these and some minor crimes, a peaceful progress has been enjoyed.

Poinsett was organized in accordance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State, approved February 28, 1838. Its territory originally belonged to Lawrence County, and subsequently, and up to its formation as a separate county, to Greene.

Bolivar, a point about three miles north of the present site of Harrisburg, was chosen for the seat of justice, and here, in 1838, the first court-house and clerk's office, consisting of a log cabin, was erected. The county seat thus remained until September, 1856, when it was moved to Harrisburg, where it has since continued. The first

commissioners of the new county seat were A. B. Scott and A. B. Puckett. Here, also, a log-cabin court-house was erected in 1857, and in 1859-60 a fine brick court-house was constructed, costing \$8,800, by A. Hamilton, contractor. In the spring of 1872 this building, together with the public county records, was destroyed by fire. Then, for a year or more, the building now known as Sloan's boarding house was used as a court-house, after which the Methodist Episcopal Church edifice and one other structure served a similar purpose. In 1875 the court-house was rebuilt, by Contractor A. Hamilton, and is still standing. The Poinsett County jail was erected in 1886, at a cost of \$1,600. It is a one-story frame, containing two rooms, and a hallway six feet wide running lengthwise of the building. Prior to its construction the prisoners were kept in a cage, constructed for the purpose, in the court-house.

The following is a list of the names of the county officers, with dates of their terms of service, from organization to the present:

Judges: William Harris, 1838-40; Richard Hall, 1840-44; Rollis Perry, 1844-46; W. H. Harris, 1846-48; G. W. M. Stacy, 1848-50; W. H. Harris, 1850-54; S. H. Henton, 1854-56; W. H. Harris, 1856-63; W. C. Malone, 1863-64; A. B. Scott, 1864-66; B. Harris, 1866-68; G. W. Sloan, 1868-72; H. A. Hays, 1874-76; D. W. Beecker, from April, 1876 to end of Hays' term; J. T. Haley, 1876-78; N. J. Willis, 1878-80; J. T. Roy, 1880-82; T. H. Jones, 1882-84; A. A. Coppage, from March 4, 1884, *vice* Jones, left the county; E. A. Owens, 1884-86; Jasper Wright, 1886-88; J. T. Roy, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Clerks: Thomas Jones, 1838-40; William Thrower, 1840-42; L. H. Suftin, 1842-48; R. H. Stone, 1848-60; M. W. Lewis, 1860-62; O. Y. Neely, 1862-64; W. C. Malone, 1864-68; G. W. Mott, 1868-70; J. T. H. Mayors, 1870-73; T. H. Sparks, 1873-78; T. H. Jones, 1878-80; W. G. Godby, 1880-86; T. A. Stone, 1886-88; A. A. Coppage, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Sheriffs: W. G. Arledge, 1838-40; James Staats, 1840-44; R. H. Stone, 1844-48; J. David-

son, 1848-56; T. S. Stanley, 1856-60; J. Davidson, 1860-62; J. Sherrod, 1862-64; W. B. Stafford, 1864-68; A. Thorn, 1868-72; A. S. Thorn, 1872-74; J. S. Smith, 1874-78; J. H. Hall, 1878-80; T. B. Sparks, 1880-86; Add Harris, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Treasurers: Richard Hall, 1838-40; Charles Shaver, 1840-42; William Smith, 1842-46; Samuel Read, 1846-48; J. P. Mardis, 1848-52; J. M. Hale, 1852-56; B. Brown, 1856-62; A. J. Goodloe, 1862-65; J. Z. H. Mayors, 1865-66; William Ainsworth, 1866-68; James P. Jones, 1868-72; H. J. Thorn, 1872-74; E. Mitchell, 1874-80; J. J. Smith, 1880-82; W. C. Landers, 1882-86; William Ainsworth, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Coroners: J. C. Shaver, 1838-40; B. McCaven, 1840-42; B. F. Marcum, 1842-44; T. F. Arledge, 1844-46; Daniel McMillin, 1846-48; J. M. Broadway, 1848-50; G. J. Ward, 1850-52; E. Robinson, 1852-54; J. E. Dukes, 1854-56; J. M. Cross, 1856-58; W. H. Smith, 1858-62; B. Brown, 1862-64; J. H. Hall, 1864-65; W. S. Griffin, 1865-68; John Jones, 1868-74; F. Walbrink, 1874-78; J. P. Jones, 1878-80; W. J. Sligh, 1880-82; S. G. Stone, 1882-84; Lewis Minton, 1884-86; James Houston, 1886-88; James Aston, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Surveyors: A. T. Robertson, 1840-42; J. D. Carnes, 1842-44; H. Scott, 1846-50; M. Halk, 1850-60; J. E. Sparks, 1860-62; M. Halk, 1862-66; J. E. Sparks, 1866-68; T. B. Smith, 1868-72; E. A. Owens, 1872-74; J. M. Steel, 1874-76; B. Harris, 1876-78; J. M. Steel, 1878-80; H. Scott, 1880-84; A. W. Scott, 1884-86; W. Scott, 1886-88; Winfield Scott, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Assessors: E. Hindman, 1862-66; J. S. Smith, 1866-68; M. S. Godly, 1868-70; W. H. Cook, 1870-72; V. J. Bradsher, 1872-74; W. Ainsworth, 1874-76; A. W. Thornton, 1876-78; W. H. Wade, 1878-80; Shelby Bettis, 1880-82; D. C. Powell, 1882-84; H. H. Houghton, 1884-86; Eli Bickley, 1886-88; Paul McLean, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

The Democratic party is the most popular in

Poinsett County, judging from the results of the recent election. At the September election, 1888, for the office of governor, James P. Eagle, Democrat, received 640 votes; C. M. Norwood, combined opposition, 161. At the November election, 1888, for president of the United States, Cleveland, Democrat, was given 402 votes; Harrison, Republican, 119; Streeter, United Labor, 21. Local politics, of course, occupy considerable attention at different times, surpassed only by the prominence of more important questions than party loyalty.

Harrisburg, the county seat, is situated on the Helena Branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, near the geographical center of the county, on lands formerly owned by Benjamin Harris, one of the pioneer settlers, and after whom it was named. A postoffice was established here in 1857, the first postmaster being William Thrower, who erected a log-cabin, which he used as a hotel and postoffice. The same year James Davidson and Joab Hale opened the first store in the place. The town had a slow but substantial growth until 1882, when the road referred to reached it, and since that time its advance has been more rapid. It now comprises five general stores, three drug stores, one restaurant, a meat market, two hotels, three blacksmith and woodshops, and the Kennedy-Morelock's Stave Company's factory, said to be the largest stave factory in the State; also the hardwood lumber factory of D. C. & I. R. Cole, two grist-mills and cotton-gins, two church edifices, a public school-house and a full complement of doctors, lawyers and ministers: also a real estate firm. It is pleasantly located, and does a large amount of business. Its population is about 700.

Bay Village, a little town ten miles southeast of Harrisburg, lies in both Poinsett and Cross Counties, with the postoffice in the latter. Its site was settled by Charles Shaver, in 1826, but the village was not established until 1874, when Eli Rooks opened the first store. The second store began an existence under the management of J. G. Hamilton, and the postoffice was located there in 1876. The town was named by Col. Wheaton on

account of its nearness to the bay. It now contains seventeen families, two general stores, a blacksmith and wood-work shop, a cotton-gin and grist-mill and a Methodist Episcopal Church edifice, the church organization having been established over fifty years ago; this has now a membership of 180, with Rev. J. I. Maynard, pastor.

Greenfield and White Hall are stations on the same railroad with Harrisburg, the former being north and the latter south of that place.

Weiner, in the northwest part of the county, is a station on the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, and contains a depot, postoffice, general store and hardwood factory.

Fisher, in the southwest part of the county, on the last-mentioned railroad, is made up of a depot, postoffice, general store and a stave factory.

Marked Tree and Tyronza are stations on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, in the eastern part of the county. The former includes a depot, postoffice and a general store, and the latter a depot, postoffice, two general stores, and a stave factory.

Secret societies apparently thrive here. Poinsett Lodge No. 184, A. F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge of the State in 1865. The first principal officers were Eli Hindman, W. M.; James E. Sparks, S. W.; Jefferson Wright, J. W., and J. S. Brookfield, Sec. The membership at this time is forty-five. H. H. Houghton is the present W. M.

Harrisburg Chapter No. 76, has a membership of twenty-two. The present officers are T. B. Sparks, H. P.; E. L. Jacobs, K.; James Ainsworth, S.

Harrisburg Council has a membership of fifteen.

Eastern Star Chapter has thirty-five members. It is named Evergreen Chapter No. 76.

Harrisburg Lodge No. 55, I. O. O. F., was organized March 18, 1873, with five charter members. The first officers were J. H. Hull, N. G.; T. W. Eskridge, V. G.; W. M. Elsberry, Treas., and L. E. Stancell, Sec. This lodge has been discontinued, and another, White Hall Lodge No. 77, was organized at White Hall, and since moved to

Harrisburg. It has thirty members, and is now in a prosperous condition.

Bolivar Lodge, Knights of Honor, was organized in January, 1889, with sixteen charter members. Its membership is now twenty-one, and it is in a flourishing condition.

The report of the State superintendent of public instruction for the year ending June 30, 1888, indicates beyond question the progress the county is making in reference to popular education. At the time mentioned the scholastic population was: White, male 622, female 511, total 1,133; colored, male 111, female 89, total 200. Number of pupils taught in the public schools—white, males 304, females 270, total 574; colored, males 40, females 31, total 71. Number of school districts, 16. Number of teachers employed—males 15, females 5, total 20. Average monthly salaries paid teachers—first grade, males \$45.00, females \$35.00; second grade, males \$30.00, females \$28.50. Amount expended for the support of the schools—for teachers' salaries \$3,868.50, building and repairing \$1,265.44, purchasing apparatus, etc., \$233.90, treasurer's commissions \$247.80, total \$5,615.64.

According to this showing, only 50 per cent of the white, and 35½ per cent of the colored scholastic population were taught in the public schools. However, only six out of the sixteen school districts, failed to report the enrollment in the schools. Eight of the school districts have built new houses since 1886. All are well furnished with patent seats, blackboards, and other necessary apparatus. The average length of term taught per year is five months. In a majority of districts a tax of five mills is voted. The public school system is regarded much more favorably than formerly, and, all things considered, very good results are being obtained.

The first Baptist Church in Poinsett County was organized in 1840, at Bolivar, then the county seat. The first Missionary Baptist minister was Rev. John A. Nutt, whose circuit extended from Wittsburg to Chalk Bluff. The result of his labors was the organization of all the pioneer churches in Greene, Poinsett, and St. Francis

Counties. In 1858, a small number organized themselves into a Baptist Church under the leadership of Elder Pierce. These continued intact, worshipping in the court-house until the summer of 1869, when they erected a frame edifice, called Bethel, two miles south of Harrisburg. It still continues a strong and prosperous church, with about 100 members. The present pastor is Rev. J. W. Bell. In October, 1887, a number of members withdrew from this church, and organized a church in Harrisburg, the next year building their present frame church edifice. The church has grown to a membership of twenty-five. Rev. J. S. Edmonds is pastor in charge. There are three Baptist Churches in the county, one in Bolivar, one in Harrisburg, and another two miles south of Harrisburg.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Harrisburg, had its origin in 1840. It grew out of the work of Parson Shook and wife, who traveled throughout this section from 1840 to 1844. In 1845 he was joined by Rev. John M. Steele, an old pioneer preacher, whose labors ended here in 1880. He was the leading spirit in founding Methodism in this section of country. At first services were held in groves and settler's homes, later in the court-house, and the first house of worship was built in 1859, at old Bolivar, and the first at Harrisburg in 1868. The old edifice at the former was a two-story frame, with Masonic hall above. It was consumed by fire in 1882. Another two-story frame structure was built at Harrisburg in 1884, in connection with the Masonic fraternity. Rev. R. G. Brittain is now the pastor in charge. The membership is 153, and the Sunday-school membership is about 100. There are eleven organizations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, here.

A Christian Church organization is in existence at Greenfield—making fifteen church organizations within the county. Many of these have Sunday-schools connected with them, and all are doing good service in the cause of Christianity. A majority of the heads of families are connected with one or another of the denominations. A few church organizations exist among the colored people.

The approach of the War of 1861-65 found the people of Poinsett County generally in sympathy with the proposed Southern Confederacy, and in favor of its establishment. The first company of soldiers raised here for the Confederate army was organized early in 1861, by Capt. Smith, and was mustered for three years. The next company was raised soon after by Capt. Ben. Harris, for the twelve months' service. The former was assigned to Col. Adams' regiment, the Fifth Arkansas Infantry, and the latter to Col. Tappan's regiment, the Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry. At the expiration of twelve months, Capt. Harris resigned and the company re-enlisted for three years, or during the war, electing J. M. LeVesque captain and A. J. Willis first lieutenant. After the battle of Shiloh, these companies were consolidated and assigned to the Fifth Arkansas Mounted Infantry. Subsequently Capt. LeVesque returned to the county and recruited another company, which was assigned to the Twenty-ninth Trans-Mississippi Mounted Infantry. Prior to the battle of Helena, this company had lost forty-one men, and it entered into that engagement with fifty-nine men, and came out with only twenty-seven, having lost twenty-eight killed and four captured. Three of the regimental officers were killed in this engagement: Col. Hart, Maj. Joseph Martin and Adj. William Rector. The remaining members received an additional force, recruited by Capt. W. G. Godbey, making their number eighty, and it served to the close of the war. Capt. William Trator organized a company in 1861, in what is now Cross County, then in Poinsett, which was also assigned to the Fifth Arkansas Infantry. It lost during the war 80 per cent of its enlistment. No company was raised here for the Union army.

The position of Poinsett County, in Northeast Arkansas, is a favorable one. It is bounded north by Craighead, east by Mississippi, south by Crittenden and Cross Counties, and west by Jackson, comprising all the territory embraced in Townships 10, 11 and 12 north, in Ranges 1 to 7 inclusive, east of the fifth principal meridian of the United States surveys; thus making its length from east to west forty-two miles, and its width from north

to south eighteen miles. Its area, therefore, including the beds of its lakes and streams, is 756 square miles, or 483,840 acres. The State owns about 10,000 acres in the county, and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company about 3,000, the balance being owned by individuals.

About one-fourth of the county's surface is hilly and broken, and the balance comparatively level, much of it being prairie. Crowley's Ridge runs north and south through the center, varying in width from three to five miles. The St. Francis River runs from north to south through the eastern part of the county, the Bay River from north to south on the east side of Crowley's Ridge, the L'Anguille from north to south west of Crowley's Ridge, and Bayou De View from north to south through the extreme western portion. These streams and their various tributaries furnish the drainage of the entire county. The St. Francis River widens out, especially in the northern part, and covers a large tract of territory known as the "Sunk Lands," which were sunk beneath the level surface in the earthquakes of 1811-12. The L'Anguille bottom is mostly a bluish clay, and on the "crab-apple barrens" a white clay. The prevalent timber in L'Anguille bottom is red and white oak, small scattering sweet gum and post oak on the "post oak land." The growth on the adjacent ridges is white and black oak, poplar and occasionally some pine; on the branches, poplar, gum, ash, elm and dogwood.

In Townships 10 and 11 north, Ranges 5 and 6 east, there is a peculiar soil of extraordinary fertility, occupying a portion of the St. Francis bottom, known as the "black wax land," which was formerly overflowed by the backwater of the Mississippi. This soil will produce from fifty to seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre. The soil of Morell prairie is sandy, but is also good corn land, yielding forty to fifty bushels of corn to the acre, while the adjacent uplands of the Crowley Ridge produce from thirty to forty bushels. From the Narrows of the Crowley Ridge to Bolivar and Harrisburg, the quarternary gravel is quite conspicuous on the higher grounds, and of a coarse

character; some pieces would weigh several pounds. On Spencer Creek, some little sandstone is seen underlying the gravel and resting on sandy clay. At Hurricane Creek, near Harrisburg, the Crowley Ridge is about three miles wide. The material passed through, in sinking wells in the L'Angeuille bottom, is usually twenty feet of yellow clay, underlain by thirty to forty feet of light-colored sand, a moderately soft water being generally obtained at sixty feet. Immediately at the foot of the ridge, water is often obtained at twelve feet, the water getting gradually deeper for one mile into the bottom, where it is generally the deepest seated.*

The low, level surface in the eastern part of the county is covered with a heavy growth of cypress, oak, gum and ash. Its western part was re-surveyed for the United States in the winter of 1856-57, by William Ainsworth and Granville McPherson. From the streams, wells, springs and cisterns, good water sufficient for all purposes is liberally furnished by nature.

A rich vein of coal extends north and south through Poinsett, ranging along Crowley's Ridge. The strata, which has a thickness of seven feet, can be reached at a depth of forty feet. Deposits of ferruginous earth and iron ore are found in various localities. A mineral spring called Entoba Spring, is situated four miles east of Harrisburg. The waters of this spring have been subjected to a chemical analysis and found to contain valuable medicinal properties.

At present, and for many years, the lumbering industry of Poinsett County is and will be a great source of income, especially to those engaged in the business, and to those owning the timber. There are a number of saw-mills here engaged in cutting the timber into lumber, for which the shipping facilities are excellent. The permanent industry and source of income to the people in general is agriculture, coupled with the raising of live stock, for which the county, on account of the great fertility of its soil, the mildness of the climate, and its abundant supply of water, is so well adapted. In 1880, according to the United States census, there were but 297 farms, with

only 7,979 acres of improved lands within this territory, and from the number of acres cultivated in 1879, the leading cereal and vegetable productions were as follows: Indian corn, 87,133 bushels; oats, 3,490; wheat, 1,529; Irish potatoes, 1,869; sweet potatoes, 2,634; cotton, 1,514 bales. The same census report shows the number of head of live stock then in the county to be as follows: Horses, 500; mules and asses, 206; neat cattle, 3,676; sheep, 288; hogs, 6,361. These figures show that in 1880 Poinsett County was but slightly improved and developed.

At this writing the prices of land hereabouts are from \$5 to \$15 for improved, and from \$3 to \$5 for unimproved lands. With proper cultivation the uplands will yield 900 pounds of seed cotton, thirty-five bushels of corn, fifteen bushels of wheat, and forty bushels of oats to the acre; while from the bottom lands 1,500 pounds of seed cotton, fifty to sixty bushels of corn, twenty bushels of wheat, and fifty bushels of oats, to the acre, may be obtained. Tobacco will yield 1,600 pounds, and Irish and sweet potatoes from 200 to 300 bushels per acre. These amounts, however, are only acquired by thorough cultivation. Clover, millet, and the tame grasses succeed well, but as yet have not been cultivated to any considerable extent. Fruits of all kinds, common to the latitude, especially small fruits, succeed admirably.

The population of Poinsett County, at the end of each census decade, as given in the reports of the United States census, has been as follows: 1840, 1,320; 1850, 2,308; 1860, 3,621; 1870, 1,721; 1880, 2,192. Originally the county contained much more territory than at present, which accounts for the larger population in 1860. The immigration since 1880 has been large, so that the next census will show a great increase. It is now estimated at 5,000.

Three railroads cross the entire territory of the county. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis traverses its eastern portion in a southeasterly direction; the Helena branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad passes north and south a few miles west of its center, by way of Greenfield, Harrisburg and White Hall, and the St.

*Quotations from State Geological Report.

Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad passes through the western portion of the county by way of Weiner and Fisher, in a direction a little west of south. The combined length of the main lines of these railroads within these boundaries is at least sixty-two miles. The railroad property forms a large proportion of the taxable wealth of the county.

The territory of Poinsett, lying as it does in the flat country between the Mississippi River and the hilly and mountainous country to the westward, was not settled so early as the latter. The early immigrants, being mostly from the hilly and rolling countries of the East, sought a country of like contour west of the Mississippi, and consequently passed over the rich lands of the valley proper to the more elevated lands found to the westward. The settlement of the territory now embraced within the county began during the decade of the 20's, and progressed very slowly until recently. Prominent among the early settlers was Richard Hall (subsequently county judge), who came from Mississippi in 1828. The next year came William and Benjamin Harris, from Alabama. William afterward served as first county judge. Dr. Theophilus Griffin was a prominent pioneer settler, as was also Dr. John P. Hardis. Harrison Ainsworth and family came from Mississippi in 1836, and Robert H. Stone from Tennessee in 1839. Ainsworth settled near Bolivar. Owing to the slow settlement of the country the few pioneer settlers for many years had to live with their families isolated from society, without near neighbors, and comparatively like hermits. Too much praise can not be given to the brave and noble men and women who penetrated the "western wilds," forsaking the old home and all its dear associations, and endured the hardships and privations of frontier life, in order to provide pleasant homes and a competency for their posterity.

James Ainsworth, a farmer by occupation, is a Mississippian by birth, and has inculcated in him the sterling qualities of the better class of citizens

of that State. He was born in Monroe County in 1831, and is the eldest of ten children born to Harrison and Susan (Spencer) Ainsworth, a brief history of whom is given in the sketch of William Ainsworth, treasurer of Poinsett County. James became familiar with farm life through his father, who was a successful agriculturist, and his early scholastic advantages were only such as could be obtained in the common schools. After remaining under the parents' roof until thirty years of age, assisting in clearing the old home farm, he concluded it was time for him to start out in life for himself, and after purchasing and selling several farms, he bought his present place, consisting of 138 acres, of which fifty are under cultivation. In addition to what he raises he is engaged in buying and selling stock, and finds this a profitable way in which to invest his money. He has taken quite an interest in local politics, and in his views is a Democrat. Socially he is a member of Lodge No. 184, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been treasurer for the past fifteen years, and he also belongs to Chapter No. 74, R. A. M., in which he holds the position of scribe. He was married in Poinsett County, in 1868, to Emily Hale, but her death occurred ten years later, and he was married, in 1879, to Sarah Stevens, by whom he has three children: James Thomas, Katie Bell and Ollie Lou. Mrs. Ainsworth is an intelligent lady, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is a daughter of Moses and Marion Stevens, who were born in Georgia and emigrated to Arkansas at an early day, and both died in Craighead County, Ark.

William Ainsworth. The name borne by this substantial citizen is not an unfamiliar one.

My footsteps press where, centuries ago,

The red men fought and conquered, lost and won.

The Ainsworth family was first represented in Arkansas, in 1836, by Harrison Ainsworth, who was born in the State of South Carolina, and was there married to Susan Spencer, whose birth also occurred in East Tennessee. On coming to Arkansas, they settled on a farm north of where Harrisburg is now situated, the county at that time being a vast wilderness of woods and canebrake, and was filled with roaming tribes of hostile red men and wild

animals. Here the father, by the aid of his faithful wife, succeeded in clearing his farm, and this place was his home until his death, in 1845, his wife surviving him, and making her home on the old farm until her demise in 1866. William Ainsworth aided his parents materially in clearing the farm, but his youthful days were also spent in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the "three R's" in the public schools near his home. His birth occurred in Pontotoc County, Miss., on March 23, 1835, a short time prior to his parents' removal to this State, and at the age of twenty-three years, on the 6th of March, 1859, he was married in Craighead County, Ark., to Miss Martha White, and soon after purchased a timber tract, embracing 160 acres, which he immediately commenced to clear, and now has eighty-five acres under the plow. He has added to his original purchase, his acreage at the present time amounting to 600. His property is well improved, with good buildings and orchard, and for some time he has been acting as agent for a number of companies in the purchase of real estate, and is doing well in this business. He has always taken an active interest in politics, and has almost invariably voted the Democratic ticket, as the principles of this party thoroughly coincide with his views. He was elected on this ticket to the office of county treasurer, in 1868, and served one term, being elected again in 1886 and 1888. He was county assessor in 1872 and 1873. He has always been interested in educational matters, and as a member of the school board Mr. Ainsworth has done a great deal to raise the standard of education in his community. He has filled nearly all the chairs in the Masonic order, and is now a member of Poinsett Lodge No. 184. In 1878 he was called upon to mourn the death of his excellent wife, she having borne him a family of five children: Sarah E. (Mrs. Rice); Charles Thomas, married, and residing near his father; Margaret Jane (Mrs. Gray), also residing near her father; John Calvin and Lee Garland. Mrs. Ainsworth was a daughter of Rev. Thomas S. and Sarah White, who were natives, respectively, of Tennessee and Alabama. They came to Greene County, Ark., in 1838, and settled near Jonesboro,

where they spent their declining years, his death occurring in 1868, and hers in 1878. In 1879, Mr. Ainsworth was married, in Poinsett County, to Miss Martha Ellen Gray, a native of Alabama, and their union has been blessed by the birth of three children: Richard Baxter, Poindexter D. and Logan Cleveland. Mr. Ainsworth can well remember the time when it took eight days to go to Memphis, Tenn., for supplies, and can see great changes in the country since that time, he having been one of the leading men to institute these changes. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for many years, and his wife also belongs to the same church.

J. H. Allen, farmer and teacher, Harrisburg, Ark. It has long since been acknowledged that no matter what a man's occupation in life may be, a very necessary element to his success is a good education, and doubtless this is one cause of Mr. Allen's success in life. He was born in Mecklenburg County, N. C., on the 30th of September, 1839, and is the son of Col. William Allen, one of the early settlers of North Carolina, and a native of that State. When a young man, the latter was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Hunter (subject's mother), also a native of North Carolina. After his marriage the Colonel settled a large plantation in Mecklenburg County, N. C., and entered land in the Catawba purchase. The grandparents of J. H. Allen, on both sides, were natives of Dublin, Ireland, and the grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers, and fought for American liberty. The ancestors on both sides were among the Irish peasantry. Grandfather Hunter was in the battle of King's Mountain. J. H. Allen's time in early life was divided between assisting on the farm and in attending the common schools. Subsequently he entered Davidson College, and graduated from that institution in the freshman class of 1856. Mr. Allen is one of three survivors of that class of twenty-two, who left the college on that memorable June day. One, James Steward, a farmer in Brazil, South America; another, George Morrow, tilling the soil in South Carolina, and the subject of this sketch, are the ones living; the rest are with the honored dead of the late struggle.

Mr. Allen took the course of 1858-59 in Cokesbury Theological Institute, in South Carolina, and left that institute to marry Miss H. R. Thrower, a beautiful lady, to whom he had been betrothed for seven years, but only reached her bedside in time to see her die. In 1861 he enlisted in the cause of the South, was in the battle of the Wilderness, and was severely wounded at Malvern Hill; was a brave and gallant soldier. He was paroled at Richmond, at the general surrender in 1865, and returned home, only to find all his property destroyed. He then engaged in his chosen profession, teaching, and followed this in Mississippi and Arkansas for many years. He has been three times married, and is the father of fourteen children. He came to Arkansas in 1870, and has taught in the schools of this State for eighteen years. He has 160 acres of land, forty acres under cultivation; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 77, White Hall. He takes much interest in public enterprises. His word is his bond, always careful to perform his promise, and "owes no man anything," thereby fulfilling the Divine injunction.

W. T. Beatty is a general merchant, postmaster and magistrate at Perkins, Ark., and has been engaged in the first mentioned business since February, 1888. He keeps a full line of groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, and shelf hardware, and, in addition to this manages a steam cotton-gin, of which he is the owner. His store building and residence are in one, and, although he is now living quietly, his life has been rather an eventful one. He was born in Madison County, Tenn., in 1844, and is the seventh of ten children born to John and Martha A. Beatty, who were born in the "Old North State." They removed to Madison County, Tenn., at an early day, and here the father opened up a good farm, on which he resided until his death, in 1854, his excellent wife passing from life in 1865. John Beatty was of English descent, was a Democrat in politics, and a Mason, and held office in this order. The maternal grandfather, Joseph Tarburton, was a German, and was a soldier in the Mexican War. W. T. Beatty re-

ceived his early schooling in Tennessee, and when war was declared, although only sixteen years of age, he enlisted from Madison County, Tenn., in Company E, Sixth Tennessee Infantry, for three years, or during the war, and went into service at Spring Creek, in that State. He was in the battle of Shiloh, but was afterward discharged at Tupelo, Miss., being under age. He remained inactive for about four months, a portion of the time being sick with typhoid fever; but after recovering he enlisted in the State Militia of Mississippi, and was then transferred to the Fifteenth Tennessee Cavalry, under Gen. Forrest, and remained with him until the close of the war. He returned to Tennessee in 1866, and for some time was engaged in farming and saw-milling, and also followed railroading, being on the Belmont branch of the Iron Mountain road from 1874 to 1880, with headquarters at Columbus, Ky. From that time until 1882 he was in the Government employ, working on the Mississippi River, and made his headquarters at Plum Point, Tenn. In the spring of 1883 he came to Marked Tree, Ark., and after following the occupation of saw-milling for one year he went to Harrisburg, and embarked in the hotel and livery business. This enterprise he abandoned in 1885, and removed to Cross County, where he followed milling, but returned in 1886 to Marked Tree. Here he has since been engaged in general merchandising. He is a Democrat, and since September, 1888, he has held the office of magistrate, and since May of the same year has been postmaster at the office called Perkins. He belongs to the school board in District No. 14, and has always taken an interest in matters pertaining to education, being now the president of the Union Debating Society. He was married in Madison County, Tenn., in 1869, to Miss Nancy Ann Williford, of that State, and her death occurred in Columbus, Ky., October 1, 1880. She left two children: Wyatt Jefferson and Martha Ada (Mrs. Lucas), both of Paragould. In November, 1883, Mr. Beatty wedded, in Harrisburg, Miss Cynthia Ann Maynard, a native of Tennessee. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Since the construction of the railroad through Little River Township land has greatly increased in

value, and it is only a question of a few years when this township will be one of the best farming regions in the county.

Elijah Bennett, farmer and stock raiser, Bufalo Lick, Ark. All his life Mr. Bennett has followed, with substantial success, the occupation to which he was reared and in which he is now engaged—farming—and is recognized as one of the prominent tillers of the soil in Greenfield Township. He is the fourth in a family of ten children born to Thomas and Martha (Rollins) Bennett, natives of Alabama. Thomas Bennett was a farmer, and in this occupation continued all his life. He came to Craighead County in 1867, settled near Jonesboro, and bought a tract of partly improved land, where he remained until his death, in 1882. His excellent wife still survives him, and resides in Craighead County. Elijah Bennett was born in Russell County, Ala., in 1839, and, naturally perhaps, early exhibited taste for farm life, which was cultivated on a tract of land in Alabama. He received his education in the district schools of Calhoun County, and in 1861 was married, in Chambers County of that State, to Miss Celia Smith, a native of Alabama. Her death occurred in 1873, and she left four children: J. F., W. W., Lutie (now Mrs. Smith) and Robert. In 1861, the same year of his marriage, Mr. Bennett enlisted in Capt. Earl's Company Second Alabama Cavalry, and entered the service at Montgomery, Ala., in Ferguson's Brigade. He was on skirmish duty most of the time, but was in the battle of Atlanta, Ga. He was paroled at Augusta, Ga., in 1865, after which he returned to Alabama, and in 1869 emigrated to Poinsett County, where he purchased a timber tract of 160 acres. He at once commenced to improve forty acres, and is now one of the representative farmers of the county. He raises considerable stock, horses, cattle, hogs, etc., and makes a success of this. He was married again in 1874, to Delia Goodlow, a native of Harrisburg, Ark., and her death occurred in 1876. Mr. Bennett's third marriage took place in Craighead County, in 1879, to Miss Martha Wimpey, a native of Floyd County, Ga. Her father moved to Craighead County, Ark., when she was quite young.

Eight children were born to this union: Lydia, Thomas, John, Isabella, Jennie, Ella, Elsie and R. Zella. Mr. Bennett, though not an office-seeker, takes an active part in politics, and votes with the Democratic party. He also takes great interest in school matters, and has been a member of the school board. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and is a substantial supporter of all public enterprises. Mrs. Bennett is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Bledsoe & Tillery, dealers in general merchandise, also millers and ginners, Bay Village, Ark. The field of enterprise opened up in the mercantile line is a large one, and many prominent citizens of Bay Village are engaged therein. Among the representative houses that of Bledsoe & Tillery is entitled to due recognition. The above firm was established in Bay Village in 1884, by the present proprietors, who bought out Stone, Shaver & Co., and since then they have refitted the machinery, and made everything new except the corn buhrs. The individual members of the firm are W. L. Bledsoe and F. F. Tillery, the former being the senior member. He was born on the 18th of July, 1849, and is the son of Stephen and Mary Nichols (Jennings) Bledsoe, natives of Middle Tennessee, and both members of the Baptist Church. The father was an enterprising agriculturist, and in his political views affiliated with the Whig party. He was the father of three children: Sarah A., who died in 1883, was the wife of D. H. Pitman; Susan F., is the wife of G. H. Grubbs, a farmer, and lives in Lincoln County, Tenn., and William L., one of the subjects of this sketch. He was left fatherless at the age of nine years, and during the ten years of his mother's widowhood he remained with her, and secured but a limited education in the common schools. After her second marriage, in 1868, he started out on the broad highway of life for himself, and became a sturdy son of toil, continuing at this in Tennessee for ten years. In February, 1870, occurred his marriage to Miss Calister Moore, daughter of James and Martha Moore, natives of Marshall County, Tenn. This happy union resulted in the birth of three children: Willie, James and Orah. Their mother died in 1886.

and Mr. Bledsoe took for his second wife Miss Fannie Roy, daughter of Judge Roy, and a native of Tennessee. Two children were the fruits of this marriage: Maud and Elmer. In 1878 Mr. Bledsoe left the farm and embarked in the grocery business, which he carried on in Middle Tennessee for two years. In 1880 he moved to Harrisburg, Poinsett County, Ark., tilled the soil here for a year, and then moved to Bay Village, where he still continued farming. Three years later he engaged in his present business, and is making a success of the same, having erected new buildings etc., and secured a lucrative patronage. The firm own a tract of land of sixty-three acres, and are engaged extensively in the raising and selling of stock. They also farm extensively, and have this year over 150 acres of cotton, seventy-five acres in connection in Poinsett County. Aside from this they own five acres in Bay Village, and 210 acres, 180 under cultivation. In their mercantile business they carry a stock of goods valued at \$2,000, and their annual sales equal \$20,000. F. F. Tillery, junior member of the above mentioned firm, was born October 16, 1856, in Alabama, but was reared in Middle Tennessee, where he received but a limited education. His parents, William and Jane (Cunningham) Tillery, were also natives of Alabama. William Tillery followed tilling the soil in early life, and at the age of thirty years, being fairly well educated, he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which work he continued with successful results for thirty-five years, or until his death, which occurred in 1863. He was an honored member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and was a much revered gentleman. Although he never enlisted in the service, he went with those of the soldiers with whom he was acquainted to wait upon and attend to their wants, and died while thus striving to do good. Mrs. Tillery survived her husband twenty-five years, reared her children to maturity, and during the last five years of her life lived happily with them. She united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of sixteen, and lived a consistent member of the same until her death, in 1888, having been a mem-

ber of the same for fifty-four years. She reared her family at a time when educational opportunities were very limited, and the training and instruction she gave them were all they ever received. F. F. Tillery was the twelfth of thirteen children, seven of whom are now living—six daughters and one son—all married, viz.: Mrs. Francis Van Martindale, Mrs. Sarah A. McKenney, Mrs. Margaret Roper, Mrs. Mary Bledsoe, Mrs. Harriet Smith and Mrs. Julia Goodloe, the subject of this sketch being the only son living. He started out in life at the age of eighteen, and entered the employ of a saw-mill man, with whom he remained for some time. After this he embarked in agricultural pursuits, and continued at this until November 30, 1880, when he made a visit to Harrisburg, and although he had no intention of a permanent stay, his practical eye soon saw that right there was a chance for a man with progressive ideas to make a start in life. He first began by teaming, and in connection with this carried on farming and trading, which he continued until 1884. He then embarked in merchandising with Mr. W. L. Bledsoe, at Bay Village. On February 14, 1879, he was first married to Miss Lebecca Merrill, who was a daughter of Garrett and Amy (Walker) Merrill, natives of Alabama and Middle Tennessee, respectively. Mrs. Tillery lived about twenty-three days after marriage, and in February, 1880, Mr. Tillery married Miss Mellie A. Merrill, sister to his first wife. They have the following family: Mary F., Robert Lee, Minnie O., Arthur B., Tillie M., died in infancy; Willy D. and Pearl. Mr. Tillery casts his vote with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also Mrs. Tillery.

Theo Brownfield is one of the progressive, intelligent and enterprising agriculturists of Poinsett County, and was born in Warren County, Middle Tennessee, in 1846, and of his parents' nine children he was the eldest. His youthful days were spent in the State of Illinois, and he received a good practical education in the schools of Jackson County. He started out in life for himself, by driving stock through Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, but after his marriage, which occurred in

Jackson County, Ill., in 1865, to Miss Ellen Dale, he settled down to farming. Growing dissatisfied with that location, and thinking he could better his financial condition, he came to Harrisburg, Ark., in November, 1869, and, after residing in the town for one month, he purchased a timber tract of 160 acres, in Greenfield Township, and in a comparatively short time had forty acres fenced and partly cleared. He sold this property in 1872, however, and bought another farm, adding, in 1881, eighty acres more—this being the farm on which he is now residing. He has been an active member of the Democratic party, and belongs to the school board of his district, the Agricultural Wheel, and is a member of Lodge No. 184, of the A. F. & A. M. He and wife are the parents of the following family: Fayette, William and Oscar (twins), Mary Edna and Anna—living; those deceased are Freeman A., whose death occurred in 1882; Zella S., who died in 1875, and Estella, whose death occurred in 1879. Mr. Brownfield is a son of Robert and Edna (Kerby) Brownfield, the former a native of Alabama, and the latter of Warren County, Tenn. They were married in the latter State, and in 1849 emigrated to Marion County, Ill. After a short residence in St. Francis County, Mo., they returned to Illinois, in 1852, and resided there and in Jackson County until 1865, and from that time until the father's death, in 1875, they resided in Clay County. The mother died in February, 1862.

Mrs. Isabella F. Burt, is the relict of John M. Burt, who was born in South Carolina in 1807. Her father, John, and her mother, formerly Letta Meltage, were born in Rutherford County, N. C., and moved to Northern Alabama about 1825, in which State the father's death occurred in 1840, his death being preceded by his wife's about one year. He was a hatter by trade, but also followed the occupation of farming, and he and his wife were active and worthy workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Their children were as follows: William, who was born about 1810, was a farmer by occupation, and about 1856 came to Cross County, Ark. He was a Master Mason, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and became the father of a large family of children, seven of whom

live in Cross County at the present time. He died in 1859; Isabella F. (Mrs. Burt), was their second child, and Rachel, their last, she being the widow of Allen Burt, a farmer who died in Louisiana in 1851. His wife and six children survive him, and in the year 1856, came to Poinsett County, Ark., and here the mother is still living at the age of seventy-seven years. Mrs. Isabella F. Burt spent her girlhood days in her native State, and there received a good education in the common schools. In December, 1829, she was married to John M. Burt, a son of William and Mehathalona (Mosely) Burt, whose native State was South Carolina. They were farmers there, and in 1856 moved to Arkansas, where they became the owners of 640 acres of land, and at the time of the father's death, in 1861, they had about 130 acres under cultivation. To them were born four children: Martha A., wife of J. H. Hall, a sketch of their son, John W. Hall, being given in this work; Mary J., wife of Eli A. Bradner (she died in 1870, and her husband and four children survive her); Lucy I., who first married Green Hall, and afterward Thomas W. Eskridge, and died in October, 1874, and John W., who died in Alabama at the age of four years. Mrs. Isabella Burt can distinctly remember many interesting anecdotes connected with the early history of Poinsett County, and can remember when Memphis, Tenn., was their nearest market of any importance, and when "Old Farm Hill" was the nearest church, and Old Bolivar the county seat. The houses of the settlers were mostly of logs, hand-sawed by the men, and Mrs. Burt's old home contains a floor of split logs, and another of whipsawed logs. Their clothing was all home-made, and a suit of jeans was considered a very stylish attire in those days. Mrs. Burt was left a widow with four children, just on the eve of the late war, and during that time, her slaves, numbering about twenty-five, left her. Owing to the respect and liking, which her intelligence and kindly manners always inspired, she was left unmolested by the Union soldiers, and devoted herself to rearing her children, and the manner in which this noble woman fulfilled her trust is evident in looking upon her children who have grown

to mature years. She is remarkably well preserved in years, the "ravages of time" having had but little effect upon her vigorous intellect. Since 1874, she has been spending her time under the loving care of her children and grandchildren, and is at present making her home with her grandson, John W. Hall.

D. C. & I. R. Cole are prominent lumber manufacturers of Poinsett County, Ark., and have been established in business since May, 1886, their mill having a capacity of 1,500,000 feet per year. They are situated two and one-half miles north of Harrisburg, and have their own tramway of three and one-half miles, and employ from fifteen to twenty men, to whom they aim to give employment the year round. Isaac R. Cole, the senior member of the firm, was born in Darke County, Ohio, in 1833, and inherits a fair share of the energy and push which are so characteristic of the inhabitants of that State. He was the sixth of eight children born to James and Sarah (Rupple) Cole, who were born in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively; at an early day they settled in Darke County, Ohio, and in February, 1836, emigrated overland to St. Joseph County, Ind., where they settled on a farm and made their home the remainder of their days, the former's death occurring in July, 1856, and the latter's in October, 1860. In this county and State Isaac R. Cole received his education and was initiated into the mysteries of farm work. After having farmed for himself for a number of years he, in 1871, engaged in the milling business in North Liberty, Liberty Township, St. Joseph County, and in 1886 moved his mill to Poinsett County, Ark., where he has his present plant. Being a man of excellent business qualifications and experience, he has built up an extensive business and readily disposes of immense quantities of lumber annually, as his shipping facilities are good. In 1856 he was married, in the "Hoosier State," to Miss Eliza J. Rush, but she was called to her long home three years later, leaving a son, James Arthur. Miss Mary Ellen Reamer became Mr. Cole's second wife, their union taking place in 1860. She was born in the State of Indiana, and she and Mr. Cole have an interesting little family

of three children: Alma Alice (Mrs. Nelson, a resident of St. Joseph County, Ind.), Benjamin F. and Mabel B. at home. Mr. and Mrs. Cole are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at North Liberty, Ind., and he was Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 266, of the A. F. & A. M., at North Liberty, Ind. During his residence in this county (since 1886) he has noticed a gradual improvement each year, and has taken an active interest in promoting the growth and improvement of the same. Churches and schools always receive his patronage, and on his and his brother's land, which amounts to 2,600 acres, many homes are being erected and clearings made, and a school-house will soon be erected thereon.

L. J. Collins, M. D., is one of Poinsett County's most trustworthy physicians and surgeons, and as he has obtained a liberal share of public favor, it is one of the best of proofs of his skill and care. He was born in Fulton County, Ky., in 1857, and is the third in a family of three children, born to Leroy and Evaline (Murphy) Collins, who were Tennesseans, and emigrated to Fulton, Fulton County, Ky., at an early day, where the father followed the trade of a mechanic. He still resides in Fulton, but his wife died many years ago, when our subject was but a small lad. L. J. Collins was taken to Carroll County, Tenn., after his mother's death, and there remained until he attained his eighth year, when he returned to Fulton County, Ky., and was educated in the schools of that county. From earliest manhood the study of medicine always had a fascination for him, and he determined to make that his calling through life; and in order to fit himself for active work he entered the Hospital Medical College of Louisville, Ky., and was graduated from that institution in 1877. His first experience as a practitioner was gained in Hardeman County, Tenn., but he only remained there a short time when he entered upon the practice of his profession in Wittsburg, Cross County, Ark. After a short stay of three months in this place he located in Bay Village of the same county, remaining here until the first of January, 1881, when he came to his present location, and has a paying practice in the town and surrounding

country. He has been an active politician for years, and always votes the Democratic ticket, and in 1888, was elected by that party to the State legislature from Poinsett County, and is now ably discharging the duties incumbent upon this office. Socially he is a member of the A. F. & A. M. In 1876 he was married, in Hardeman County, Tenn., to Miss Amanda Hurst, a native of Hardeman County, Tenn. To their union were born the following children: Henry, Dixie and LaFayette. Although the Doctor has resided here only a few years, he has noticed a decided change for the better in the public-school system, and in the growth and prosperity of the county.

A. A. Coppage, clerk of the county and probate court, and also county recorder, was born in Marion County, Ky., on the 12th of January, 1847, being the seventh of twelve children born to the union of Hardin Coppage and Sally C. Robertson, both natives of Marion County, Ky., the former a farmer and stock dealer by occupation. He died in Davis County, Ky., in 1886, at the age of seventy-five years, his excellent wife's death occurring two years earlier. A. A. Coppage received the education and rearing which usually fall to the lot of the farmer's boy, and in April, 1877, he left home and came to Greene County, Ark., where he engaged in general merchandising at Bethel, and after successfully continuing there for three years he moved to Harrisburg. He had also been engaged in teaching school while in Greene County, and after his locating in Poinsett County, he was elected to the office of deputy county clerk, serving from 1883 to November, 1888, and discharged his duties in so efficient a manner that in the fall of the latter year he was elected to his present office. By appointment he was made county judge in 1884, and filled the position with ability for six months. He has shown his approval of secret organizations by becoming a member of the A. F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F., holding the position of secretary in the latter. He was married at Bethel, Greene County, Ark., in 1880, to Mrs. Bettie Going, formerly Betty Sloan, a native of East Tennessee, reared in Poinsett County, Ark. Three children have

been born to their union: Effie and Abbie, being the only ones living. He has two step-children: Clyde and May Going.

Prof. Robert L. Cowan, educator, Harrisburg, Ark. Originally from Warrick County, Ind., where his birth occurred on the 14th of March, 1852, Prof. Cowan is possessed of those advanced ideas and progressive principles regarding educational matters which make his name familiar throughout this part of the State. His parents, Rev. John D. and Elizabeth (Knight) Cowan, were natives of Tennessee and Indiana, respectively. The father was a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey, and about 1849 or 1850 he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry. He at once received the appointment of principal of Newburg Academy, at Newburg, Ind., which position he filled with honor until 1858, when he was made financial agent of Union College, at Virginia, Cass County, Ill. He remained in this position until near the close of his life, in 1865. At the age of sixteen, in company with two others of about the same age, he rode from Holly Springs, Miss., to Texas, and was forty days making the journey. They lost themselves in the wild and unbroken forests of Eastern Arkansas, wandered around for several days, and at last found Crowley's Ridge, which they followed north for some distance; then crossed over White River Valley, thence south to the Arkansas River, and after crossing this stream were near the present site of the city of Little Rock. From there they went to Shreveport, and then to Texas. Mr. Cowan remained in that State for four years, and during that time served as a soldier in the Texan army. He was wounded by arrows, and carried the scars to his grave. As pay for his services in the army he received a quarter of a league of Texas land (about 320 acres). In the meantime he had united with the Presbyterian Church, and was sent by the presbytery to attend Princeton College, as before stated. Prof. Cowan's paternal grandfather, David Cowan, was a native of Tennessee, and a farmer by occupation: was one of Gen. Jackson's soldiers in the battle of New Orleans, and met his death by being accidentally shot during a bear-hunt in 1832. His father,

John Cowan, was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and an early settler of Virginia, although later in life he drifted westward to Tennessee. His brother, David Cowan, came to America with him, and made his home in Pennsylvania. His son, Edgar Cowan, was United States senator from Pennsylvania during the war. Prof. Cowan's maternal grandfather, Isaac Knight, was a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated with his father, Abraham Knight, to Henderson, Ky., in the year 1790. Two years later he was captured by the Indians, by whom he was kept a prisoner for two and a half years. He then escaped in the Straits of Mackinaw, by being hidden on a English trading vessel by a colored cook. He landed on *terra firma* in Detroit, and made his way home, after a perilous trip of six months. He followed agricultural pursuits, and opened up several large farms in Southern Indiana. His death occurred in 1858. Rev. John D. Cowan and Elizabeth Knight were married on the 20th of May, 1851, and Prof. Robert L. Cowan is their only child. His mother died on the 19th of August, 1854, and the father was married the second time on the 28th of December, 1859, to Miss Mary A. Bell, daughter of A. W. Bell, a prominent farmer of Central Illinois. To this union was born one child, Alex. B., whose birth occurred on the 2d of March, 1861, and who is married and has two children. He is the present manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Quincy, Ill., and he, with his son, four years of age, and the subject of this sketch, are the only survivors bearing the family name. Prof. Cowan passed his boyhood days in poring over his books at home, and later attended the Presbyterian Academy in Macon County, Ill. After completing his studies in that college, in 1875, he went to Evansville, Ind., and filled the position of professor in the scientific department of the public high school of that city for five years. In 1880 he was elected county examiner of Vanderburgh County, which position he held until 1883, and then accepted the position of assistant engineer of the Danville, Olney & Ohio Railroad, while making the survey from Olney to Paducah, Ky. After this he was an engineer in the sub-ma-

rine work in the building of the bridge across the Ohio River, at Henderson, Ky. Following this Prof. Cowan was assistant engineer in the building of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, between Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis. He then returned to Decatur in poor health, and remained in that city one year, when, in November, 1886, he came to Poinsett County, Ark. After locating here he followed the timber business, and then engaged in teaching, having charge of the Harrisburg schools in 1887 and 1889. His marriage occurred on the 20th of December, 1889, to Miss Maud Sloan, daughter of Judge G. W. Sloan, who keeps a hotel and is undertaker at Harrisburg. Prof. Cowan is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Cowan belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 64, Evansville, and holds the position of reporter of Lodge No. 3380, Knights of Honor (Bolivar Lodge). He takes an active part in politics, votes with the Republican party, is chairman of his county committee, and is a member of both the State Central and Congressional committees. He takes an active interest in and gives his support to all public enterprises.

L. H. Davis, M. D., physician and surgeon, Harrisburg, Ark. The above mentioned gentleman is one of the most successful and prominent physicians in Poinsett County, and is ever to be found by the bedside of sick and suffering humanity. He was born in Ozark County, Mo., on the 22d of December, 1858, and is the son of Dr. Newland A. and Eliza N. (Drake) Davis, natives of Tennessee. [For further particulars of parents see sketch of John C. Davis.] Dr. L. H. Davis was the fifth of six living children born to his parents and their names appear in the following order: Mrs. E. Frierson, wife of J. C. Frierson, and now residing in Jonesboro, Ark.; Mrs. Alice Legg, wife of D. H. Legg, who is a descendant of one of the oldest families of Cross County, and is magistrate of that county; Mrs. M. A. Gilliland, wife of the present school commissioner of Poinsett County; Thomas L., married and living in Harrisburg, is a medical student; L. H., and John C., a druggist at Harrisburg. Dr. L. H. Davis always had delicate health.

and spent much of his time during boyhood in attending school. At the age of seventeen years he entered as clerk the drugstore of Dr. D. A. Graves at Forest City, and remained in that position for three years. During his twenty-first year the Doctor taught school in Woodruff County at Pumpkin Bend, and at the same time began the study of medicine. The following year he read medicine under the tutelage of I. r. Whitsett, at Marion, Ark., and during 1882 and 1883 he attended the Memphis Medical College. He then practiced one year in the Little River Country, in Eastern Poinsett County, after which he returned to the same college and graduated in the class of 1885. In the same year he came to Bay Village, Cross County, and began the practice of his profession, which he continued for eighteen months. He then came to Harrisburg, where he has remained ever since, and where he enjoys a large and paying practice. In February, 1887, he wedded Miss Lillian Florence Watkins, daughter of Prof. Watkins, president of Marshall Institute. They were married at Memphis, where Mrs. Davis' family still reside. Mrs. Davis' sister, Mrs. Fanny Anderson, of Millington, Tenn., is the possessor of one of the most noted madstones in that State. It is an heirloom of the Watkins family. To the Doctor and wife has been born one child, Willie Mary W., a sweet little girl of about twelve months. Dr. Davis is medical examiner and a member of the K. of H., at Harrisburg, and is a conservative Democrat.

John C. Davis, druggist and apothecary, Harrisburg, Ark. One of the most popular and efficient druggists in the town of Harrisburg is Mr. John C. Davis, whose flourishing establishment is located in one of the busiest portions of that town. He established his present business in 1888, and carried a general stock of drugs, patent medicines and fancy groceries. His birth occurred on the 22d of September, 1867, in Crittenden County, Ark., and he is the youngest in a family of five children born to Dr. N. A. and Eliza M. (Drake) Davis, natives of Tennessee. Dr. N. A. Davis was reared in the country, and received his education in the common schools of Tennessee. He learned the

printer's trade, and followed that for some years, when he began the study of medicine, and graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in the class of 1850. He first began the practice of his profession at Ozark, Christian County, Mo., and was married at Bolivar, Mo., on the 1st of December, 1843, to Miss Eliza M. Drake, daughter of Jacob and Anna (Williams) Drake, natives of East Tennessee. Mrs. Davis is a distant relative of J. Q. Adams, and a second cousin of Governor Taylor, of Tennessee. After his marriage, Dr. Davis removed to Christian County, Mo., where he remained until the spring of 1861. He was outspoken in all his political views, and when the war broke out he joined Gen. Price's army as surgeon, and held that position during the entire struggle. In 1866 his family joined him in Louisiana, and from there they moved to Crittenden County, Ark., where they made their home until 1870. In that year they moved to Cross County, and from there, in 1873, he moved to Forest City, where his death occurred in 1876. The mother remained on the home place until 1878, and then made her home with her son, John C. Davis, until her death, in 1888. The latter was reared in town, and spent his schoolboy days in Forest City and the schools of Marion and Crittenden Counties. In 1882 he entered the drug store of his uncle, Dr. T. C. Whitsett, of Marion, as a clerk, and continued with him two years. He then went to Jonesboro', and worked as a clerk until 1886, after which he was on the railroad until February, 1887. He then came to Harrisburg, and purchased a half-interest in the drug business of M. D. Simmons & Co., with whom he continued until March, 1888, and then withdrew, and established himself in his present business, which he is now prosperously conducting. He is a conservative Democrat, and gives his support to all enterprises for the good of the county.

W. R. Dedman, postmaster, Greenfield, Ark. This much-respected citizen has been postmaster at the above mentioned place ever since the office was established, which was in 1886, a flag station on the Helena branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad. In connection with his official duties he is also engaged in agricultural pursuits, an occupa-

tion to which he was reared. His birth occurred in Madison County, Ala., in 1851, and he was the only child born to the union of F. D. and S. A. (Thacker) Dedman, the father a native of Alabama, and the mother of Virginia. F. D. Dedman was reared to manhood in his native State, and here tilled the soil. In 1869, he emigrated to Poinsett County, Ark., settled in Bolivar Township, entered land, and there made a permanent home. At present he is residing in Craighead County, Ark. W. R. Dedman became familiar with the duties of the farm, and received the rudiments of an education in the district schools of Tennessee. He commenced farming for himself in Poinsett County, in 1869, and later bought a timber tract of land of 200 acres, which he immediately commenced improving, building a good frame house, setting out an orchard, etc., and he now has about twenty-eight acres under cultivation. The Iron Mountain Railroad runs through his land. Mr. Dedman was married in Poinsett County, Ark., in 1871, to Miss A. H. Schockley, a native of Cherokee County, Ala., and the daughter of A. J. and Frances Schockley, natives of Alabama. Her parents came to Poinsett County, Ark., in 1869, settled in Bolivar Township, and there purchased land. Her father died in 1870, but the mother survives him, and is residing on the old homestead. Mr. Dedman, after marriage, settled in Bolivar Township, and in 1880 purchased his present property. He was engaged in the grocery business here in 1886 and 1887, but closed out in the latter part of the last mentioned year. He has taken quite an active part in politics, votes with the Republican party, and is a prominent man. He has been a member of the school board for about seven years or more, and has held other offices of public trust. Socially, he is a member of White Hall Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F., at Harrisburg. To his happy marriage have been born six children: Endora, Minnie Bell, William Oliver, Ida Lou, Nellie M. and Sarah Frances. Mr. Dedman has always taken an interest in all that pertains to the good of the community, and is a liberal supporter of all laudable enterprises.

J. A. W. Ellzey is salesman and book-keeper

for the general mercantile firm of A. S. Thorn & Co., of Marked Tree, Ark. He was born in Pontotoc County, Miss., in 1851, being a son of Dr. James Ellzey, of Georgia. The latter, in connection with his practice, was an extensive planter: he was married in his native State to Miss Martha A. Stevens, whose birth-place was the "Old North State." The father, who was a Democrat in politics, died in 1869 in Pontotoc County, Miss., whither he had moved at an early day. His widow passed from life in 1882. To them were born eleven children. Our subject, J. A. W. Ellzey (one of the seven sons), was engaged in school-teaching in the State of Mississippi, and in the spring of 1879 he went to Milam County, Tex., where he followed the same occupation for nearly one year. In November, 1879, he came to Poinsett County, Ark., and was engaged in teaching and farming up to 1884, when he accepted his present position with the above mentioned firm. He is not a very active politician, but usually votes the Democratic ticket, and socially is a member of the Masonic order. He was married in Poinsett County, in January, 1881, to Miss Mollie C. Williams, who was born in Poinsett County, and is a daughter of B. D. and A. J. (Mardis) Williams, who were born in Alabama and Tennessee, respectively. The father's death occurred in 1862, and his widow, now Mrs. Thorn, still survives and makes her home at Marked Tree, Ark. Mr. and Mrs. Ellzey became the parents of five children (three of whom are now living): Birdie; Beatrice, who died in May, 1886; Thaddeus and Willie (twins), the latter dying in July, 1885, and Willie.

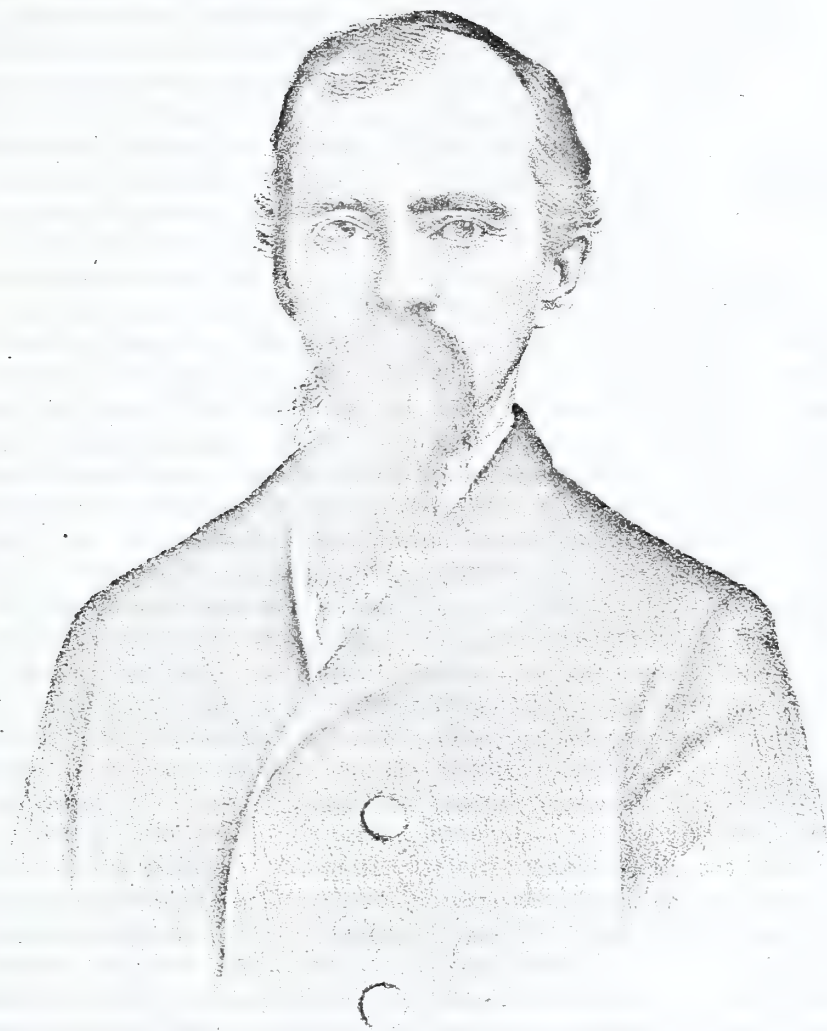
Foster Freeman is the efficient postmaster at Harrisburg, and is now serving his second consecutive term, having previously served in this capacity under Garfield's administration. For about twelve years he was editor and proprietor of Freeman's Express, the last paper being issued on the 15th of October, 1888. He was born in Griffin, Ga., in 1842, and is the eldest of a family of six children born to Robert K. and Mary E. (Sessions) Freeman, who were also natives of the State of Georgia, but moved to Northern Alabama in 1850, where the father became a well-known medical

practitioner. In 1866 he came to Jonesboro, Ark., but his death occurred in Poinsett County, two years later, his excellent wife surviving him until 1888. Their children are L. C. (Mrs. G. W. Baxter, residing in Stanton, Tenn.), Robert K. (deceased), Mary N. (Mrs. Griffin), L. D. (who resides at Wynne, and is editor of the Wynne Rip-saw), and Foster. From his earliest recollections up to 1861, the latter's time was occupied with the monotonous duties of farm life, and in the meantime he acquired a fair education in the public schools in the vicinity of his home. Upon the bursting of the war cloud which had threatened the country for some time, he laid down the implements of farm life to don the rebel uniform, and enlisted from St. Clair County, Ala., in Company A, Tenth Alabama Volunteer Infantry, Confederate States Army, and went directly to Virginia, becoming a member of Wilcox's Brigade. He was in the entire Virginia campaign, and surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House. Mr. Freeman then returned to St. Clair County, Ala., and was married there, in 1867, to Miss Elizabeth J. Gibson, a native of that State. He was engaged in farming there until 1868, when he removed to Tennessee, and the following year settled in Poinsett County, Ark., where he purchased and improved a farm of 160 acres. He also gave considerable of his attention to grist and saw-milling, but recently exchanged his mills for the old homestead in Alabama. He is rather conservative in politics, but usually casts his vote with the Democratic party, and is now a member of the county central committee; he has been county school examiner two terms, and in this capacity did much to raise the standard of schools. He has always been interested in every worthy movement, and has aided materially in the general development of the county. He is a member of Lodge No. 184 of the A. F. & A. M., and is now holding the position of secretary of that lodge. He and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and to their union were born the following children: R. L., Elizabeth D., S. C., Sally B. and Foster. Elizabeth D. is the wife of Mr. Beards, and is residing in the county.

W. F. Furnish is a farmer, and is also engaged in the saw-milling business, his mill being located in Bolivar Township, and is in operation the most of the year, giving employment to about nine men. Mr. Furnish was born at Old Bolivar, in 1846, and was the elder of two children born to Parker W. and Annice (Smith) Furnish, who were born, respectively, in Missouri and Tennessee. Parker W. Furnish removed to Arkansas, in 1844, while still a single man, but was married soon after, and in addition to opening up a farm was engaged in carpentering until his death, which occurred in August, 1848, he being killed. His widow survived him until 1885, when she, too, passed to her long home. The early youth of our subject was spent in following the plow and in attending the district schools, where he acquired sufficient education to fit him for the duties of everyday life, and from the age of fifteen up to twenty-two years of age, he assisted in the support of his mother. He was married in 1868 to Miss Barthena Ainsworth, a daughter of Harrison Ainsworth, one of the pioneers of Poinsett County. The year following her death, which occurred in 1872, Mr. Furnish wedded Miss Mary E. Hall, of Louisiana, a daughter of Philip and Martha (Hicks) Hall, who were Tennesseans, and came to Arkansas, in 1856, engaging in farming. Mr. Furnish farmed in Bolivar Township until 1879, then went to Dunklin County, Mo., remaining there, engaged in the occupation of farming until 1880, when he returned to Poinsett County, Ark., and has since made the farm where he now lives his home. He owns 160 acres, with fifty under cultivation, raising corn, and also stock. He is a Democrat, and belongs to Lodge No. 77 of the I. O. O. F. He served in the Rebellion from 1863 until the close, being a member of W. G. Godfrey's company. was a participant in a number of skirmishes, and after the cessation of hostilities he returned home. He and his wife are the parents of four children: Walter Lee, James Logan, Willie Gertrude and Thomas Richmond. He has also taken to raise three children belonging to his wife's brother: Martha Elizabeth, Thomas Joiner and Philip Addison.

Gant Bros., general merchants, Harrisburg, Ark. One of the leading characteristics of our commercial fabric is the size and extent of the mercantile business in the various cities of Poinsett County. A vast capital is invested in this important industry, and many persons are furnished remunerative employment. Among the leading establishments of this kind, none are more deserving of more favorable mention and consideration than that of Gant Bros., the individual members of the firm being J. G., J. B. and J. W. Gant. They are the sons of James W. and Sarah (Keller) Gant, natives of Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively. The parents were married in Tennessee in 1852, and the father opened a drug store in Memphis, which he conducted successfully until 1856, when he removed with his family to what is now Craighead County, Ark., where he bought land, and opened up a large plantation. In 1857 he was elected school commissioner, served one term, and after this he acted as surveyor and sheriff until 1861. He was then appointed as Government purchasing agent, serving in that capacity until his death, in 1863. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and a devout Methodist. He was noted for liberal and progressive ideas, and was a strong Democrat. He was one of eighteen children, and his brothers are as follows: John, farmer, of Texas; Benjamin, presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and who died in his pulpit, at Nashville, about 1860; Howard, blacksmith, in Missouri; William, merchant, at Spring Hill, Tenn. There are a number of others supposed to be living, but their exact location is not known. His only sister, Mrs. Polly Hall, is the wife of a farmer, and lives in Izard County, Ark. Mrs. Sarah (Keller) Gant is the daughter of Uriah and Julia Keller, natives of South Carolina. Her father was a tiller of the soil. Mrs. Gant is one of a family of eleven children, eight of whom lived to be grown, and these are now living: John, farmer; Julia, wife of Mr. Gayor, and is living at Iuka, Miss.; Mattie I., wife of Mr. Hughes, a hotel-keeper at Jonesboro, Ark., and Henrietta M., wife of Mr. Whisenhunt, a farmer, of Craighead County, Ark. To the mar-

riage of James W. Gant and Miss Sarah Keller were born the three sons, J. G., J. B. and J. W., and one daughter, Julia E., wife of J. W. Rooks, a hotel-keeper at Harrisburg, Ark. Mrs. Gant was left a widow just on the eve of the great Civil War, with four small children to support. However, she bravely undertook the task, and first engaged in farming, and then kept a boarding house. The children were able to assist her after a little, and later relieved her of their support altogether. She now makes her home with them, and no mother is thought more of than she is by her children, who vie in making her declining years happy and comfortable. She is the owner of several good homes in Craighead and Poinsett Counties, and is living for her children, bestowing all the wealth of a mother's love on them. J. G. Gant, the senior member of the firm of Gant Bros., was born in 1853, reared to farm life, educated at Jonesboro, and at the age of eighteen embarked in the grocery business. He sold out, and then returned to farm work, which he continued for three years. He then entered the saloon business, which he followed with success until 1883, when the above firm was organized. They carry a large stock of general merchandise, and buy and sell grain and cotton. J. G. Gant was married, in October, 1888, to Miss Lena Lewis, of Woodruff County. J. B. and J. W. were educated at Jonesboro and Harrisburg, and also took a commercial course at Ledding's Commercial College, at Memphis. In 1884 J. B. was married to Miss Jennie Mitchell, of Harrisburg. They have one child, Nellie, who is now four years of age. J. W. is unmarried. All are members of the Masonic fraternity, and all Democratic in their political views. J. B. is a member of both the I. O. O. F. and K. of H. orders. The brothers are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and give their unqualified support to all movements conducive to the good of the community. In addition to their mercantile pursuits they are the owners of 1,200 acres of land, 300 acres under cultivation, and are extensively engaged in stock raising. They are experimenting in several lines of stock, have Holstein cattle (graded), Short-



Truly yours,

H. W. McVeigh,

OSCEOLA.

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

horn, Durham (large red), and handle Berkshire and Poland-China hogs. They also raise horses, common cattle, sheep and Angora goats.

G. T. Garvey. Among the best-known houses engaged in the grocery business in Harrisburg, is that of G. T. Garvey, who, in connection with his store, conducts a restaurant, his business having been established in 1888. Although he is a young man, and has only been in business in the town but a few years, yet his name has already become synonymous with upright, honorable dealing, and his establishment is a favorite resort for those who wish to procure the best brands of the articles he keeps in stock. He was born in the "Old North State" in 1861, was the younger of two children born to W. F. and Sarah (Burgess) Garvey, who were also born in that State. The father was a salesman in a store, but gave up this work in 1861 to enlist from Edgecombe County in the Thirtieth North Carolina Infantry, but died in 1865 from exposure during his service. His widow still survives him, and resides in Poinsett County, with her son, G. T. Garvey. The latter's early days were divided between farming and learning the painter's trade, his education in the meantime being received in the district schools of Halifax County, N. C. After reaching manhood he went to Baltimore, Md., but removed from there to Poinsett County, Ark., in 1886, and was first engaged in the milling business for D. C. Cole; he was married here, in December, 1888, to Miss Annice Usery, a native of the county, having in February prior to his marriage embarked in his present enterprise. He is a member of Lodge No. 3380 of the K. of H., of Bolivar, and is a Democrat; his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He belongs to the Methodist Protestant Church, having his membership still in North Carolina.

James M. Gilliland, county examiner and teacher, Harrisburg, Ark. Since his residence in this county, Mr. Gilliland has been very prominently identified with the material affairs of this community, indeed, far more so than the average of men. Particularly in educational matters is this true. He was originally a native of Tennessee, where his birth occurred in Tipton County, on

the 14th of December, 1844, but he was reared in Shelby County of the same State. He is the son of Samuel and Eliza (McFerrin) Gilliland, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Alabama. Samuel Gilliland was one of the very early settlers of Shelby County, and, at the time of his first residence, remembers seeing Memphis when it was a very small village. He was a farmer, and opened a large tract of land; he was also a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and labored in that field until forty-five years of age, when he was forced to abandon his chosen profession on account of ill health. He was a Democrat, though conservative in his views. His death occurred in Tennessee in 1856. His excellent wife survived him, and in 1860 removed with her family to Poinsett (now Cross) County, Ark., where she bought a large tract of land, 200 acres of which she cleared and put under cultivation. She erected good houses and barns, set out orchards and otherwise improved the plantation. Mrs. Gilliland was the sister of the late lamented Rev. John B. McFerrin, general manager and field agent of the Methodist Book Concern, of Nashville, and possessed his sterling qualities. Her death occurred at Wittsburg, Cross County, Ark., in 1871. She was an esteemed member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. James M. Gilliland was the third of seven children born to his parents. Mrs. Anna Wilson, who died in 1867, at the age of twenty-four, leaving her husband and four children; Mrs. Sallie Rivers, widow of R. E. Rivers; James M.; John W., a farmer, who died and left a wife and one child in 1881; Mrs. Alice Thomas, Mrs. Ella Durham, and Samuel, who was accidentally drowned in St. Francis River. The shock of this event caused the mother's death on the day following. James M. Gilliland became familiar with the details of farm life in his youth, and received the rudiments of an education in the common schools of Tennessee. Later he attended Marshall Male Academy, at Marshall, Miss., but his studies were interrupted by the breaking out of the late war, which caused him to leave school in order to assist his mother during that struggle. As the excitement increased, however, he deemed

it best to join the army, and accordingly in the year 1862, at the age of seventeen, enlisted for one year in Company B, Twelfth Tennessee Infantry, under Col. Preston Smith, and was with his regiment at the battle of Corinth. After the retreat from that city Mr. Gilliland was discharged on account of age, under the provision of the Confederate Congress, and returned to Arkansas for a short time. He then enlisted in McGee's Battalion (cavalry), under Gen. Marmaduke, and participated in the battles of Helena, White River and numerous skirmishes in White County. Here during an encounter with the Third Iowa Cavalry Mr. Gilliland had his horse killed, and he was taken prisoner. He was conveyed to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he was kept a prisoner for about two years. On the 12th of April, 1865, they were started to the mouth of Red River, and arrived at Cairo on the night that President Lincoln was assassinated. From there they were sent to New Orleans, thence returned to Shreveport, where they were placed on board a Confederate transport, and were ordered to report to their command. There being no command to which to report, on arriving at the mouth of Red River, about 200 of the soldiers, including Mr. Gilliland, started on foot to their homes in Northern Arkansas. This tiresome and perilous journey was accomplished, with great labor but without serious loss, in about one month. On his arrival at home Mr. Gilliland engaged in farming, and March 14, 1872, was the occasion of his marriage to Miss Anna Davis, daughter of Dr. N. A. and Mrs. Eliza M. (Drake) Davis, natives of Tennessee. The fruits of this union were the following children: Eliza Alice, Mary E., John D., who died in infancy; Anna V., J. Landon, Florence C. and Lillian M. Mr. and Mrs. Gilliland are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a member of the following orders: Masonic, Odd Fellows and K. & L. of H. He, like his father, is a Democrat, but is conservative. He has served in different official capacities in the county, first as mayor of Wittsburg, from 1871 to 1872, then as justice of the peace in Cross County, two years, was a member of the board of registrars for two

years, and is one of Poinsett County's representative citizens. He moved to Harrisburg, in November, 1886, and has followed the profession of teaching a portion of the time since. He was appointed county examiner in January, 1888, and is the present incumbent. He has taught in the schools of Cross, Woodruff, Craighead and Poinsett Counties, and is one of the progressive educators of this county. He is an earnest advocate of improved methods in education, and under his direction the schools of Poinsett County, are in a very prosperous condition. He is the owner of 127 acres of land in Cross County, fifty acres of which are under cultivation, and he also owns a house and lot in Harrisburg.

James M. Griffin, planter and proprietor of a grist and saw-mill and cotton-gin, resides in Bolivar, near the county seat of Poinsett County, and has been a resident of this county from his birth, which occurred in 1850, being the fifth of seven children born to Theophilus and Eliza Ann (Thrower) Griffin, who were born in the "Old North State" and the "Blue Grass State," respectively. They both removed from Poinsett County, Ark., at a very early day, and after their marriage settled near where our subject is now residing, where they cleared and improved a farm. The father was also a practicing physician and surgeon, and in early times he was called upon to attend the sick in all parts of the county, and well as in the counties adjoining. He was successful in alleviating the sufferings of his fellow-mortals, and was a man who was esteemed for his many worthy qualities of mind and heart. His wife was called to her long home in 1877. James M. Griffin received such education as Poinsett County afforded in his youthful days, and from his earliest recollections he has been familiar with the details of farm labor. At the age of twenty years he began doing for himself, and after his marriage, in Poinsett County, in November, 1874, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Freeman, of Alabama, he settled down to tilling the soil, and now owns an exceedingly fertile tract, embracing 200 acres, with eighty acres under cultivation. He devotes the greater part of this to the raising of cotton and corn, and has 100 acres under fence.

He is a Democrat, and socially is a member of the K. of H. He and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Pleasant Valley, of which he has been steward, trustee and superintendent. He has been an active worker for churches, schools and, in fact, all worthy enterprises, and is in every respect a public-spirited citizen. He and wife became the parents of the following children: Eva Eugenia, Louis Christopher, Mattie Lon, Jim and Hubbard Hugh, living, and Nora Bettie, who died September 2, 1888, at the age of four years.

Wilson Hall is a farmer and blacksmith, and also the proprietor of a cotton-gin and grist-mill in Bolivar Township. He was born in this county on the 6th day of January, 1836, and is the youngest of eight children born to Richmond and Mary (Cook) Hall, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Mississippi. They were married in the latter State, and came to what is now Poinsett County, Ark., in 1828, when it was a wilderness of woods and canebrake, and entered a large tract of land, on which they settled and began clearing. Mr. Hall took a great interest in the improvement of the county, and was also quite active in politics, and the able manner in which he discharged the onerous duties of the offices to which he was elected won for him the respect and confidence of his fellow-men. He filled the office of county and probate judge for many years, was sheriff of the county for some time also, and in the fall of 1844 was elected to represent his county in the State legislature. His death occurred in 1863, his wife having passed away in 1840; they had been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Wilson Hall, our subject, has followed in the footsteps of his father, and has been a farmer all his life. His early education was received in the district schools of Poinsett County, but he afterward supplemented this by attending school at Batesville, Ark., where he acquired a good practical education. At the age of twenty-two years he began tilling the soil on his own responsibility, having at that time married Miss Rebecca G. Bradsher, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of John and Cynthia (Stafford) Bradsher, of North Carolina, who were early emi-

grants to this county, the father dying many years ago; the mother is a resident of this county. Mr. Hall's first purchase of land was a timber tract consisting of 320 acres, and here he settled in the timber, where he cleared some fifty acres. He now has nearly 100 acres under the plow, and devotes a portion of the remainder to his stock, the raising of which receives much attention. Socially, he is a member of Lodge No. 154, A. F. & A. M., at Harrisburg, and his political views are in accord with the Democratic party, but he is not a strict partisan. He served a short time during the Rebellion, and from 1862 to 1863 he was a member of W. G. Gobey's company. He was called upon to mourn the death of his estimable wife in 1877, she having borne him a family of ten children, eight of whom are living: John Wesley, who is married and resides near his father; Joseph Franklin, also a married man, living near by; Thomas Jefferson, who makes his home with his father; William Price, married and residing in Craighead County; Richmond, who died in 1886, at the age of twenty-one years; Larna Ann, died in 1862, at the age of four years; James Henry, Wilson, Mary Cynthia and Nancy Clementine. During Mr. Hall's residence of half a century in this county, he has witnessed almost incredible changes for improvement, and where once was a vast wilderness of woods now can be seen finely cultivated farms and comfortable homes.

John W. Hall, though still comparatively a young man, has become well known in agricultural circles, and is recognized as a careful, energetic farmer, who by his advanced views and progressive habits has done much to improve the farming interests of his section. He was born in Limestone County, Ala., in 1852, and was the only child born to J. H. and Martha A. (Burt) Hall, who were also from that county, the father being one of its progressive agriculturists. In 1856 they emigrated to Poinsett County, Ark., and the father's career has been a somewhat checkered one, as he has been engaged in a number of different occupations, and has resided in several different States. After being engaged in land speculations in this county until 1864, he went to Memphis, Tenn.,

and, although he conducted a farm near there, he made his home in the city. Leaving there in 1868, he removed to Omaha, Neb., where he worked at the carpenter's trade, but shortly after returned to Poinsett County, and opened a farm of 100 acres, on which his son, John W., is now residing. In 1878 he gave up active farm work and removed to the town of Harrisburg, where, two years later, he was elected to the office of county sheriff. In 1889, when the much-talked-of Oklahoma lands were thrown open to the settlers, Mr. Hall removed there, and is now keeping a hotel. His wife died March 12, 1888. John W. Hall received a good education in the city of Memphis, but did not engage in farming until the age of eighteen years. He then settled on a woodland farm, which he commenced immediately to improve, and now has 363 acres, with 225 under cultivation, and also operates a horse cotton-gin. He always votes the Democratic ticket, but is not an active politician. He is a member of Lodge No. 184, of the A. F. & A. M., at Harrisburg, and in this order also belongs to the Chapter, No. 76. He was made a Mason on his twenty-first birthday. He also belongs to Lodge No. 77 of the I. O. O. F. He was married in Cross County, November 24, 1887, to Miss Mamie S. Meacham, a native of Mississippi, and a daughter of John and Minta (Pennell) Meacham, who were also born in that State, but removed to Poinsett County, in 1878, where the father died in 1885. The mother is now residing near Bay Village. Mr. Hall and his father have opened up several farms, which they have sold at a good profit, and he (as well as his father) owns a claim in Oklahoma. The latter enlisted in Capt. Benjamin Harris' company of infantry, of the Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment, in 1861, becoming first lieutenant of this company. He participated in the battles of Belmont and Shiloh, but returned home after his term of enlistment had expired, at the end of one year. Our subject and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Rev. J. T. Haly, farmer and stock-raiser, White Hall, Ark. This much esteemed and respected citizen is the son of Charles and Mary (Walker) Haly, natives of North Carolina and Vir-

ginia, respectively. Charles Haly is of the old English stock of Halys, who were early settlers of North Carolina. He followed farming, and he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his political views he affiliated with the Democratic party. Rev. J. T. Haly is the ninth of eleven children born to his parents. Thomas, a mechanic, was one of the first settlers of Houston, Tex., where many monuments of his handiwork, in the shape of buildings, etc., may still be seen; he died there about thirty years ago, and a large number of descendants still reside there. Mrs. Susan Rily was the wife of Martin Rily, a farmer of Dunklin County, Mo., where she died about 1860. Charles died in North Carolina at the age of twenty-one years. Stephen D. went from North Carolina to Tennessee, thence to Missouri, where he dealt in fine stock; he moved with Thomas Benton to Oregon at an early day and has never been heard from since. The third child, Mary, wife of a farmer of Middle Tennessee, died there about forty years ago. William, a farmer, mechanic and a Methodist minister, died in Tennessee, in 1881. Julia was the wife of Hugh Austin, a farmer of Lincoln County, Tenn.; she died at Harrisburg, Ark., about 1879. Benjamin, a farmer with a large family, died about thirty-four years ago in (now) Conway County, Ark., and part of his family still reside there, and the others in Oregon. Patsey married Reuben Willbanks, a farmer and mechanic, who died in Saline County, Ark. Rev. J. T. Haly was born in Rockingham, eleven miles east of Danville, N. C., on the 5th of October, 1812, and was reared and educated in Middle Tennessee. He began life for himself at about the age of twenty-two years, and in 1834 was united in marriage to Miss Mary Austin, a native of North Carolina and of Irish descent. By this union he became the father of these children: Matilda, wife of Joseph Hall, died in Poinsett County, Ark., in 1879; Betty, wife of Thomas Hawkins, both of whom died in this county; Mollie, wife of Alex. Steward, a farmer, and lives in Poinsett County, Ark.; Rachel, wife of Stephen Haly, lives in Oregon; Julia, wife of John Howard, also lives in Oregon; Pinckney, died at the age of three

years, and McHaly, who joined the army at the age of eighteen years and was killed at the battle of Atlanta, Ga., in 1864. The mother of these children died in Poinsett County, Ark., in 1876, and was a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Haly took for his second wife, in 1879, Mrs. Martha Wiley, widow of William Wiley, by whom she had four children: Mary, wife of John Rily, a farmer, and lives in Cross County, Ark.; Greene died in 1870, at the age of eleven years; Anna, wife of Abijah Williams, a farmer, lives in Poinsett County, and Martha Jane, wife of John Sears, a miner, and lives near Santa Fé, N. M. Mr. Haly moved to Arkansas in 1856, and found this part of the State wild and unbroken. He bought 100 acres, and began to open new land, there being but twenty acres cleared, and has added to and sold land until he now owns 140 acres, with about fifty acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation. He has a good orchard, and is in every way fixed to pass his declining years in comfort. He can tell many interesting stories of early life in Arkansas, and says that at the time of his first residence here it was a common thing to see fifty or 100 deer in a day, and occasionally one might find a bear. Turkeys, raccoons and wolves were very plentiful, but, as he was a man of industrious habits, Mr. Haly did not follow hunting to any great extent. When he first came here there were but five small farms between his place and Harrisburg, and, with the exception of Joseph Reeves, there are none living here now who were residents at that time. About the year 1859 Mr. Haly was elected school commissioner, and held that position until 1862. In 1877 he was elected county judge, and served one term in that office. He votes with the Democratic party. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for fifty years he has been a class-leader in the same, and for five years has been an elder.

A. Hamilton, blacksmith and wagon-maker, and proprietor of an undertaking establishment, is one of the leading business men of the county, and was born in West Tennessee in 1830, being the eldest of three children born to James and Elizabeth

Hamilton, who were natives, respectively, of South Carolina and Kentucky. When a young man the father went to Tennessee, where he followed the occupation of farming, and where his wife died, a number of years after their location. He afterward removed to Arkansas, and died in Harrisburg in 1876. A. Hamilton acquired a good practical education in the schools near his home in Tennessee, and like the majority of boys, followed in the footsteps of his father and learned the blacksmith and wagon-maker's trade. He was married in that State, in 1853, to Miss Annie E. Huddleston, and there continued to make his home for three years, at which date he moved to Arkansas. While *en route*, on the 7th of September, he passed through a dense timber land, where the corner stone for the present town of Harrisburg was being placed, and, liking the locality, he determined to make his home in the vicinity. He erected a log house that year, and in March, 1865, put up a good frame dwelling-house and store-house, in which he is doing his business at the present time. He has been engaged in merchandising for the past thirty-two years, and during his long career here has established himself firmly as a substantial citizen and an honest and reliable business man. He has always voted the Democratic ticket, but is not a strict partisan. He assisted in incorporating the town, and was a member of the town council for some time. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F., and has been a member of the former lodge since 1859. In addition to conducting his store he is interested in the milling business, and has built up a paying trade. Upon the opening of the war Mr. Hamilton remained at home the first year, but in 1862 enlisted in a company under Col. Dobbins, and was an active participant for about eighteen months. He is the father of two children: Pleasant M., and N. E. (Mrs. Clouch).

William C. Harris, farmer and miller, Harrisburg, Ark. Worthy reference to the agricultural affairs of Poinsett County would be incomplete without due mention of Mr. Harris, among others engaged in tilling the soil, for he is not only prominent in that respect, but, as a citizen and

neighbor, is held in the highest esteem. His birth occurred in Poinsett County, Ark., on the 21st of July, 1843, and he is the eldest of eleven children, eight now living, born to Benjamin and Martha (Thomas) Harris, natives, respectively, of Alabama and Kentucky. Benjamin Harris figured prominently in the affairs of both State and county, first being elected to the office of magistrate, then representative, and afterward filled the position of senator. He came to Arkansas with his parents at an early date, and it was for this family that Harrisburg received its name. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Democrat in his political principles, and, with his family, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The eight children now living of the eleven born to his marriage are as follows: Schuyler, died at the age of thirty-three years; Addison, sheriff of Poinsett County; Mrs. Elvira Merchant, at Harrisburg; Mrs. Mary Wrice; Benjamin, present senator of the Twenty-ninth district; Sophia, Fanny, Irvin, farmer and merchant; Lee, died in 1888, at the age of twenty-five years, and Mrs. Melvina Perry, at Paragould, Ark. Early in life William C. Harris was taught the principles of farming, and when it became necessary for him to start out in life for himself, he very naturally and wisely chose the occupation to which he had been reared. From that time to the present his success has been such as only a thorough acquaintance with his calling and years of experience might lead him to achieve. His education was received in the common schools of Poinsett County, and in 1862 he enlisted in the army, Company K, Twenty-third Arkansas Cavalry, Adams' command, and participated in these battles: Iuka, Corinth, Port Hudson, and others of minor note. At the last mentioned place his command was paroled and came home. After this Mr. Harris performed scout duty until the close of the war, when he was mustered out of service, under Col. Lisle, at Wittsburg, in 1865. After the surrender Mr. Harris returned to his farm, and in September of the same year his marriage with Miss Virginia Hays took place. She is the daughter of Henry and Mary (Stencell) Hays, natives of North Carolina, who came here in 1855. To the

marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Harris were born the following family: Walter, who died in 1885, at the age of twenty years; Mittie, died in infancy; Melvira, Grace, Willie, died at the age of five years, and Maggie. In 1870 Mr. Harris began opening a tract of land, and now has 140 acres, with forty under cultivation. In addition to this he is senior member of the firm of W. C. Harris & Co., owners of 440 acres of timber land, and the owners also of a saw-mill, cotton-gin and grist-mill, with which they do a good business. The mill was established in 1888.

J. M. Harris is a native-born resident of the county, his birth occurring in 1843, and ever since starting in life for himself he has enjoyed the reputation of being not only a substantial and progressive planter, but an intelligent and thoroughly posted man in all public matters. His brothers and sisters are as follows: Mary F. (Mrs. Johnson). Calvin H., who was killed at the battle of Chickamauga; W. S., a resident of the county; J. M., B. F., who is married and resides near by; C. H., S. A. (Mrs. Settle, residing in Cross County, Ark.); Susan (Mrs. Magee, of Scott Township), and Alice (deceased). The parents of these children, W. H. and J. P. (Copeland) Harris, were born in Alabama, and in 1829 the father removed to Arkansas, and squatted on a tract of land near where our subject now lives. He took an active part in the early history of Poinsett County, and always voted the Democratic ticket. He was elected by that party to the office of county judge, serving a number of years. His death occurred here, in March, 1879, but his widow is still living, and resides on the old homestead. J. M. Harris was educated in the schools of the county, and in 1862 dropped both farm work and schools to engage in the Rebellion, serving in Company K, Adams' regiment, and was a participant in the battles of Corinth, Port Hudson and numerous skirmishes. After the final surrender, he returned to Poinsett County, with the consciousness of having served his cause faithfully and well, and was married here the same year, to Miss C. A. Stancell, a native of North Carolina, but her death occurred in 1870, she having borne one child, C. H., who is at home. Mr.

Harris took for his second wife (in 1873) Miss R. D. Reeves, a daughter of J. F. Reeves, one of the early pioneers of the county, but he mourned her death the following year. He took for his third wife Miss N. E. Conn, by whom he has five children: Sally A., Etta, Dove, Grover G. and Francis. After his first marriage, Mr. Harris purchased a farm of forty acres, and, by additional purchases, is now the owner of 320 acres, with 100 acres under cultivation. He is also engaged in stock dealing, and raises to some extent, his cattle being of the Durham breed. He is an active agriculturist, and, in addition to his farm, operates a saw and grist-mill and a cotton-gin in Scott Township, his various enterprises netting him a lucrative annual income. Socially, he is a member of the K. of H. He is a member of the school board, and he and his wife belong to the Baptist Church.

Add Harris, county sheriff, was chosen to occupy his present position by the Democratic party in 1886, and is now filling the duties of his second term, in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the satisfaction of the community at large. He is a native-born resident of the county, his birth having occurred in 1847, and from earliest boyhood he has been familiar with the duties of farm life, and his youth was also spent in attending the public schools, where he acquired a good practical education. He started out in life for himself at the age of eighteen years, and his labors to acquire a competency have met with fair results. Having grown to manhood in this county, he has seen a great change take place, and has noted a gradual improvement yearly in its growth and prosperity. He is a member of the school board in District No. 8, and has always been a patron of education and a believer in free schools. He is a son of Benjamin and Martha (Thrower) Harris, who were born in Alabama and Kentucky, respectively, but in 1829 Benjamin came with his father, William Harris, to what is now Poinsett County, Ark., and squatted on the land near where our subject now resides, the country at that time being almost a wilderness, inhabited by Indians and wild animals. Here the grandfather died, a few years ago. Benjamin Harris was married in this county, and settled on

the farm which is now occupied by our subject. They reared a family of eleven children, the names of those living being as follows: William, who is married and is a resident of the county; Add, the subject of this memoir; Elvira (Mrs. Sparks), of Harrisburg; Mary Ann (Mrs. Rice), residing near Paragould; Sophia, residing with her brother Add; Frances (Mrs. Ervin), a resident of Bolivar Township; Benjamin, a lawyer of Harrisburg, and Malvina (Mrs. Perry), of Paragould. The father of our subject took an active part in the early history of the county, and was quite a prominent politician, being the first man elected to the State Legislature from this district, and was also a State senator in 1877. During the Rebellion he was captain of a company in the Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment of infantry, and was a participant in the battle of Belmont, but was taken sick and confined in the hospital at Memphis, Tenn., for some time. His death occurred in this county, in 1881. His widow resides with her son Add.

Hon. Benjamin Harris, of the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District, was born in Poinsett County, Ark., in 1854, and is the sixth of eleven children born to Benjamin and Martha (Thrower) Harris, a short history of whom is given in the sketch of Add Harris, sheriff of Poinsett County. The family are of Scotch descent, and first came to the United States from their native land in 1680, taking up their abode in Nelson County, Va., in which State the paternal grandfather served as a captain in the Revolutionary War. The youthful days of our subject were divided between working on the farm and attending school, and as he grew up he learned the lessons of industry, perseverance and economy, which have stood him in good stead in later years. Becoming familiar with the intricacies of surveying, he was elected to the office of county surveyor, at the age of twenty-two years, and afterward entered upon the study of law; and after being admitted to the bar, in 1879, he commenced practicing the profession at his old home, and the enviable reputation he has acquired has been gained largely through his own individual efforts, and at the expense of diligent study and hard practical experience. He has been known by

the people of the community from infancy, and they have had every opportunity to judge of his character and qualifications, and their confidence in him has been intelligently placed. In 1885 he was elected to the house of representatives, and in 1888 was chosen a State senator. Socially, he is a Mason. In 1881 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Reeves, a native of Missouri, but he was called upon to mourn her loss in 1887; she was the mother of two children: Frederica and Jachschot Fay. Frederica died in September, 1884.

Hazlewood Bros. & Co., druggists, Harrisburg, Ark. The profession of the druggist is one which operates effectively, in time of need, in arresting and alleviating the most acute pains and ailments to which the human body is heir, and therefore deserves the most thankful and appreciative consideration on the part of the public. This firm was organized under the above name in January, 1889, at Harrisburg, but previous to that time the business had been carried on at Wynne, under the title of Hazlewood Bros. A change was then effected, and Mr. J. S. Minton bought an interest, and became a member of the house. Soon after this the Harrisburg house was organized, and the present name adopted. The firm is progressive, having a handsomely appointed store, fully stocked with a choice selection of drugs, chemicals, and the most popular patent medicines. A stock of goods valued at about \$4,000 is carried, and a good business is enjoyed. Although young men, they have the proper amount of energy and business ability to make a success of whatever they undertake. They are, with the exception of Mr. Minton, natives of Arkansas, but he is a native of Tennessee. The latter is a son of J. A. and M. C. Minton, and was born February 18, 1864. His parents are natives of Mississippi and Tennessee, respectively. They came to Arkansas in 1869, and the father has since been engaged in different lines of business, principally merchandising, but for the last five years he has been holding the office of justice of the peace and mayor. To his marriage were born four children: William T., farmer; Louis G., salesman and insurance agent in Harrisburg; J. S. and Annie E. Mr. Minton, Sr., is a member of the

Methodist Episcopal Church; he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1858, and in his political views affiliates with the Democratic party. The senior members of this firm, J. A. and J. W. Hazlewood, are the sons of John A. and Sallie (Crook) Hazlewood, natives of Mississippi and Tennessee, respectively. The parents came to Arkansas at an early date, were married here, and here the father carried on agricultural pursuits for many years. He and wife were members of the Methodist Church. They reared a family of five children: J. A., Alice, the wife of W. W. Nelms, who is a book-keeper at Bay Village; J. W., Leonidas (deceased), and H. W., a young man residing with his mother, and who conducts her farm. Mrs. Hazlewood was the daughter of J. A. Crook, an old and highly respected farmer and superintendent of plantations. He belongs to the family of that name who are prominently connected with the early history of West Tennessee, also a relative of the famous Gen. Crook. The members of the firm of Hazlewood Bros. & Co. each received a common school education by their own efforts, and at their own expense. They are public-spirited and enterprising, contributing to school and church, and to all public enterprises as far as their means will permit.

Benjamin F. Hogan, Sr., farmer, Bay Village, Ark. Mr. Benjamin F. Hogan, a respected resident of this county for many years, and a man of extensive and popular acquaintance, was originally from Randolph County, Ark., where his birth occurred December 2, 1833. His parents, Martin and Zilphia (Myers) Hogan, were among the earliest settlers of that State, and the father opened up new land in that county, cultivating the same all his life. Benjamin F. Hogan is the fourth in a family of eleven children, all deceased with the exception of Henry, a farmer of Randolph County; Joseph, of that county, and John, also a farmer of that county. Benjamin F.'s time in his youthful days was divided between working upon the home farm and in attending the common schools of the period, where he received a fairly good education. At the age of twenty-three years he married Miss Sarah Hogan, a native of Poinsett County, and the fruits of this union

were nine children, seven of whom are living at the present time: William, Walter, Mary, Lucinda, Joannah, Benjamin and Thomas. The first five of these children are all married, and are residing in Poinsett County. Mrs. Hogan died about 1877, and in 1878 Mr. Hogan married his present wife, who was formerly Mrs. Mary Young, a native of Tennessee, and to this union were born two children, Samuel and James, seven and five years of age, respectively. Mr. Hogan has followed agricultural pursuits during life, and in 1888 bought his present farm, which consists of forty acres, all under fence, and all but five acres under cultivation. He found his present land a wilderness, but this he has improved, and now has one of the most pleasant homes in the county. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and Methodist Episcopal Church, respectively. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1863 joined the army under Col. Dobbins, and was with Gen. Price on his famous raid through Missouri. He received his discharge at Wittsburg, in 1865. He has these step-children: Leona, wife of B. S. Eakins a farmer, living in Poinsett County; Jane, wife of William Hogan, a farmer, living near Bay Village; W. S. James, Charley James and George. His own children, William and Walter, are farmers, the former in this county and the latter in Cross County; Mary is the wife of Asa Byrum, and is living near Bay Village; Lucinda J. is the wife of James Jordan, and is living in this county; Josephine is the wife of James Herod, and lives in this county; B. F. and Thomas are both single, and reside with their father.

E. L. Jacobs, M. D. Twenty-nine years devoted to the service of humanity sums up in a line the career, thus far, of Dr. E. L. Jacobs. He was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., in 1832, being the youngest in a family of three children born to Henry and Jane C. (Dillard) Jacobs, the former a native of Middle Tennessee, and the latter of North Carolina. After their marriage, in Tennessee, they settled in Pontotoc County, Miss., where they opened up an extensive plantation, on which they resided until their respective deaths, in 1854 and 1866. On this plantation Dr. Jacobs spent his

youthful days, and there received his early education, which was of a somewhat meager description. In 1857 he settled at Bolivar, Poinsett County, Ark., but three years later made a location at Harrisburg, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, and has followed it ever since. Socially, he is a member of Poinsett Lodge No. 184, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been Worshipful Master several years. He has never been an active politician, but has voted the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the town council, and he and wife, whose maiden name was Sarah A. Conn, and whom he married in 1855, are members of the Baptist Church. Two children blessed their union, E. J., wife of A. C. Thrower, being the only one living. Mrs. Jacobs is a daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Duke) Conn, who were born in Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. They were early immigrants to Poinsett County, Ark., and here spent their declining years.

Dr. H. L. Jacobs. The name of Dr. Jacobs is one of the most respected in this community, and during his residence in this county he has enjoyed a practice among the best families, and is kept very busy; while with the medical fraternity his reputation is by no means local, and he is known for his remarkable cures throughout this section of country. He was born in Pontotoc County, Miss., in 1852, and is the eldest in a family of ten children born to Clinton W. and Rebecca Jane (Conn) Jacobs, who were Tennesseans and removed to Pontotoc County, Miss., in 1840. The father afterward removed to Poinsett Co., Ark., and here purchased a woodland farm, and made his home until his death, in 1887, his wife having passed from life in 1877. Mr. Jacobs was an active member of the Democratic party, a Chapter Mason, and, during the Civil War, served for some time under Capt. Brisco. Dr. Jacobs, our subject, spent his early youth and manhood on his father's farm, and acquired a good practical education in the district schools of Poinsett County. After studying medicine for some time under the well-known physicians, Jacobs and Gilks, he went before the board of examiners, and was licensed to practice, in January, 1884, and by the ability with which he has managed his

cases, he has become one of the well-known physicians of the county, and stands well with the medical brotherhood. He has a good plantation of eighty acres, but only has seven acres under cultivation. He supports the principles of the Democratic party, and he and wife, whom he married in Poinsett County, Ark., in December, 1884, and whose maiden name was Mary E. Sparks, are consistent members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mrs. Jacobs was born in Crittenden County, Ark., and she and the Doctor are the parents of two children: Harry Clinton and Mary Bertha.

J. A. Jelks, M. D., was born in Halifax County, N. C., in January, 1807, and, although he was reared on his father's extensive plantation in that State, he was never compelled to farm labor, owing to the numerous slaves his father always kept, they numbering about sixty the year round. His education up to the age of nineteen years was received in his native county, and he then entered upon the study of medicine, under the tutelage of that well-known physician, James B. Yellowly, receiving his first course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, after which he entered Rutgers Medical College of New York City, from which he graduated in February, 1829. Subsequently returning to his native heath, to enter upon his practice, he was married there, in 1830, to Miss Matilda Ann Crowell, and the following year they removed westward. After spending one year in Lawrence County, Miss., they went to Hinds County, in the vicinity of Raymond, that State, making that place their home until December, 1833. Their next move was to Fayette County, Tenn., but after a residence there of three years, they returned to Mississippi, to Chulahoma, and here his wife was called to her long home, in 1837, she having borne him a daughter, Cynthia Louise, now Mrs. Latta, residing in Cross County, near Cherry Valley. After the death of his estimable wife, the Doctor returned to Fayette County, Tenn., and resided there until coming to Poinsett County, Ark., in 1856. He was again married, in Tennessee, to Miss Bettie J., a daughter of William Guerrant, her birth having occurred in the State of Virginia. The Doctor was so unfortunate as to lose this wife

in Poinsett County, in 1869, she having borne him a family of seven children, whose names are as follows: William Robert, a widower, residing in Crittenden County; Charles E., who was in Capt. LeVesque's company, and died in the army in 1865; Caspar W., a farmer, married and living in Cross County; James H., also in Cross County; Thomas D. (deceased); Mary T., and Ada G. (Mrs. Jordan), who also lives in Cross County. For his third wife he took, in 1871, Euna A. Allen, a daughter of Lyman S. and Angeline (Whitford) Allen, who were born at Ticonderoga, N. Y. The father was a teacher by profession, and followed that occupation with success for over thirty years. He removed to Iowa at a very early day, and was one of the first settlers of Buchanan County. He was county supervisor for years, and held the office of magistrate. The paternal grandfather, Joel Allen, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was a first cousin of Gen. Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame. The Allen family are of English descent, and can trace their ancestry back to the year 1635. Oliver Whitford, the maternal grandfather, was also a soldier in the War of 1812, was born in York State, but emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he died. He was also of English origin. Lyman S. Allen died in 1876 at the age of seventy-six years, and was followed to the grave by his wife in 1884. From the time of his settlement until 1885 Dr. Jelks resided in Scott Township, but at that date he removed to Harrisburg, and, since starting on his professional career, he has practiced continuously until within the past eighteen months. During his long years of practice here he has proved himself to be a physician of ability, his practice being very large, and among the best class of citizens. Socially, he is a member of Lodge No. 184, of the A. F. & A. M., and in this order has advanced to the Chapter. He was the eldest of five sons and two daughters born to Robert and Mary (Nicholson) Jelks, who lived for a long time in Halifax County, though the mother was born and reared in Edgecombe County. The father afterward moved to Alabama, and became a wealthy planter of that State. He was married three times, but had no issue by his first wife.

His last union resulted in the birth of three sons, two of whom survive. His death occurred in 1846, in Russell County of that State, his wife having died in North Carolina in 1829. He was a staunch Democrat, and a member of the Baptist Church.

John Jones, postmaster, White Hall, Ark. Mr. Jones was born in Abbeville District, S. C., and is the son of Robert and Mary (Conn) Jones, natives of South Carolina, and of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were among the first settlers of South Carolina, and there the mother died when her son John was but an infant. He was taken and reared by his grandfather, John Conn, and his father went to Alabama, where he was married the second time. After the death of his grandparents our subject was taken to Alabama by his father, and received his education in the common schools of that State. His father was a miller, and was very successful in this occupation. He was a member of the Christian Church, and his death occurred in Alabama in 1862. John Jones was reared to farm labor, and began his own career at the age of fifteen years. When eighteen years of age he left Alabama for West Tennessee and worked for money to enable him to attend school. This was in 1837, and he returned to Alabama, where he went to school for about two years, after which he was elected to the office of constable, although he continued to farm until 1842. He took for his life companion Miss Martha Thurman, a native of Alabama, and after marriage began farming on rented land, where he remained for fourteen years. In 1856 he moved to Poinsett County, Ark., and purchased the farm on which he now resides. At first he purchased 160 acres of wild land, and began to improve it, living in a tent until he could erect a cabin. He cleared about eight acres the first year, and since then has continued to clear and otherwise improve his farm, until now he has 200 acres of land, with 120 acres cleared. About 1869 he erected a gin and grist-mill, and has since conducted that business in connection with tilling the soil. In 1887 that mill was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt in 1888. The year 1887 was an unfortunate one for Mr. Jones, as he had his residence

and all the contents destroyed by fire in that year. To his marriage were born these children: J. P., a farmer, living in Scott Township, and is magistrate for his township; Isaac L., now twenty-one years of age, lives with his father; William C., born in 1844 and died in 1863, and Josephine E., born in 1846. Mr. Jones had two sons in the Confederate army; one, William C., sickened and died in Columbus, Miss., his father being present and attending to his wants until his death; the other son, J. P., came out without injury. Mr. Jones votes with the Republican party, and takes an active interest in politics. He held the office of justice of the peace before the war, and has filled many local positions of trust and responsibility, such as coroner and school trustee, and has been postmaster for the last twelve years. During the year 1851 Mr. Jones held the office of tax-collector in Limestone County, Ala., under a bond of \$75,000. He is a member of Harrisburg Lodge No. 184, A. F. & A. M., and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. P. Jones is another successful farmer of the county, of which he has been a resident since November, 1856, having come here from his native State of Alabama at that date. He was born in 1842, and is the eldest of four children of John and Martha A. (Thurman) Jones, the former born in South Carolina and the latter in Alabama. They were married in the latter State, and there the father followed the occupation of a planter until his removal to this State. He located on a woodland farm, where he has made his home up to the present date, and during his residence here he has been quite an active politician; he has filled the office of postmaster at White Hall for some ten years, and was also justice of the peace in 1858. He and his wife now reside near their son, J. P., who from his earliest youth has been familiar with farm life. He received his early schooling in Alabama, but in 1861 he dropped his books and abandoned the plow to enlist in the Confederate army, becoming a member of Capt. Harris' Company of the Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry, and served east of the Mississippi River. He was at Belmont, Shiloh, and also in many skirmishes. At the ex-

piration of his term of service he left the army and returned home, and was married the following year in Poinsett County, to Miss L. D. Eskridge, who was born in West Tennessee. Her death occurred in January, 1884, and in November of the same year he espoused Miss J. A. Stafford, a native of West Tennessee, and a daughter of J. D. and Hester Ann (Harrison) Stafford, who removed from North Carolina to Arkansas in 1880. Here the father died in 1880, and the mother four years later. Mr. Jones has a farm of 200 acres, with fifty acres under cultivation, on which he raises cotton principally. He devotes considerable attention to stock, and in connection with his father operates a cotton-gin. He is a Republican in his political views, and for the past ten years has acted as justice of the peace of his township. He filled the office of county treasurer for nearly five years, and has been a member of the school board for many years. He is a member of Lodge No. 77 of the I. O. O. F., at Harrisburg, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

J. W. Kaisner, planter, of Bay Village, Ark. This enterprising citizen owes his nativity to Randolph County, Ark., where his birth occurred in 1845. He was the youngest of a family of three children, and the only one now living, born to James and Polly (Winnehan) Kaisner, natives of Tennessee and Arkansas, respectively. James Kaisner, when a young man, came with his father to Randolph County, and there died in the year 1845. The mother died in February, 1855. Grandfather Winnehan was a Methodist minister. J. W. Kaisner was reared by his grandfather Kaisner to farm life, and received a practical education in the district schools of Marion County, Ark. During the late unpleasantness between the North and South he enlisted in the Fourth Missouri Infantry, Confederate army, in February, 1862, and served three years, or during the war. He participated in the following battles—Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg, Champion's Hill and others of less note. He was paroled at Jacksonport, in June, 1865, after which he came to Crittenden County, Ark., and there remained until January, 1866, when he entered Poin-

sett County. He there followed farming in a successful manner, and in 1867 purchased 160 acres of land, with twenty-five acres under cultivation. He commenced at once to improve, and now has 220 acres with sixty-five under cultivation. He raises considerable stock, and over his meadows roam horses and cattle, principally the latter. He is not active in politics, but votes with the Democratic party, and though often solicited to run for office has never done so. Socially, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the Agricultural Wheel. Mr. Kaisner selected for his companion in life Miss Jane Morrison, a native of the Blue Grass State, and was married to her in Poinsett County, in 1868. After his marriage Mr. Kaisner settled on his present property, and there he has since resided. He and wife are both church members, he of the Methodist and she of the Baptist denomination. To Mr. and Mrs. Kaisner has been born one child, James Todd. Mr. Kaisner has seen many changes in the country since his residence here. At first they were obliged to go twenty miles to market, and a trip to Memphis was made in eight or ten days. He is, in every sense of the word, a self-made man, and to his own industry and enterprise is due his success.

J. B. Lynch, the junior member of the firm of Grant & Lynch, general merchants of Weiner, Ark., was born in Giles County, Tenn., in 1860, and since February, 1889, he has been engaged in his present business. The firm carry a complete and select stock of groceries, canned goods, dry goods, boots and shoes, shelf hardware, furniture, etc., and will soon put in a stock of clothing for their fall trade. They are wide-awake, plucky and reliable, and fully deserve the paying trade which they have secured. Mr. Lynch is the third in a family of nine children born to W. F. and Susan E. (Gibles) Lynch, who were Tennesseans, the father an undertaker by trade. He remained at Lynchville, Tenn., until his death, which occurred in 1882, his wife having passed from life in 1876. The father was an Odd Fellow, and was a man whom everybody respected and admired. In 1882 J. B. Lynch came to Jackson County, Ark., and began farming; in the fall of that year he went to

Johnson County, and after residing in the town of Clarksville for some time, he returned to Jackson County, and came to Poinsett County in 1884, where his attention was for some time given to railroad-tie contracting, continuing this till up to the time of embarking in his present business. His efforts in this direction are meeting with good results, and he can, with every assurance of success, look forward to a prosperous future. Socially, he is a member of Lodge No. 184, of the A. F. & A. M., of Harrisburg, and in politics, although not very active, he usually votes the Democratic ticket.

J. J. Mardis, attorney at law. The name of Mardis is identified with the professional standing, the welfare and material and social happiness of Poinsett County, of which he is a native-born resident, his birth occurring November 18, 1850. He is the youngest of a family of six children of John P. and Delilah (Hamrick) Mardis, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Alabama. They were early settlers of Poinsett County, and entered Government land, on which they resided until his death, which occurred in 1856; in addition to managing his farm, he was actively engaged in the practice of medicine, his services being required over a very large area. His widow still survives him, and resides on the old homestead. Their children are as follows: Amanda J. (Mrs. Thorn), B. R. J. (married, and residing on the old homestead), N. B. (a widower, residing in Scott Township), and J. J. (our subject.) The latter was educated in the schools of Harrisburg and vicinity, and, after reading law in that town for some time, he was admitted to the bar in 1886, since which time he has been actively engaged in practicing his profession, and is considered by all to be a practical thinker and an earnest and forcible speaker. His property has been acquired through his own exertions, and 100 acres of his farm are under cultivation. He was married here in April, 1872, to Miss Sue Harris, and of seven children born to their union six are living: John A., Agnew, Henry, Maggie Lee, Simmie and Freddie. Dovie died in August, 1886, at the age of eleven years. Mrs. Mardis is a daughter of John and Sarah (Copeland) Harris, who were Tennesseans,

and came to Poinsett County, Ark., in 1829, taking up their abode on a farm near Harrisburg, where the father died in 1885, the mother in 1884. Mr. Mardis has taken quite an active interest in politics, and always votes with the Democratic party: he served on that ticket in the capacity of magistrate for six years. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Harrisburg Lodge, No. 184, and also belongs to the K. of H. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and since December, 1887, have been residents of Harrisburg, where Mr. Mardis has built up a large and constantly increasing clientage. He is well versed in the intricacies of the law, and is thoroughly competent and reliable.

Michael Mayer, farmer and stock raiser, Weiner, Ark. The reader is herewith handed a plain statement of a useful life; for certainly, if what is of the most use is of the most value, then, indeed, it is in recording the lives of representative men that biography is to be useful to posterity. Mr. Mayer was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1844, and was the seventh in a family of eight children born to the marriage of Michael and Mary (Markworth) Mayer, the father a native of Bavaria, and the mother of Canton Worms, France. Michael Mayer, Sr., was reared in his native country, and became a successful agriculturist. He owned a very large vineyard, but sold out in 1853 and came direct from Germany to Illinois, where he later purchased land in Vermilion County, and made his home for some time. Later he moved to Danville, Ill., where his death occurred in October, 1870, and one year later his excellent wife also closed her eyes to the scenes of this earth. The early life of Michael Mayer, Jr., was passed between assisting on the farm and in attending the public schools of Danville, Ill. When the late war broke out he enlisted in Company B, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, Independent Regiment, at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., and was assigned to the Western Department. He was in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Arkansas Post, Little Rock, Saline River, Pleasant Hill, Helena, Vicksburg, Nashville, was at Stone River, siege of Atlanta, and was in the memorable march to

the sea. He was at Mobile, New Orleans, and was also in the Red River campaign; was also in the battles of Corinth and Pittsburg Landing. He received his discharge at San Antonio, Tex., in 1865, but was on the border during that winter, guarding the railroads. He then returned to Danville, Ill., and engaged in merchandising, which he continued for about five years. In 1866 he was married, in Danville, Ill., to Miss Mary Klaege, a native of Germany, and the daughter of John and Mary (Geise) Klaege, also natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Klaege came to the United States in 1856, settling in the city of Brooklyn, where the father was employed for some time, and then moved to Danville, Ill., in 1865. He died there in the fall of 1868. The mother moved to Poinsett County, Ark., in 1882, and made her home with the subject of this sketch until her death, which occurred one year later. Michael Mayer continued his mercantile pursuits, as before stated, for five years in Danville, Ill.; then embarked in contracting, and worked on the I. B. & W. R. R. He remained in Danville until 1881, when he moved to Poinsett County, and in September purchased a timber tract of 280 acres. He now has good buildings, and has 100 acres under fence. He also owns 160 acres partly under cultivation, with a good two-story house, etc. He raises considerable cattle of the Ayrshire grade, and is one of the wide-awake farmers of the county. He votes with the Democratic party, but is not very active in politics. While living at Danville, Mr. Mayer was a member of the board of alderman, and since living here he has been a member of the school board, he being deeply interested in educational affairs, having been instrumental in organizing the school district. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer are members of the Catholic Church. To their united lives has been born one child, Emma Elizabeth, who is now Mrs. J. M. Steele [see sketch], and resides in Poinsett County. They have an adopted son, Thomas Leonard, whom they took when four years of age. He now bears the name of Thomas Mayer.

P. J. Murray is possessed of those advanced ideas and progressive principles regarding agricultural

life which seem to be the chief prerogative of the average native of Illinois. He was born in Kane County in 1852, and is the eldest of four children born to Patrick and Ann (Kane) Murray, both of whom were born in the "Emerald Isle." At an early day they emigrated to the United States, and after residing some time in Pennsylvania, they removed to Illinois, and here they both died in Kane County, some years ago. P. J. Murray received such education as the district schools of Kane County afforded, and his youth and early manhood were spent in aiding in the development of the home farm. After working in the pineries of Northern Michigan for some time, he went to Louisiana, and in January, 1882, came to Poinsett County, where he engaged in mercantile business, and also had the contract for grading five miles of the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad. After completing one mile the company raised the grade, and Mr. Murray threw up the job, then returning to his store, to which he gave his undivided attention for some eighteen months. He then commenced farming, and purchased a timber tract of eighty acres, which he began immediately to improve. He now has forty acres cleared and under cultivation, and is making a good living. He is an active Democrat in his political views, and is at present serving his third term as magistrate. He was instrumental in organizing a good school in his district. Socially, he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and belongs to Jonesboro Chapter. He was married in Little River Township, in 1883, to Miss Lydia A. Davidson, a native of Dunklin County, Mo., and a daughter of Zachariah and Sarah Davidson, who were natives of that State. They removed to this county in 1877, and the father is now living with Mr. Murray, his wife having died some years ago. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Murray: Zachariah and Felix. Since locating here Mr. Murray has seen many changes take place, and the country rapidly fill up with a good class of settlers. The soil here is fertile, and will readily yield fifty bushels of corn to the acre.

T. H. Peck, through good management and energy, has become the owner of 180 acres of ex-

cellent land, of which about forty acres are under cultivation, and eighty are in timber land. He was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., in 1834, and is the eldest of a family of six children born to the marriage of William R. Peck and J. C. Arledge, the former a Tennessean, and the latter a native of South Carolina. The latter attended school in Columbia, in her native State, being a schoolmate of Gen. Wade Hampton. The parents were married in the latter State, and in 1846 removed to Poinsett County, where they resided on a farm in Bolivar Township until their respective deaths, in 1846 and 1872. The early educational advantages of T. H. Peck were somewhat limited, as he remained faithfully by his mother, assisting her on the farm until he was twenty-five years of age. In 1869, he was married in Crittenden County, Ark., to Miss Mary M. Dean, a native of Mississippi, whose death occurred in 1870, she having borne Mr. Peck two children: William L., who is married and resides in the county, and George W. In the latter part of 1870 Mr. Peck was married, in Poinsett County, to Miss Mary S. Ware, of Middle Tennessee, but after bearing one child, Mary O., she died in 1873. He espoused his third wife, Miss Mary E. Allen, a native of South Carolina, in 1875. In 1861, Mr. Peck enlisted from Poinsett County in Company C, Capt. Benjamin Harris' Company, and was in the battles of Shiloh and Belmont, being wounded in the former engagement by a gun-shot. After serving one year, he returned to Poinsett County, and for some time was engaged in buying and selling land, but for a number of years has given his attention to farming. He is an active politician, voting the Republican ticket, and has served as magistrate of his township for seven years. He has always been deeply interested in schools, and for a number of years has been a member of the school board. He belongs to the Agricultural Wheel.

George C. Peters is the senior member of the firm of Peters & Oats, who are the proprietors of a saw-mill at Weiner, Ark., which has an extensive capacity and a forty-horse-power engine. They manufacture hardwood lumber, of all kinds, and make a specialty of wagon materials, shipping their

product to Hawley, Paddock & Co., and the Missouri Car & Foundry Works, at St. Louis, Mo. They have been established in business here some little time, and, judging from the patronage they already command, they can look forward to a prosperous and successful future. Mr. Peters was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1853, and possesses the many admirable qualities which are so characteristic of natives of the "Empire State." He was the third of five children born to Henry W. and Caroline E. (Flint) Peters, also natives of New York, and inherits English blood from his father. The latter was for many years one of the honest "sons of the soil," but is now living in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., retired from the active duties of life. His children are Alfred H., who resides in Poughkeepsie, and devotes his time to literature, being a contributor to the Century and Harpers' magazines, also other noted periodicals; Jacob O., who is married and resides on the old homestead of 400 acres, near Amenia, N. Y.; G. C.; K. E., wife of S. F. Davidson, residing in Topeka, Kas., and is chief clerk in the treasurer's office of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, and Carrie, a twin sister of Jacob O., who resides in Poughkeepsie. George C. Peters was reared principally in the City of New York, but received the greater part of his education at Poughkeepsie, in Bisbee's Military Academy, and after completing his course there he went to New York City, and engaged in business on Wall Street, but removed from there some time after to Topeka, Kas. (in 1874), and had charge of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and later the Adams Express Company. In 1879 he went to San Juan County, Colo., on a prospecting tour, but soon after returned to New York, and, in 1880, went to Chicago, and until 1885 was employed in the Union Stock Yards. In the latter year he came to Harrisburg, Poinsett County, Ark., and from there moved to Weiner, where he dealt in stock until embarking in his present enterprise. He was married in 1889 to Miss Belle F. Duke, a native of Wayne County, Iowa, their marriage taking place in Poinsett County. She is a daughter of James M. and Ann E. (Scudder) Duke, and from them inherits Scotch blood. Her mother was

a member of the same family as Dr. Scudder, of Chicago. Mr. Peters has seen many improvements in the county since locating, and considers this an exceptionally healthy locality. It is an excellent grazing region, and in any ordinary season will pasture stock the year round. He has 800 acres of land, which he expects soon to open to settlers; and he and his business partner have a timber tract of 240 acres. He has always been interested in schools, and, owing to his influence in District No. 2, the building is equipped with all modern improvements, and they have adopted the Harpers' and Standard systems of books.

B. F. Powell is a well-to-do planter of the county, this occupation having received his attention from early boyhood, and after his marriage, which occurred in Poinsett County, Ark., in 1872, he purchased a timber tract embracing 160 acres of land, and now has 100 acres cleared and under cultivation, which he devotes to raising cotton and corn. He is independent in his political views, but is an active advocate of schools, and has been a member of the school board in his district for twelve years, in every respect being a public-spirited citizen. On the 26th of February, 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Twenty third Arkansas Infantry, and was a participant in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Port Hudson and others, remaining on active duty until the close of the war. The maiden name of his wife was Miss S. L. J. Clampet, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Henry and Mary (Riley) Clampet, also of that State, who came to Arkansas at an early day. The mother died a few years ago, but the father is still living, a resident of this county. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Powell was blessed in the birth of eight children, five now living: Mary H., Sue E., Arthur Lee, David C. and Daisy. Those deceased are Laura M., who died in 1882, at the age of eight years; Anna Jane, whose death occurred in 1885, at the age of five years, and Henry E., who died in 1889, at the age of eleven years. Mr. Powell was born in Greene County, Ala., in 1845, and is the fifth in a family of eight children born to James E. and Harriet H. (Burton) Powell, who were born in the "Palmetto State,"

but settled in Alabama, and in 1849 removed to Poinsett County, Ark., making this State their permanent abode until their respective deaths, March 4, 1861, and June 27, 1861. The father was a farmer throughout life.

John W. Rooks, real estate agent and hotel-keeper, Harrisburg, Ark. This prominent and successful citizen is a native of Tennessee, whose birth occurred in Shelby County, December 5, 1848, and is the son of Joseph Rooks, a native of Middle Tennessee, who was married in his native State to Miss Melinda Montgomery, also a native of Middle Tennessee. They moved to Arkansas about 1856, settled on the Bay Road, five miles east of Harrisburg, in Bolivar Township, and there the father opened up 160 acres of wild land, clearing about fifty acres, and erecting buildings, etc. Later he moved to the west side of Crowley's Ridge, in Scott Township, and there purchased 240 acres of land, of which he cleared 100 acres. He was a farmer and brick mason, and a very industrious, enterprising man. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his family were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He died in 1860. The mother Mrs. Melinda (Montgomery) Rooks, was born in Bedford (now Crawford) County, Tenn., in the year 1807, and is still living. She is the daughter of William and Mary (Lyons) Montgomery, natives of North Carolina, and early settlers of the State of Arkansas. Her father was a farmer, and removed to Middle Tennessee about 1800. When a very old man, he returned to his native State to settle up a legacy, and was never afterward heard from. Her mother died in Middle Tennessee, when about fifty years of age. Mrs. Rooks was one of five children born to her parents, and is the only one living. She was married at the age of seventeen years to Mr. Rooks, a son of one of the oldest families of North Carolina, and in 1856 removed to Arkansas. To their union were born twelve children, ten of whom lived to be grown, became married and had families. The children were as follows: Mrs. N. E. Flowers, died in 1870 and left two children; Eli, who was engaged in merchandising at Bay Village, and who

died December 15, 1878; James W., died in 1864 at the age of forty years; Martha A., widow of Henry Gilbert; Sarah J., wife of T. C. Broadster; Eliza, wife of J. W. Killough; James K., died about 1867; Michael K. died in his tenth year; Mary E., died in infancy; Evalyn, wife of Rev. A. C. Griffith, an elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Harrisburg; John W. (subject of this sketch), and one who died unnamed. Mrs. Rooks furnished three sons for the late war, and one son-in-law. William, one of the sons, died during that struggle, but the others served the entire time without harm. As before stated, Mrs. Rooks was left a widow in 1860, just at the outbreak of the late war, and she bravely struggled to support her family, but lost all her property during the conflict. She was left in debt to the amount of \$2,500, but this, by skillful management, she contrived to pay off. She has long been a Christian, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which her children are also members. In 1868 she gave up housekeeping, and has since made the homes of her children happy by her presence. Her son, John W. Rooks, was taught the principles of farm life when young, and received his education in the common country schools, and supplementing the same by a course in the high school, at Harrisburg, under the tutorage of Prof. C. O. Turbeville. In 1871, when twenty-one years of age, he began clerking in the store of Kellough, Mitchell & Co., at a place called Lick Skillet, five miles south of Harrisburg, and worked one year. In 1871 he began clerking in Wittsburg, and continued in that work until 1875, when he opened a general store under the firm name of J. W. Rooks & Co. This business he continued with success until 1882, when he sold out and built a store at Cherry Valley, in Cross County, Ark. In 1885 he sold out and returned to Harrisburg, where he built the Rooks House and opened that hotel to the public. This he built in 1878, and it was destroyed by fire, with all its contents, in 1882. The same year the present hotel was built, and this he still conducts. In the year 1887 Mr. Rooks originated the real estate firm of Rooks & Ainsworth, it being the

only recognized real estate firm in Poinsett County, and they do a very successful business. Mr. Rooks has always taken a decided interest in politics, and has twice been defeated for county treasurer by a small majority. He served one term as deputy clerk for T. B. Sparks. He votes with the Democratic party, and is an earnest temperance worker. On the 18th of April, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Julia E. Gant, daughter of J. W. and S. S. (Keller) Gant, natives of North Carolina, who settled in Craighead County, Ark., in 1860. To Mr. and Mrs. Rooks were born the following children: Mary B., Joseph W., and Harry G. Mr. Rooks is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also the K. of H., and he and wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Judge John T. Roy, Poinsett, Ark. Judge Roy is a man who needs no introduction to the readers of this volume. His birth occurred in Shelby County, Tenn., April 15, 1834, and he is the son of Merida and Susan (Gentry) Roy, natives of South Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. To the parents were born ten children, eight of whom lived to be grown. They are named as follows: John Thomas; W. A., farmer and stock raiser, lives in Jackson County, Ark., and is justice of the peace; Eliza, wife of Lemuel Crane, a farmer residing in Shelby County, Tenn.; Frances, wife of William Crarage, a book-keeper; Jesse; Merida, a farmer, and resides in the house where he was born; Alfred, a farmer, who lives in Scott Township; Daniel, farmer, living in Scott Township; Nathaniel G., died at the age of seven years, and Elmira, died in childhood. The father of these children, Merida Roy, was born September 19, 1805, and died May 1, 1885. He was well educated, was a farmer, and followed tilling the soil all his life. He was also a minister in the Primitive Baptist Church, a member of the Masonic order, and in politics a Democrat. His wife, Susan (Gentry) Roy, was the daughter of Thomas Gentry, a native of Virginia, and a near relative of Merideth Gentry, the famous senator from Tennessee. Judge John T. Roy assisted his father on the farm until grown, and December 3, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances

Goswick, a native of Tennessee, and the daughter of George W. Goswick, a native of South Carolina. To the Judge and wife were born eight children, five of whom are now living: Susan, wife of W. D. Gray, a farmer, living in Poinsett County; Theodosia A., married to Joseph Cooper; Martha M., wife of Joshua Curtis, farmer; Frances, wife of William Bledsoe, merchant, of the firm of Bledsoe & Tillery, at Bay Village, Cross County, Ark., and William Edward, at home. The children deceased were named: Annie D., Luella and Ophelia P. The mother of these children died in June, 1876. She was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church. Mr. Roy has remained single since that time. He came with his family to Poinsett County in 1872, and bought 160 acres of land, which he cleared and improved. He has forty-five acres under cultivation, has a good orchard, and is one of the representative farmers of the county. He has served as a school director for nine years, and in 1880 was elected presiding judge of the county court, serving two years. In 1888 he was again elected to the same office, which position he still holds. He is a man whose decisions are not made carelessly and without study, but are the result of much care and painstaking, so that all feel that he can be relied upon. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Capt. J. Hazlewood, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, but in July, 1864, left the army on account of sickness, and was in the hospital until in November of the same year. He then returned home, and served as a courier and recruiter until the close of the war, and consequently participated in very few engagements. Judge Roy is a man honored and respected by all acquainted with him, and is a liberal supporter of all schools and churches and all laudable public enterprises. In his political views he is Democratic.

A. W. Scott, surveyor of Poinsett County, Ark., is now serving his third term. He was born in Adams County, Ind., in 1852, and is the eldest of the family of five children of Hamilton and Jane (French) Scott, who were born, respectively, in Ohio and Indiana. The father removed to the latter State at an early day, and was married there in 1851. After opening up a good farm and resid-

ing on it until 1879, he came to Poinsett County and settled on land in West Prairie Township. This land he improved and resided on until his death, in 1888, his wife having passed from life in 1859. He married again in 1861, this wife dying in 1886. The children of the first union are as follows: Thaddeus W. died in Poinsett County in 1886 at the age of thirty-three years; L. W. died in 1886, aged thirty years; H. W. died in 1888, aged thirty-one years; James B. died in 1887, aged eighteen years; and A. W., our subject. The latter received his education in the schools of Anderson, Ind., and after leaving school he was engaged in teaching for some years. After coming to Poinsett County, in 1879, he began farming, purchasing an unimproved farm in West Prairie Township, and is now the owner of some 800 acres of land. He has always been an active politician, and votes the Democratic ticket, and was elected by that party to his present position, the duties of which he has filled to the satisfaction of all concerned. Besides this, he has filled the office of constable of his township, and has been school director in his district. In his present official capacity he has noticed a decided improvement in the agricultural districts, and the country is being settled up and land rapidly improved. He was married in Madison County, Ind., in 1876, to Miss Margaret Boxley, a native of Hamilton County, her death occurring in Madison County, in 1877, after having borne a daughter, Grace L.

A. C. Shaver, justice of the peace, postmaster and farmer, Bay Village, Ark. Born in Poinsett County (now Cross County) on the eighth of October, 1844. Mr. Shaver has ever since resided here, and is accounted one of the representative men of the county. He is the son of W. A. and Matilda (Stone) Shaver, natives, respectively, of Missouri and Tennessee. The parents were early settlers of this section, coming here about 1826, and the father held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. He was Democratic in his political principles, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They reared to maturity seven children: A. C.; C. R., a farmer living in Cross County, Ark.; Fanny

died in 1880, and was the wife of J. B. Henshaw, a mechanic; Josephine died in 1883, and was the wife of Henry McAden, a farmer of Poinsett County; Jerline, wife of James Copeland, a farmer of Cross County, Ark.; T. J. engaged in general mechanics in Bay Village, and Rebecca, wife of Rev. J. I. Maynard. The father of these children died on the 19th of April, 1875, and the mother in September, 1869. A. C. Shaver, like most of the youths of the vicinity, passed his boyhood days in assisting on the farm and in attending the common schools, although he received the principal part of his education by his own individual efforts, and in 1862 enlisted in Col. McGee's regiment, Arkansas Cavalry. He was wounded at Helena on the 4th of July, 1864, and was never able to enter service after that. He left with the rank of orderly sergeant. At the age of twenty-five he started out for himself by marrying, in 1869, a Miss Georgia Brooks, and by her became the father of five interesting children: Willie W., Sallie A., M. G., Myrtie, and Olive W., all living. Since his marriage Mr. Shaver has followed agricultural pursuits; cotton-ginning, merchandising, etc., and in all has been successful. He has three times been elected to the office of justice of the peace, twice in Cross County and once in Poinsett County, and is now holding that position and discharging the duties of the same in a very able and efficient manner. He was appointed postmaster in 1883, and is still holding that position. He is the owner of 175 acres of land, 120 in Poinsett County and fifty-five acres in Cross County, with fifty acres under cultivation. He lives on the old homestead, just over the line in Cross County, and is one of the stirring, industrious farmers of the County. He and his wife and two oldest children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he contributes liberally, as he does to all public enterprises. In politics he votes with the Democratic party.

M. D. Simmons & Co., druggists of Harrisburg, Ark. Among the more recent acquisitions to the business interests of the town is the establishment of which Mr. Simmons is a member, which has secured a reputation such as one might think be-

longed to an older established house. Their store was opened in February, 1882, and, after renting a building for some years, they, in 1888, put up their present substantial frame business house, into which they moved in the spring of that year. The senior member of the firm, Mr. Simmons, was born in Marshall County, Miss., in 1859, and is the eldest in a family of three children born to John and Victoria E. (Douglas) Simmons, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Mississippi. John Simmons removed to Cross County, Ark., in 1860, and located near Vanndale, and in 1871 located in Wittsburg, Ark., where the mother died, in 1872. The father was a Mason and a member of the K. of H. He now makes his home in Vanndale. M. D. Simmons received his early education in the public and high schools of Wittsburg, and after attaining a suitable age he began the study of pharmacy under a physician of that place, and was prescription clerk in his store for some years. Mr. Simmons is not a very active politician, but has served as a member of the town council. He has belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for a number of years, is an active worker for the cause of Christianity, and has been superintendent of the Sunday-school for a number of years. He was married in Clarks-ville, Tenn., on the 18th of June, 1884, to Miss Hardin Duncan, a native of that State, and by her is the father of two children: Bessie May and Louise Kendrick. Mrs. Simmons is a daughter of John and Mary Elizabeth (Johnson) Duncan, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter of Tennessee. John Duncan removed to Tennessee at an early day, and settled in Nashville in 1844, where he followed the occupation of painting. He is still living, and resides with Mrs. Simmons, but the mother died in Little Rock, Ark., in 1884, where they were residing at the time.

J. Logan Smith, junior member of the firm of Sparks & Co., Harrisburg, Ark. Born on the 5th of February, 1837, at Old Bolivar, Poinsett County, Ark., Mr. Smith is one of the old settlers of the county and a much respected citizen of the same. He is the son of William and Sarah (Clark) Smith, natives of Tennessee and North Carolina.

respectively. William Smith and wife came to Arkansas in 1831, when the country was very unsettled, and began improving wild land. He held the position of county treasurer in 1844, and was a prominent and enterprising citizen. He and wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Their family consisted of thirteen children, all of whom are now deceased except J. Logan and J. W., who is a minister in the Christian Church, and resides in Craighead County, Ark. Mrs. Sarah Smith's father was one of the early settlers of Greene County, Ark., and built the first water-mill in that county. J. Logan Smith's facilities for an education in youth were not of the best, and what schooling he did receive was in the old court-house at Old Bolivar, a log structure about 20x28 feet in dimension, with fire-place, punch-eon benches with pin legs, and the writing desks were puncheons supported by pins driven in the wall. Mr. Smith can distinctly remember the original chimney was stick and clay, which were afterward supplanted by brick. The school was of course a subscription school. Early settlers frequently built their houses without nails, and the first sawed lumber was manufactured by hand and with a whip-saw. Mr. Smith was reared on a farm, and spent some time as a brick-maker. At the age of twenty-two he enlisted in Company F, Sixth Arkansas Infantry, and was in the battles of Shiloh and Perryville, Ky., where he was wounded and taken prisoner. At the end of thirty days he was exchanged, and took part in the battle of Stone River, where he was again wounded, and after lying in the hospital at Ringgold, Ga., until February, 1863, joined the army again. He was in the battle of Chickamauga, and at that engagement received two wounds. He was also at Missionary Ridge, Tenn., then at Ringgold Gap, and after this at Resaca, Kenesaw (Ga.), Smithfield (N. C.), and surrendered at Greensboro (N. C.) He then came to Poinsett County, Ark., tilled the soil, and, in February, 1866, was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda Stanford, daughter of William and Matilda (Hall) Stanford, natives of Tennessee and early settlers of Arkansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born the following children: Lockie L.,

wife of Thomas C. Ainsworth, a farmer of Poinsett County; Rutha V., keeps house for her father; Roger Williams, Joseph T. and Logan S. (twins), who live at home. Mrs. Smith died on the 18th of October, 1881, and was a worthy and much-esteemed member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an active Sunday-school and church worker, a loving wife and mother, whose memory will remain green in the hearts of her many relatives and friends long after her body has moldered to dust.

For none return from that quiet shore,
 Who crossed with the boatman cold and pale.
 We hear the dip of the golden oar,
 We watch for a gleam of the snowy sail;
 But, lo! they have passed from our yearning hearts,
 They have crossed the stream, they are gone for aye.
 We may not sunder the vale apart
 That hides from our vision the gates of day;
 We only know that their bark no more
 Will sail with ours o'er life's stormy sea:
 Yet somewhere, I know, on that unseen shore,
 They watch, and wait, and beckon to me.

In June, 1865, Mr. Smith, at the request of the people, was appointed by Gov. Murphy, then military governor, to fill the position of assessor and collector for his county, and in the following year was elected to fill the same office, which he did until the reconstruction, in 1868. He then followed farming until 1874, when he was elected sheriff, and re-elected in 1876. He again returned to the farm, and there remained until 1881, when he embarked in the mercantile business, continuing at the same until 1884, when he again became a tiller of the soil. In 1888 he became a member of the above mentioned firm, but during his entire life he has followed farming. He is the owner of five farms of over 1,000 acres of land, 200 acres under cultivation. He takes much interest in stock raising and has Jersey and Short-horn cattle, and Berkshire hogs. Mr. Smith became a member of Poinsett Lodge No. 184, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the Chapter and Council, Harrisburg: is also a member of Lodge No. 74, K. and L. of H. Council No. 29 was organized in 1887. He is a Democrat in his political views.

J. J. Smith is a successful farmer of the county, and was born in Henderson County, Tenn., in

1847, being the third of eleven children born to J. C. and Susan (Johnson) Smith, who were also Tennesseans, the former being a gunsmith by trade. In 1850 he settled in Poinsett County, Ark., and made the town of Bolivar his home until the county seat was changed to Harrisburg, when he moved to the latter place, this being in the year 1857. In 1863 he settled on an excellent farm in Craighead County, near Jonesboro, and here worked at his trade until his death, in 1885, at the age of sixty-six years. He was a Democrat, and held the office of deputy sheriff of the county for many years, and in 1860 was elected county treasurer, winning, during his official career, the respect and esteem of all who knew him. His worthy wife died in 1883. J. J. Smith was educated in the subscription schools of Bolivar and Harrisburg, and at the age of twenty years started out in life for himself, and is now one of the well-to-do agriculturists of the county. His first purchase of land was a timber tract embracing 100 acres, and this he commenced clearing, and added to until he now owns 560 acres, with over 200 acres under cultivation, his being one of the largest farms in the county. He is extensively engaged in stock dealing, and his farm is devoted principally to raising cotton and corn. He is a Democrat, and as such was elected, in 1880, to the office of treasurer of Poinsett County. He has always been a patron of education, and socially is a member of the K. of H. Having been a resident of this county from earliest youth, he has witnessed the gradual growth and improvement, and has aided largely in bringing about this desirable result. He is a thoroughly self-made and self-reliant man, and his opinions on all subjects are acknowledged to be sound and unbiased. He and wife, whose maiden name was Mary Davidson, a native of Harrisburg, and whom he married in 1867, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Pleasant Valley, and are the parents of the following family: Hattie, Lucy, Dovie, Emisley, Johnny, Jennie, Dexter, Augustus, Grover C. and Elizabeth, who died in infancy. Mrs. Smith is a daughter of James and Harriet (Lokey) Davidson, who were Tennesseans, the father a farmer

by occupation, and an early settler of Poinsett County, Ark. He was a sheriff of this county for many years, and was one of the most energetic and enterprising men of the county. He engaged in merchandising in Harrisburg, in 1861, and later became a soldier in the Confederate army, dying in 1862, in Cross County. His wife survived him some years, her death taking place in 1872.

W. A. Smith has been a resident of Poinsett County, Ark., all his life, and his example of industry, and earnest and sincere endeavors to succeed in life, especially in the occupation of farming, are well worth imitation. He was born in 1860, and of his parents' five children he is the second. In boyhood, he attended the district schools near his home, and finished his education in Harrisburg, under the tutelage of Prof. J. P. Leake. He was taught the rudiments of farm work by his father, who was a successful agriculturist, and after leaving school, he engaged in this business, and was married in Poinsett County, in 1884, to Miss Mary Etta Wright, a native of Greenfield Township, and a daughter of J. L. and Jane (Ishmael) Wright, who were early pioneers of Poinsett County. Mr. Smith first bought a forty-acre timber tract, but now has some thirty-two acres under cultivation, on which are good buildings, fences and orchards. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, while his wife belonged to the Christian Church. She died quite recently, having borne two children: Charles O. and an infant. Being a native of the county, Mr. Smith has naturally taken a deep interest in its welfare, and is an active and public-spirited citizen. His parents, William C. and Margaret (Ainsworth) Smith, were born in Poinsett County, and in 1853, the father began opening up a farm in Bolivar Township, and here his widow is residing at the present time. His death occurred on the 16th of November, 1876, having been an enterprising resident and an active member of the Democratic party all his life. William Smith, the paternal grandfather, was an early pioneer of this section in 1832, and was one of the prominent agriculturists of Bolivar Township. He was county treasurer for a number of years.

L. E. Stancell, deputy sheriff of Poinsett County, Ark., was born in Northampton County, N. C., in 1847, being the fourth of seven children born to William E. and Caroline E. (Long) Stancell, their births having occurred in North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. The father was a planter and merchant, and in 1854 came to Arkansas, and settled near the present town of Harrisburg, where he entered a timber tract, which he commenced improving, but only lived to conduct the work for two years, his death occurring in the month of October, 1856. His wife survived him until 1869, when she, too, was called to her long home. After the death of his father, L. E. Stancell took the management of the home farm on his own shoulders, and although he was compelled to work hard, he managed to acquire a fair English education, in the district schools of the county. In January, 1869, he was married to Miss Lura A. Malone, who was born in Tennessee, and died in 1870, and, after remaining a widower until 1881, Mr. Stancell wedded Miss Mittie O. Mitchell, also of Tennessee, and a daughter of M. A. Mitchell and wife, *nee* Hindman, natives of Tennessee, who came to Poinsett County, Ark., in 1856. The mother died in 1879, but the father is still living, and resides with Mr. Stancell. From 1872 to 1880 Mr. Stancell was engaged in the grocery business, but at the latter date sold out, and has since given his attention to farming, but from 1888 to January, 1889, also conducted a grocery. This business he then gave up to assume the duties of sheriff. Socially, he is a member of Poinsett Lodge No. 184, of the A. F. & A. M., and of White Hall Lodge No. 77, of the I. O. O. F. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and are the parents of two children: Lola Elizabeth and Lela G. Mr. Stancell is a supporter of Democratic principles, and has held the office of justice of the peace for six years. In 1864 Mr. Stancell enlisted in Capt. W. G. Godfrey's company, and was afterward with Price on his raid through Missouri, but surrendered in May, 1865, and returned to Poinsett County, where, as stated above, he has since made his home.

Thomas B. Steele, attorney, Harrisburg, Ark.

Of the many prominent names that make up the strength of the Arkansas bar is that of Thomas B. Steele, who is a true type of the progressive, yet conservative, and cultured Arkansas man. He was born at Batesville, Independence County, Ark., on the 18th of April, 1855, and is one of seven children born to Rev. John M. and Narcissa (Brookfield) Steele, and grandson of Rev. Isaac Brookfield, who was originally from New Jersey, and was one of the pioneer preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He, with Rev. John M. Steele, was the founder of a great many churches of that denomination on Crowley's Ridge, their territory extending from Chalk Bluff to Helena. Rev. John M. Steele was born in Hardeman County, N. C., on the 2d of March, 1810, and remained in his native State until 1836, when he moved to Arkansas, where, for a number of years, he spent his time as an itinerant preacher. He was without a permanent home until about 1843, when he took for his second wife Miss Narcissa Brookfield, a history of whose parents appears in the church history of the counties traversed by Crowley's Ridge. The seven children born to Rev. John M. Steele and wife are as follows: Mrs. Nancy J. Harris, residing in Bolivar Township; Rev. J. R., an elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Texas; Mrs. Mary E. Dudley, who died in 1874, leaving three children; Mrs. S. Ann Keck, in Bolivar Township; Mrs. Martha C. Bettis; Thomas B. and James M., Jr., physician and surgeon at Weiner, Ark. Thomas B. Steele began in early life to assist on the farm and to attend the schools of Poinsett County. He attended the high school at Harrisburg, and finished in Arkansas College, at Batesville, in 1875. After this he began the study of Blackstone, under the tutelage of J. C. Brookfield, was admitted to the bar in 1878, and licensed to practice in the circuit and all inferior courts of the State. He at once located at Harrisburg, and has since been successfully devoting himself to the practice of his profession. On the 18th of September, 1887, he abandoned his single state, and was united in marriage to Miss Dora E. Guyer, a daughter of B. Y. and Mary A. (Bomar) Guyer, natives of New York

and Tennessee, and of English and French descent, respectively. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Steele occurred in the Lone Star State, where her parents were living at that time. One child has been born to this union—Archie W., whose birth occurred on the 31st of August, 1888. Mr. Steele is the owner of about four acres in the oldest part of Harrisburg, and one business block on Main Street. In addition to this, he is the owner of 400 acres of timber land in Poinsett and Craighead Counties, with about fifteen acres under cultivation. He votes with the Democratic party, and is quite active in politics, having made the canvass for representative in 1883, but was defeated by L. J. Collins. He takes a prominent part in all matters relating to education or for the public good.

Dr. James M. Steele, physician and surgeon, Weiner, Ark. Dr. Steele is a son of the well-known pioneer, Rev. John M. Steele, and is the youngest in a family of seven children. He was born in Batesville, Independence County, Ark., on the 25th of February, 1861, and his brothers and sisters are named as follows: Mrs. Jane Harris, wife of W. C. Harris, a farmer near Harrisburg; John R., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Meridian, Tex.; Mrs. Mary Dudley, wife of N. P. Dudley, and who died in June, 1876; Mrs. Ann Keck, wife of T. W. Keck, a farmer, living in Poinsett County; Mrs. Kate Battis, wife of J. W. Battis, a farmer near Harrisburg, and Thomas B. Steele, an attorney and counselor at law, at Harrisburg. Dr. James M. Steele's parents, Rev. J. M. and Narcissa (Brookfield) Steele, were among the earliest settlers of Crowley's Ridge. The father was born near Raleigh, N. C., in 1810, and received his education in that State and in Tennessee, having removed with his father to that State in 1824. He began life as a millwright, and in 1829 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Seit, a native of Tennessee. Two children were the fruits of this union: A. C., a farmer, who died from injuries received in the war, in 1865, leaving a wife and two children, and William M., who died in 1881, leaving a family of five children. Rev. Steele lost his wife in Saline County, Ark., in 1832. He had

moved there in 1830, and a short time after his wife's death was converted and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He immediately entered the ministry of the Arkansas Methodist Episcopal Conference, and began his notable life-work. His labors for the first four or five years were in Northwest and Southwest Arkansas, and after that time on Crowley's Ridge, in St. Francis County. He was there married, in 1848, to Miss Narcissa Brookfield, daughter of Rev. Isaac and Nancy Brookfield, and the same year he was sent by the conference to the Indian Territory, where he remained four years. He then returned to Batesville, Ark., and after this time his field was Crowley's Ridge, from Chalk Bluff to Helena and the Black River country. After starting over fifty churches, this devout and truly Christian man closed his eyes to the scenes of this world in 1881. Dr. James M. Steele attended the schools of Harrisburg, then Washington high school, in Independence County, and also attended one term at Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn. He began the study of medicine in 1876, under Dr. Beecher, and then spent several seasons as a drug clerk. In 1884 and 1885 he took a medical course in Memphis Hospital College, and in the last mentioned year began practicing at Weiner, Poinsett County, Ark., where he has built up a large and paying practice. He was married, on the 14th of March, 1886, to Miss Emma E. Mayer, daughter of Michael and Mary (Klaege) Mayer, natives of Germany. To the Doctor and wife was born one child, Austin G., now a bright boy of six months. They lost one child, Edgar M., at the age of three months. Dr. Steele owns eighty acres of land, twenty acres under cultivation, and in connection with his practice is engaged in farming and stock raising. He votes with the Democratic party, but is conservative. He is a member of the school board, and one of the leading men of the county. Mrs. Steele is a member of the Catholic Church.

T. A. Stone, a general merchant of Harrisburg, Ark., carries a full line of hats, caps, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, etc., and although he has only been established in business here since November, 1883, he has built up a paying patron-

age. He is a native-born resident of the county, his birth occurring in 1846, and he is the second of a family of seven children born to Robert H. and Emily (Shaver) Stone, the former a native of Sumner County, Tenn., and the latter of Phillips (now Poinsett) County, Ark. Robert H. Stone came to the State of Arkansas when a young man of eighteen years (in 1839), and was the fourth county clerk, elected in 1846, holding the position nearly fourteen years. He was also sheriff of the county in 1845-46, and at the time of his death, in 1859, he was filling the position of county clerk. His estimable wife survived him until 1870, when she, too, passed to her long home. T. A. Stone was reared to farm life, and received a fair education in the schools of his native county. He was married here in 1868, to Miss Mary Frances Goodwin, a native of Alabama, and a daughter of Peterson and Mary (Burt) Goodwin, also of that State, who came to Arkansas in the year 1856, both being now residents of the county. After his marriage Mr. Stone purchased a farm of 120 acres in Scott Township, it being partly improved at the time, and now has about fifty acres under cultivation. He has taken quite an active part in the political affairs of the county, and always votes with the Democratic party, and was elected on that ticket in 1886, to the office of county clerk, his term expiring in 1888. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Of an interesting family of four children born to them, two are now living: Albert Sidney and Minnie Lura.

Samuel G. Stone, general merchant, Bay Village, Ark. In including, in this work, the sketches of prominent business men of Poinsett County, none are more deserving of recognition than that of Samuel G. Stone, who for a number of years has carried on an extensive mercantile establishment at Bay Village. He was born near Harrisburg, Ark., December 23, 1859, and is the son of S. D. Stone, a native of Middle Tennessee, and a successful agriculturist. He was married in his native State, to Mrs. Matilda (Hall) Wilson, also a native of Middle Tennessee, and they soon afterward moved to Arkansas, and settled in Poin-

sett County, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Stone had been married twice before; first, to William Stanford, by whom she had two children, Thomas and Lucinda, and then wedded Berry Fentrel, by whom she had one child, Richmond Fentrel. To her marriage with Samuel D. Stone were born two children: Robert A., a farmer, married, and residing near Harrisburg, and Samuel G., the subject of this sketch. The latter, like the ordinary country boy, received his education in the common schools, and started out in the world for himself at the age of eighteen. He began first by hauling logs and lumbering, which he continued for some time, and then was for a short time engaged in tilling the soil. In 1882, he met and married Miss Ida L. Goodwin, daughter of Peterson and Mary A. (Bert) Goodwin, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. Mr. Goodwin is one of the sturdy sons of toil, and is now residing in Poinsett County, Ark. To Mr. and Mrs. Stone were born the following children: William (died at the age of three months); Lulu M., Mary Belle and Ollie P. In 1884, Mr. Stone was elected constable, which position he held until 1886, when he was re-elected, and was also made marshal and deputy sheriff at the same time. In November, 1887, he engaged in merchandising at Bay Village, which he continued alone until February 1, 1888, when J. H. Vandiver bought an interest in the business, and they continued together until January 1, 1889. Mr. Stone then bought Mr. Vandiver out, and is now engaged alone in the business. He carries a general stock of goods, does a good business, and is in a prosperous condition. Aside from his store, he is the owner of 320 acres of land, and has one farm of 120 acres, well improved, and fifty-five acres under cultivation. This farm lies three miles east of Harrisburg, and another farm of eighty acres lies four miles east of Harrisburg, the latter all woodland. Another tract of timber land, 160 acres in all, lies six miles east of Harrisburg, and another eighty-acre tract lies on the Bottom Belt road. In addition to this, Mr. Stone is the owner of six lots and one dwelling-house in Harrisburg. He has



Yours Respectfully
James T. Henderson
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JACKSON COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

acquired all his property by his own industry, and deserves much credit for it. He and Mrs. Stone are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he is a liberal contributor, as well as to all other worthy and laudable enterprises.

Thomas B. Sparks, general merchant, Harrisburg, Ark. Thomas B. Sparks, the senior member of the well-known and thoroughly established firm of T. B. Sparks & Co., is a native of Middle Tennessee, where his birth occurred February 27, 1840. His father, Thomas Sparks, was a farmer and trader by occupation, and was married in Virginia, to Miss Mary Booth. He moved to Arkansas in 1859, and died near Jonesboro about 1878. Both he and wife were members of the church, he of the Methodist Episcopal, and she of the Baptist Church. Their children, ten in number, are as follows: Mrs. Sarah A. Stroud (residing near Jonesboro), Mary E. (widow of H. Parr, residing at Jonesboro), T. B., A. W. (a farmer, residing at Harrisburg, Ark.), W. M. (a traveling salesman for a wholesale clothing house, at Cincinnati), G. N. (merchant at Wynne, Ark.); the rest of the children are deceased. Thomas B. Sparks began life for himself by entering the army, enlisting February 17, 1862, in Company A, Twenty-third Arkansas, with J. D. Hillis, as captain. He took part in the disastrous battles of Iuka and Corinth, and was captured at Port Hudson, paroled and returned home. In the autumn of the same year he was exchanged, after which he entered the service in the same company and regiment, but cavalry. On the re-organization, his elder brothers, James E. and T. B., were elected captain and lieutenant, respectively, of Company A, which position they each held until the close of the war. After entering the cavalry, the subject of this sketch was in the White River campaign, but surrendered at Wittsburg, in July, 1865. After the termination of hostilities, he returned home, and engaged in tilling the soil for one year, after which he entered the employ of his brother, James E. Sparks, as clerk. In the year 1868 his marriage to Miss Elvira Harris was consummated. She is the daughter of Capt. Benjamin and Martha (Thrower) Harris, who were among the earliest settlers of

this county, and were the founders of the town of Harrisburg, which was named in their honor. Mr. Harris was a successful agriculturist, and figured prominently in the affairs of his county and State, holding the offices of representative, judge, and was also senator of the Twenty-ninth District of Poinsett, Jackson and Mississippi Counties. He was a Democrat in politics, and was a prominent Mason. Mr. Sparks continued to work as a salesman until 1873, when he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Poinsett County, and was twice re-elected. He was defeated in 1878, and subsequently returned to mercantile work, which he continued until 1880, when he was elected sheriff and collector. He was twice re-elected, thus plainly showing his efficiency as a public man, and served in that office until 1886, since which time he has given his undivided attention to merchandising. He and Mrs. Sparks are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are much respected by all who know them. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. (being High Priest of the Chapter) and of the K. of H. He is a Democrat, and is active in his support of all schools, churches and public enterprises generally. In January, 1887, the present firm of Sparks & Co. was formed, the individual members being T. B. Sparks and J. L. Smith. They carry a stock of goods valued at from \$6,000 to \$8,000, handle cotton and grain, and are doing the largest business of any firm in town.

A. S. Thorn & Co., general merchants, of Marked Tree, Ark. A. S. Thorn is an example of the success attending hard work and honest dealing, and his trade is solidly established and reaches over the surrounding country. They carry an excellent and select stock of general goods, and the building in which they do business is their own, and they also own a good frame hotel. Their store was established in 1886, and, as stated above, they are doing a prosperous business. A. S. Thorn was born in York District, of South Carolina, in 1834, and is the third of a family of ten children born to Jesse and Frances (Miller) Thorn, who were born in South Carolina and North Carolina, respectively. The father was a planter, and in 1838 removed to the "Blue Grass State," and from there to Poin

sett County, in 1848, but entered land in Craighead County, and in 1874 moved to Jonesboro, where he lived a retired life until his death, in 1875. He took considerable interest in local politics, and, although originally a Whig, he afterward became a Republican. His wife's death preceded his by one year, she having borne him the following children: William Jasper, who in 1861 enlisted from Crittenden County, in Capt. Barton's regiment of cavalry, and while trying to capture a vessel, in 1862, was shot, dying a short time afterward, in the month of April; John Newton, another son, resides in Craighead County, and is engaged in farming; A. S., our subject; Mary, who died young; D. H., who is married and resides in Jonesboro; Harvey J., who was killed in 1871 by a falling tree; Zilla, who died in 1864; Martha (Mrs. Hubbs) residing in Craighead County; Sarah (Mrs. Abraham Brown), also of that county, and Caledonia (Mrs. Gwinn), also residing there. A. S. Thorn received no educational advantages in his youth, but educated himself after reaching manhood. He began farming in Craighead County, and was married there, in 1856, to Miss Ollie Owen, of Tennessee, but her death occurred the same year. He next wedded, in Poinsett County, Miss Nannie Bradsher, of Tennessee, their union taking place in 1859. She bore Mr. Thorn one child, Ida, and died in 1866. This daughter married a Mr. Hydrick, in 1882, and is living in Scott Township. In 1867 Mr. Thorn's third union was consummated, his wife being Miss Amanda J. Mardis, of Alabama, and their marriage has resulted in the birth of three children: Willie N., Ruth and Bessie Beatrice. In 1866 Mr. Thorn removed to Scott Township, and purchased a partially-improved farm of 1,350 acres, and put 250 acres under cultivation. He has since divided with his children, but still owns 150 acres there, all under cultivation. He remained on this farm until November, 1884, when he moved to Little River Township, and the following year embarked in his present business, at which he is doing well. He had previously been engaged in the same enterprise at Harrisburg, in 1872, the firm name being D. H. Thorn & Co., but at the end of eighteen

months he sold his interest. He has a good farm of 320 acres, with about 120 acres under cultivation, and gives considerable attention to raising stock. He read law while living in Scott Township, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar, and since that time has practiced more or less. He is independent in his political views, and on the 13th of March, 1868, he was elected sheriff of Poinsett County, and served until the latter part of 1874. He is a member of Lodge No. 184 of the A. F. & A. M., at Harrisburg, and in this order is a member of Poinsett Chapter, No. 77. He and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

A. W. Thornton has passed the uneventful life of the farmer, and has continued steadily to pursue "the even tenor of his way," and is now classed among the prosperous farmers of Poinsett County. His birth occurred in Giles County, Tenn., in 1846, and he was the fifth of eight children born to Leecel and Sarah Jane (Austin) Thornton, the former born in South Carolina and the latter in Tennessee. The father was taken to Tennessee when a youth, and was there reared and educated, and made that his permanent home until his death, which occurred in 1888, his worthy wife still surviving him, and making her home in Tennessee. In early life he was a Whig in his political views, but later he became a Democrat. A. W. Thornton was initiated into the mysteries of farm life by his father, who was a successful agriculturist, and received his early scholastic training in the district schools of Giles County. In 1862 he abandoned farm life for the time being to join the Confederate army, and was a member of Company E, Thirty-second Tennessee Infantry, and was mustered into service at Murfreesboro, and afterward participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and in 1864 received a gun-shot wound at Resaca, and was confined in the hospital at Forsyth, Ga., until fully recovered. He rejoined his company in August, 1864, and was again wounded by a gun-shot at Atlanta, Ga., and was sent to the hospital where he had previously been cared for, and was later taken to Cuthbert, Ga. In 1864, he again rejoined his command, and was with Hood on his

campaign in Tennessee. After his return to his home in Giles County, he remained there until 1871, when he came to Poinsett County, where he has since been engaged in farming and school-teaching, and in both these occupations has become well known. His farm comprises 160 acres, and since 1883, he has cleared thirty acres and put them under cultivation. His property is well improved with good buildings and fences, and in addition to his farm-work, his attention is given, to a considerable degree, to stock raising. He votes the Democratic ticket, but is not an active partisan. In 1877 and 1878 he filled the office of county assessor, and is the present justice of his township, and is serving his fourth term. He is a patron of schools, and is a member of Harrisburg Lodge No. 184, of the A. F. & A. M., and was secretary of his lodge for about two years. He has also filled that position for the I. O. O. F., he being a member of White Hall Lodge No. 77. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel. He was married in this county, in 1877, to Miss Harriet Frances Wright, and by her has four children: James Arthur, Thomas Jefferson, Leecel La Fayette and William Harvey.

William Usery, blacksmith and farmer, Harrisburg, Ark. Tennessee has furnished to this county a number of representative men, and among them might be mentioned William Usery, who was born in Bedford County, of that State, in 1832. He is the son of Allen and F. Elizabeth (Johnson) Usery, both natives of North Carolina, and early settlers of Tennessee, to which State they emigrated in pioneer times. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. William Usery was brought up as an agriculturist, and it was but natural that he should permanently adopt that calling, as his life occupation; and this he has always followed. He received his education in the common schools of Tennessee, and at the age of eighteen years learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed in connection with farming. In 1849 he came to St. Francis County, Ark., and worked at his trade for two years. He was first married in 1851, to Mrs. G. (Stephens) Fisher, and one child was born to this union, Frances, who is now the

wife of William A. Garvey, and resides in Poinsett County, Ark. Mrs. Usery died in 1856, and in 1859 Mr. Usery selected his second wife in the person of Mrs. Roxy (Franks) Casbeer, widow of Joseph Casbeer, who was a native of Tennessee, and a farmer by occupation. By her first marriage Mrs. Usery became the mother of three children: Jerusha A., widow of Frank Thiville, a farmer of St. Francis County, who died in 1886, leaving his widow and two children; Thomas and Chessley. Mrs. Usery is the daughter of Chessley and Jerusha (May) Franks, the former a local Methodist Episcopal preacher of Tennessee. Elder Franks came to Arkansas at a very early date, and here married Miss May, a member of one of the oldest families of Northeast Arkansas. Mrs. Usery is the fourth of eight children born to her parents, her birth occurring in St. Francis County, Ark., in 1829. She spent her school days in that county, and after her marriage to Mr. Usery, in 1859, they resided in St. Francis County for thirteen years. Mr. Usery engaged in blacksmithing and farming. In 1872 he moved to Harrisburg and bought 460 acres of land, but has since sold some of this, and is now the owner of 300 acres adjoining the city, with about fifty acres under cultivation. He lives in the center of this, just across the corporation line. He has the best buildings, the largest orchard, bearing all kinds of fruit, and is considered one of the substantial men of the county. By his marriage were born two children: Florence, wife of a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and residing in Texas, and Annis, wife of George Garvey, a merchant at Harrisburg. Mr. Usery and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Royal Arch Mason. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He and his excellent wife can relate some very interesting reminiscences of early times, how lumber was made with a whip-saw, how the clothing and boots and shoes were made by the old settlers, and how Bolivar was at one time the county-seat.

Jasper M. Vanhoozer, farmer and stock raiser, Harrisburg, Ark. Located in the midst of one of the finest agricultural centers of Poinsett County, the farm which Mr. Vanhoozer owns and occupies

is conceded to be among the best in the vicinity; and this is saying not a little, for on every hand may be seen superior farms, whose ownership denotes thrift and prosperity. Mr. Vanhoozer first saw the light of day in Lincoln County, Tenn., where his birth occurred, on the 7th of September, 1845. His parents, Jacob and Mary (Ketchum) Vanhoozer, were natives of Tennessee, and the father was one of the pioneers of Middle Tennessee. He was a participant of one of the Indian Wars, and died in the year 1846, on the 26th of September. They were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and much respected citizens. The mother, after surviving the death of her husband for about twenty-seven years, died in 1873. They were the parents of four children, two sisters and Jasper N. now living. One sister, Gustin, married Joseph Birdwell, and now resides in the Lone Star State. The other sister, Fenton, is the wife of Jesse Hardgrove, and resides near the old homestead, in Tennessee. Jasper M. Vanhoozer received a fair education in the common schools of Tennessee, and at the age of seventeen years, he left the farm of his father and enlisted in the Confederate army, in Company A, Forrest's Cavalry, and participated in the skirmish at Athens and Corinth. After the last named battle, Mr. Vanhoozer re-enlisted in Company E, Thirty-second Tennessee Infantry, under Gen. Hood, and was in the battles of Franklin, Nashville and Murfreesboro. He was wounded at Port Hindman, in 1863, and at Murfreesboro, in 1864. Here his services ended, as he never regained his health sufficiently to return. After cessation of hostilities, he returned to Tennessee, and engaged in tilling the soil, which industry he has since carried on. By his marriage, which occurred in June, 1867, to Miss Susan Darnell, he became the father of four children, two now living: Nancy Ann, wife of Charles Presley, a farmer now living in Tennessee, and Benjamin Lewis, a farmer, unmarried, and residing in Poinsett County. Mrs. Vanhoozer was the daughter of James and Susan (Merrill) Darnell, natives of Tennessee. In 1869, Mr. Vanhoozer and family moved to Poinsett County, Ark., and here purchased forty acres of partially improved

land. He has added to this tract from time to time, until he now has 270 acres on Crowley's Ridge, with about sixty-five acres under cultivation. He also has 200 acres in St. Anguille Bottom, and is improving the same; has twenty-seven acres under cultivation. He rents land for cotton. Mr. Vanhoozer votes with the Democratic party, but is conservative in politics. Mrs. Vanhoozer died in 1883, and in the same year Mr. Vanhoozer was married to Miss Sarah Hall, daughter of Newton G. and Sarah J. E. (Robertson) Hall, natives of Mississippi. By this union Mr. Vanhoozer became the father of the following children: Leana C., James L. and Sarah A. Mr. Vanhoozer is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, and holds membership in Harrisburg Lodge No. 184, and was treasurer of that lodge for a number of years. He is a member of White Hall Lodge No. 77, I. O. O. F., and is at present treasurer of that society. He has served as school director a number of years, and has always taken an active interest in and given his support to all enterprises for the good of the community, and is one who believes in progressive farming.

B. F. Webber is one of the successful agriculturists of this region, and as such deserves honorable mention among these pages. He was born on Blue Grass soil in 1839, and was the fifth of nine children born to F. X. Webber, who was a native German. The father came to the United States when young, and was married in Kentucky to Artimissa Ellen Hays, who was a native of that State. In 1851 they removed to St. Francis County, Ark., and from here Mr. Webber enlisted in the Rebel army service, in 1862, and died the following year. B. F. Webber was initiated into the mysteries of farming in early youth, and received a fair English education in the schools of St. Francis County. In 1863 he came to Poinsett County, Ark., and was married here, in 1869, to L. C. Calvert, a native of Phillips County, Ark., who came here with her parents at a very early day. Both her father and mother are now deceased. After his marriage Mr. Webber settled on a farm near where Tyronza is now situated, and here made his home until 1880, when he purchased 160 acres of unim-

proved land, and now has about fifty acres under cultivation, and has his farm nicely improved, with good residence and out-buildings. He has increased his acreage to 200, and this he devotes principally to raising cotton, also giving considerable attention to stock. Mr. Webber is a Democrat, a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and he and wife and children (L. C., Nettie Ann and Laura Rozella) are in communion with the Missionary Baptist Church. The following are their children: Laura Rozella, William Bedford, Nettie Ann, Edna, Charles, Franklin, Katie Nora, Edward Lee, James A., Lonnie, Toney and Thomas. Mr. Webber and his family have enjoyed exceptionally good health since locating here, and they consider it an extremely healthy locality, as well as a fine farming region, never having had to call in a doctor.

Hon. N. J. Willis, farmer, Harrisburg, Ark. The name that heads this sketch is borne by one of the most highly respected and esteemed residents of Poinsett County. Let a man be industriously ambitious, and honorable in his ambitions, and he will rise, whether having the prestige of family or the obscurity of poverty. Mr. Willis was born in Caswell County, N. C., on the 31st of January, 1835, but attained his growth in Tennessee. His parents, John T. and Elizabeth (Ward) Willis, were also natives of North Carolina. The father was a thorough-going, industrious farmer, and an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and held the office of junior warden in that organization several years. He was a Democrat in politics, and he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their family consisted of six children: George W., died in the army in 1863, was a farmer of White County, Ark.; Mary, wife of a farmer living in Cross County, Ark.; Flora A., wife of James Maloney, a farmer of Illinois; Nancy, wife of Capt. J. M. LeVesque, county clerk, and the largest farmer in Cross County, Ark.; Sarah, died in 1864, and was the wife of Samuel Allen. N. J. Willis, the fourth child in order of birth, spent his boyhood days in Tennessee, when school opportunities were very limited. During that time his vocation was farming, and at odd

times he was busy over his books, of which he was very fond. At the age of twenty he began working for himself, and then spent a year in school to Prof. Phillips, near Somerville, Tenn. The next year, 1856, he came with Capt. LeVesque, to Poinsett (now Cross) County, Ark., and followed agricultural pursuits for two years. In 1857 he married Miss Nancy Shannon, daughter of Archibald and Nancy (Allen) Shannon, the former a native of Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Willis were born five children (two of whom are living): John T. died in infancy; Thomas J. died at the age of seventeen; James M. died at the age of four years; Samuel H., a farmer and miller, now resides with his father, and Ollie A., who is now thirteen years of age, is at home. Judge Willis lived in Poinsett County (now Cross), until 1875, and then moved to Poinsett County proper. In 1874 he was elected justice of the peace, and in 1879 was elected county judge, serving one term. In 1881 he was elected representative, and re-elected to the same position in 1883, thus showing his popularity with the public. In 1886 he engaged in ginning and milling, and the same year moved to Harrisburg, but continued to superintend his farm. He is the owner of 828 acres of land in Poinsett County, besides two lots with good houses on them, and the gin and mill at Harrisburg. In March, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army, Capt. Joe Martin's Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry (mounted), and in 1863 was promoted to the rank of lieutenant of Company C, which position he held until the war closed. He was in the battles of Greeneville, Helena, and went with Gen. Price in his raid through Missouri and Arkansas. He left the main army at Fort Smith, and operated on White River until 1864, when he joined the main army at Camden, and continued with the same until the surrender at Wittsburg, Ark., in 1865. He served his county and State in the most acceptable manner during the war, but has rendered it even more valuable service, not only as a reliable public official, but as an industrious farmer and law-abiding citizen. He is now living in comparative retirement. He is a member of the Masonic order, also the K. of H., and in

his views affiliates with the Democratic party. He and Mrs. Willis are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has held the office of class-leader, has also been superintendent of the Sunday-school, and he is a liberal contributor to all laudable enterprises.

John R. Willis, postmaster of Buffalo Lick, Ark., has held the position he now occupies for the past six years, and has ably discharged the duties incumbent upon the office. He was born in Oldham County, Ky., in 1837, but received his education in Saline County, Mo., and up to the age of eighteen years was an attendant at the district schools, and was engaged in farm labor on the old homestead. After attaining the above mentioned age he entered the employ of Majs. Russell & Wardell, being master of a wagon train leaving Leavenworth for any given point in the far West. After remaining in the Government employ for about seven years he, in 1862, joined the Eighteenth Mississippi Cavalry, commanded by Col. Jenkins, and was in the battles of Franklin, Nashville and Fort Pillow, and in other minor engagements, serving until hostilities ceased, when he was paroled at Memphis, Tenn. He was captured three times, one time being taken prisoner at Holly Springs, Miss., by the Seventh Kansas Regiment, of which W. F. Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill, was a member, the latter having been in his employ while he was a teamster in the West. Mr. Willis was engaged in farming in Cross County, Ark., until 1879, when he crossed to Poinsett County, Ark., and here has since made his home, his farm of 200 acres being finely improved, with good buildings, fences, etc., and 100 acres are under cultivation. He also operates a steam cotton-gin, and raises some stock. He is independent in his political views, but usually votes the Democratic ticket. He has held the office of magistrate, and for many years has been an active worker for the cause of temperance. He is a patron of education, is a member of the school board, and also belongs to the board of equalization. He is a Mason, being a member of Arcadian Lodge, at Vandale, Cross County, and also belongs to the Agricultural Wheel. He was married, in Cross County, Ark., in 1872, to Miss

Mary Harvey, a native of Shelby County, Tenn., and to their union six children have been born: Lillian, Lewis, Henry X., Mary, Ethel and Edna. Mr. Willis is the youngest of eleven children born to Lewis and Polly (Ryle) Willis, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of North Carolina. They settled on a farm in Boone County, Ky., at an early day, and in 1835 moved to Oldham County, where the mother died in 1845. In 1848 Mr. Willis settled in Saline County, Mo., where he farmed and made his home until his death, in 1850.

J. B. Wilson is possessed of those advanced ideas and progressive principles regarding agricultural life which seem to be among the chief characteristics of native Tennesseans. He was born in Shelby County, of that State, in 1829, and is the elder of two children born to John B. and Mary Ann (Cowan) Wilson, who were also Tennesseans. The father followed the trade of cabinet-making until his death, which occurred in Middle Tennessee, in 1833, but his widow survived him until 1874, dying in Poinsett County, Ark. The early advantages received by our subject were such as usually fall to the farmer's boy, and at the early age of fourteen years, owing to the death of his father, he was compelled to put his shoulder to the plow, in order to assist in the support of his widowed mother. He was married in Tennessee, in 1857, to Miss Mary Houston, a native of Tennessee, and a niece of Gen. Sam Houston. Her parents, John and Martha (Gillespie) Houston, were Tennesseans, her grandfathers having been among the earliest settlers of that State from Virginia. J. B. Wilson removed to Poinsett County, Ark., in 1857, and located in Greenfield Township, where he purchased a partially improved farm, consisting of 179 acres, and now has eighty acres under cultivation, which he devotes to cotton and corn. By his wife, who died in 1873, he became the father of seven children, three now living: Mary L. (Mrs. Bennett, residing in Craighead County), David B. and Ida. In 1874 Mr. Wilson married Mrs. Mary Jane (Wilkison) Kelsoe, she having been born in the State of Alabama, but was reared in Poinsett County. Six of their seven children are living: Ellen, Eland, Thomas Payne, Robert Ingersoll,

Joe Voltaire and Andy Bradlaw. In December, 1861, Mr. Wilson went to Decatur, Macon County, Ill., and was there engaged in gathering supplies, for the Union Army. The following year he went to Memphis, Tenn., and from that time until 1865 he was on the city police force. In the latter year he returned to Poinsett County, where he has since made his home. Although not a politician, he votes with the Republican party, and has advocated its principles alone and single-handed at all times, and was one of two men of Arkansas who voted for Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, in 1865. He has always advocated the building and sustaining of good schools, and has for many years been a member of the school board in his district. He has been a Mason since 1850. He is also a member of the Agricultural Wheel. He has ever contributed liberally for the support of every enterprise for the building up of the county, and is considered one of its good citizens.

J. L. Wright, one of Poinsett County's representative farmers and stockmen, was born on Blue Grass soil in 1836, being the second of four children of Joseph and Sarah (Ford) Wright, who were also natives of that State, to which the paternal grandfather had moved at a very early day. Joseph Wright removed to Arkansas in 1842, and settled in Greenfield Township, where, in 1848, he entered the land on which he had first squatted, comprising 160 acres, and commenced making improvements, and here made his home until his death, which occurred August 19, 1876. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge of Harrisburg, and was a man whom all esteemed and respected. His excellent wife passed from this life in 1852. J. L. Wright in assisting his father in clearing the home farm, became familiar with the duties of agricultural life, and after acquiring a fair education in the old subscription schools of Poinsett County, he, at the age of twenty years, started out to fight the battle of life for himself. He was married in 1857 to Miss Jane Ishmet, a native of St. Francis County, and a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lane) Ishmet, who were born in Illinois and Tennessee, respectively. They removed from the former State to

Poinsett County, Ark., during the early history of this region, and also made their home in Greene County. The father's death occurred many years ago, but the mother is still living and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Wright. After his marriage, Mr. Wright settled on the farm where he now lives, and in 1861 enlisted from here for three years in Capt. Hillis' company, and was assigned to the Fifteenth Arkansas regiment, but was honorably discharged a short time after. He then volunteered in Capt. Kitchens' regiment, and was a participant in the battle of Little Rock. At the close of the war he returned to Poinsett County, and has since devoted his energies to putting his farm in good tillable condition. His first purchase of land was in 1858, and consisted of forty acres, but by his own good management and energy he now owns 660 acres, with over 200 acres under cultivation, which constitutes one of the finest farms in the county. He makes a specialty of raising a good grade of Durham cattle and Berkshire and Poland-China hogs, and in all his views he is progressive and enterprising. He is not an active politician, but usually votes the Democrat ticket, and socially is a member of Harrisburg Lodge No. 184, of the A. F. & A. M. He is one of the oldest members of the Christian Church, his wife also belonging to that church; and not in church matters alone has he been active, for he has always been interested in the progress and advancement of schools, and was instrumental in organizing the district in which he resides. His children are as follows: James J., who died in 1858; Harriet Frances (Mrs. Thornton), Eliza Jane, Mary Etta Gertrude (Mrs. Smith), Sarah Ellen, Jennie Kate, Joseph William, Julia, James Charley and Lou Ollie (twins), the latter of whom died in 1879 at the age of ten months; and Ida Lou. Mr. Wright's brothers and sisters are: John J., who was married, served in the late war, and died in 1872; J. L., Jasper, who married, and is a resident of the county; Elizabeth, who was the wife of James Wilson, and died in 1869; Malvina, now Mrs. McBroom, a resident of Harrisburg; and Joseph H., who is married and resides in Bolivar Township.

Jasper Wright. The life of this gentleman has been rather an uneventful one, but clearly demonstrates how much can be accomplished and acquired under the most unfavorable circumstances. He was born in Barren County, Ky., in 1840, and, after assisting his father on the home farm until twenty-seven years of age, he began doing for himself, but dropped his farming implements in 1861 to enlist in the Crittenden Rangers, a cavalry company organized in Crittenden County, Ark.; and was in the battles of Chickamauga, Corinth and Knoxville. He was paroled at Chester, S. C., in 1865, and returned to Poinsett County, which place has since been his home. He was married here, in 1867, to Miss Martha Jane Huston, a Tennessean by birth, but her death occurred in 1875, she having borne a family of four children; Harriet Jane (Mrs. Albright) and John William are the only ones now living. The following year Mr. Wright wedded Miss Laura Stevens, a Georgian, by whom he became the father of two children—Elizabeth and Bessie—but he was called upon to mourn her death in 1884. His next matrimonial venture was in 1885, his wife's maiden name being Josephine McClellan; she was born in Tennessee, and to them has been given one child, Lloyd D. In 1868 Mr. Wright purchased a timber tract of eighty acres, but sold it in 1879, and purchased another tract consisting of the same number of acres. He has added eighty acres to this, and has fifty acres under cultivation. He has always voted the Democratic ticket, and has served as justice of the peace for some years, and in 1886 was elected county and probate judge, serving two years. Socially, he is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and also belongs to Harrisburg Lodge of the A. F. & A. M. He and wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of five children born to Joseph and Sarah (Ford) Wright, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. In 1844 they removed to Poinsett County, Ark., and here spent the rest of their lives, the father's death occurring in 1876, and the mother's in 1854.

W. L. Wright. Not without justice, Mr. Wright is conceded to hold a representative position among

the prominent and successful agriculturists of Poinsett County, for he started out in life for himself at the age of twenty-one years with no means, and is now the owner of 240 acres, with about thirty-five acres under the plow. He was born near Helena, Ark., in 1848, and his youth was spent in assisting on the home farm and in attending the public schools of St. Francis County. He removed to Illinois with his parents, but returned to Crittenden County, and was married here November 15, 1869, his wife being Miss Arena Johnson, a native of that county. After raising four crops in Crittenden County, he, in 1872, went to Macoupin County, Ill., and after taking charge of his father's farm for three years he settled in Mississippi County, and engaged in farming. In the month of March, 1880, he came to Poinsett County, Ark., and first purchased a farm of forty acres. This he sold at a later period, and bought eighty acres, and has added to it until he now has 240 acres, as stated above. He is a Democrat in his political views, and for the past eight years has given his attention to pastoral work, he being a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has three charges in Mississippi County, one at Frenchman's Bayou, one at Cross Bayou, and the other at New Hope. Last year he was pastor of a church at Philadelphia, Crittenden County. He is a public-spirited citizen, and is deeply interested in the cause of education, having given his children such advantages as he could afford. Their names are: Clara Idella, Mattison McMullen, Maud Jane, Bedford Whitfield and Milton Edward. Mr. Wright has noticed many changes for the better since locating in this vicinity, and, judging from a moral and Christian standpoint, the county is rapidly improving. Mr. Wright numbers the fifth of his parents' nine children. Both his father and mother, W. I. and Jane (Gazell) Wright, were born in Kentucky, were married there, and in 1845 removed to Arkansas, and up to the year 1853 the father was a Baptist minister of Phillips County. At the latter date he removed to St. Francis County, but returned to the former county in 1861, remaining two years. From that time until 1867 he resided on a farm in Poinsett County, and his

next move was to Macoupin County, Ill., and after living in the town of Girard for three years he purchased a farm, on which he resided until his

death, in February, 1875. His wife still survives him, and is now a Mrs. Sims, whose residence is in Raymond, Ill.

CHAPTER XXII.

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY—FORMATION AND ORGANIZATION—PUBLIC STRUCTURES—CATALOGUE OF OFFICIALS—THE FRANCHISE—ADMINISTRATION OF LAW—THE COMING OF THE PIONEERS—LOCATION OF THE COUNTY—ITS WATER COURSES—NUMEROUS PERSONAL AND BUSINESS SKETCHES—TIMBER AND MINES—LANDS AND CROPS—CENSUS RETURNS—RAILROADS—RELIGIOUS GROWTH—TOWNS—POPULAR INSTRUCTION—WAR RECORD—FACTS AND STATISTICS.

In ancient times the sacred plow employ'd
The kings and awful fathers of mankind,
And some * * have held the scale of empire
Then, * * with unwearied hand, * * *
Seized the plow, and greatly independent lived.—*Thomson.*



THE county of Independence was organized in accordance with the provisions of an act of the legislature of Arkansas Territory, approved October, 20, 1820. As then organized it embraced much territory which has since, from time to time, been cut off and included in other counties as they were formed. Originally it composed a part of Lawrence County.

The town of Batesville having been established prior to the organization of the county, and being centrally located, as well as enjoying the advantages of a navigable river, was chosen as the seat of justice, and as such still continues. The first court-house, a brick structure, was erected in 1821, close to the bank of White River, and above

the mouth of the bayou, on the public square, as shown by the town plat. The present court-house, which stands on block 15, at the corner of Broad and Main Streets, was erected in 1857 by Messrs. J. H. Peel and J. E. Wamac, at a cost of \$10,000. It is a plain two-story brick building, with six rooms on the first floor, and court-room, jury and witness-rooms on the second. It has a wooden tower containing a town clock. The Paul Jail Company, of St. Louis, Mo., is now repairing the two-story stone residence of the jailer, and completing a new jail attached, for the contract price of \$7,500. It stands on the opposite side of the same block on which the court-house is located, the jail proper having seven cells for prisoners.

The county has a poor farm and asylum for the use of the paupers. It is six miles northeast of Batesville, and has good buildings, and about fifty acres under cultivation. The county furnishes food and clothing for the indigent, the superintendent caring for them for the use of the farm.

The following is a list of names of county officers of Independence County from its organization, with date of their terms of service:

County judges: James Boswell, 1829-32; Richard Peel, 1832-40; D. W. Lowe, 1840-44; John Kyler, 1844-46; John Mannikin, 1846-48; D. W. Lowe, 1848-54; J. C. Brickey, 1854-56; N. Peed, 1856-64; H. Hogan, 1864-66; G. W. Shaw, 1866-68; H. Hogan, 1868-72; commissioners, 1872-74; Henry Neill, 1874-76; W. M. Steel, 1876-78; S. A. Hail, 1878-80; W. M. Steel, 1880-82; R. H. Griffin, 1882-86; A. J. Craig, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Clerks: R. Searcy, 1820-21; T. Curran, 1821-27; J. Redmond, 1827-32; C. H. Pelham, 1832-36; William Moore, 1836-38; C. H. Pelham, 1838-44; D. W. Lowe, 1844-48; W. R. Miller, 1848-54; R. R. Kellogg, 1854-56; Henry Powell, 1856-58; J. A. Price, 1858-62; M. A. Wycough, 1862-64; R. Harpham, 1864-66; Robert Neill, 1866-68; R. Harpham, 1868-72; W. H. Berry, 1872-74; E. M. Dickinson, 1874-86; M. A. Wycough, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Sheriffs: Charles Kelly, 1820-32; J. Egner, 1832-35; J. H. Egner, 1835-36; H. A. Engles, 1836-42; W. L. McGuire, 1842-47; A. Alexander, 1847-52; U. E. Foot, 1852-56; G. W. Daugherty, 1856-60; John Bailey, 1860-62; Dan James, 1862-64; John Palmer, 1864-66; F. D. Denton, 1866-68; J. J. Palmer, 1868-72; J. W. Kennedy, 1872-74; John Bailey, 1874-76; R. R. Case, 1876-82; R. M. Desha, 1882-86; McCurdy Hail, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Treasurers: J. H. Egner, 1836-40; S. B. Wycough, 1840-50; B. Lee, 1850-54; G. W. Dougherty, 1854-56; Thomas Womack, 1856-58; R. Harpham, 1858-60; T. Chaplain, 1860-64; Franklin Perrin, 1866-68; J. Van Emborg, 1868-72; J. H. Foster, 1872-74; B. F. Howard, 1874-80; R. H. Lee, 1880-86; J. A. Hinkle, 1886-88; L. C. Lindsay, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Coroners: John Reed, 1820-21; John Bean, 1821-23; J. L. Daniels, 1823-27; John Ruddell, 1827-29; A. Cresswell, 1829-30; Robert Bruce, 1830-32; J. Carroll, 1832-35; J. Merriweather, 1835-36; C. McArthur, 1836-38; H. W. Bandy,

1838-40; W. W. Baltimore, 1840-42; George Case, 1842-48; William O'Conner, 1848-52; Martin Cason, 1852-54; G. M. Miniken (or Minnikin), 1854-56; William O'Conner, 1856-58; H. Blevins, 1858-60; J. Thomas, 1860-62; J. Bethel, 1862-64; S. J. McGuffin, 1866-68; Charles Caw, 1868-72; W. R. Joplin, 1872-78; C. B. Grigsby, 1878-80; C. D. McCormack, 1880-82; K. E. Lawrence, 1882-84; Kent Lawrence, 1884-86; W. S. McGuire, 1886-88; J. L. Ellis, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Surveyors: C. H. Pelham, 1827-30; J. Trimble, 1830-35; E. Frazier, 1835-40; Samuel Weldon, 1840-42; A. Bowman, 1842-44; A. Manning, 1844-46; George Gill, 1846-48; T. S. Carter, 1848-52; J. Ireland, 1852-56; E. D. Rushing, 1856-58; C. P. Head, 1858-60; Robert Neill, 1860-62; Z. D. Bozart, 1862-64; James Grisham, 1864-66; J. S. Carter, 1866-68; J. S. Smith, 1868-72; J. M. C. Southard, 1872-76; W. A. Hill, 1876-78; J. M. C. Southard, 1878-82; John Hindman, 1882-88; G. M. Thompson, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Assessors: W. H. Grigsby, 1862-64; E. D. Rushing, 1864-66; R. H. Lee, 1866-68; T. A. Baxter, 1868-72; E. C. Patchell, 1872-74; D. R. Ford, 1874-76; William Taylor, 1876-82; T. B. Padgett, 1882-84; Thomas Owens, 1884-86; C. H. Webb, 1886-88; Josiah Martin, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Delegates in constitutional conventions: 1836, John Ringgold and Townsend Dickinson; 1861, M. S. Kennard, U. E. Fort and F. W. Desha; 1864, C. C. Bliss; 1868, Peter G. Misner and George W. Dale; 1874, J. W. Butler and J. Rutherford. Peyton Tucker represented Independence County in the council of the Second Territorial legislature, in 1821, and J. Ringgold represented Independence and Jackson Counties in the senate of the First State legislature: at the same time T. Dickinson representing Independence County in the house.

The political aspect of the county may be inferred from the votes cast for the several candidates at the last State and Presidential elections, which were as follows: September election, 1888.

for governor, James P. Eagle (Dem.), 2,012; C. M. Norwood (Com. Opp.), 2,051; for secretary of State, B. B. Chism (Dem.), 2,002; George W. Terry (Com. Opp.), 2,050; Presidential election, 1888, Cleveland (Dem.), 1,789; Harrison (Rep.), 324; Streeter (U. L.), 1,220; Fisk (Prohibition), 36.

As the county was created October 20, 1820, it is most likely that the first session of court was held in the latter part of that year or early in the year following; but no record of any court appears on file until the "Common Pleas" court convened at Batesville on Monday, November 19, 1821, with Judges Richard Peel and William Moore, presiding. This court assumed jurisdiction over all business, including county, probate and criminal affairs. So far as the record shows, this was the last term of the common pleas court. The same volume of records immediately following the last proceeding of the above shows that in January, 1822, the Hon. Richard Searcy, judge of the First judicial district, appeared and produced his commission as such, and opened the first term of the circuit court at Batesville. A grand jury was then chosen, and sworn to perform their duties, and Thomas Dickinson was appointed prosecuting attorney for the term. This court had jurisdiction now over all kinds of business, and was the only court held until 1829, when the county court was created by the legislature.

Judge Searcy presided over the circuit court until November, 1825, when he was succeeded by Judge James Woodson Bates. The first term of the county court began April 5, 1830, with James Boswell, judge presiding.

The circuit court now belongs to the Third judicial district, composed of the counties of Jackson, Lawrence, Stone, Randolph, Independence and Sharp, with Judge J. W. Butler, of Batesville, presiding, and J. L. Abernethy, of Evening Shade, as prosecuting attorney. The sessions of this court are held in Independence County, commencing on the first Monday of January and July of each year. The sessions of the county court begin on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October, and the probate court the first Mondays of February, May, August and November.

The legal bar of Independence County is composed of the following named attorneys: H. S. Coleman, J. C. Yancey, Robert Neill, W. A. Bevins, J. J. Barnwell, Ex.-Gov. Elisha Baxter, Samuel Peete, W. B. Padgett, Charles Bourne, J. C. Bone and W. B. Ruddell.

Independence County has been comparatively free from the perpetration of the grosser crimes. Since the Civil War there has been only one execution for the crime of murder committed here—the hanging of Jesse Kemp for the murder of Marion Hulsey. He was tried on a change of venue and executed in Sharp County. Another person suffered capital punishment in the county for a murder committed elsewhere.

French traders and trappers ascended White River long before the permanent settlement of the country traversed by it began. A party of these people encamped and hunted bear in the region now known as Oil Trough Bottom, in Independence County. Here they slew many bear, from which they rendered the oil, filled their barrels and had a surplus left. This latter was put into wooden troughs and left in the camp, the intention probably being to return for it. However, no one called, and the oil spoiled in the troughs. Hence the name Oil Trough Bottom. These traders and hunters left many marks of their travels at various places up and down the river, which were plainly visible to the pioneer settlers. Not a few of the streams and other natural objects were named by the French and Spaniards.

The permanent settlement of this territory is believed to have commenced about the year 1810, or perhaps a little earlier. John Reed located at the site of Batesville in 1812. Samuel Miller, of Tennessee, came in 1813, and subsequently settled on the creek that bears his name in this county. Col. Robert Bean ran the first keel-boat up White River and established himself at the mouth of Polk Bayou (Batesville) in 1814. James Micham settled near the same place in the same year. In 1817, James Trimble and his family, including Jackson S. Trimble, who now lives at Sulphur Rock, and who was then a small child, came from Kentucky and chose a location five miles southwest of Bates-

ville. Col. Hartwell Boswell, John H. Ringgold, John Redmond and Henry Engles all came from the same State to Batesville some time prior to 1820.

The following named persons composed the first grand jury empaneled for the county in the circuit court, in January, 1822: George Teil, Byrd Candrey, James Akin, John Morgan, Henry Morris, David Magness, John Cochran, William Sneed, George Trimble, Peter Taylor, William Matney, Benedict White, Joshua Minyard, Amos Friend, William Friend, Robert Bruce and Morgan Magness. These, of course, were all prominent pioneer settlers. John Magness, father of Morgan Magness, was also a pioneer of note. Space only permits the mention here of a few of the most prominent early residents, but two of whom, so far as known, are now living: James Micham and Jackson S. Trimble. For other pioneers the reader is referred to the list of early county officers and biographical sketches.

Independence County, located in the northeastern part of the State, is bounded north by Izard, Sharp and Lawrence Counties, east by Jackson, south by Jackson and White, and west by Cleburne and Stone. It has an area of 700 square miles, a considerable portion of which remains unimproved.

Its boundary lines are as follows: Beginning on the line dividing Townships 14 and 15 north, where Black River lastly crosses it in its downward course; thence west on the township line to the range line between Ranges 4 and 5 west; thence north to the corner between Sections 13 and 24, Township 15 north, Range 5 west; thence west on section lines to the southwest corner of Section 18, Township 15 north, Range 7 west; thence south 45° west seven and a half miles to White River; thence down White River to the mouth of Wolf Bayou; thence up Wolf Bayou to the line dividing Townships 12 and 13; thence east to the northeast corner of Township 12 north, Range 8 west; thence south on the range line to the line dividing Townships 10 and 11 north; thence east on the township line to the line dividing Ranges 3 and 4 west; thence north on the range line to White River; thence down

White River to the mouth of Black River; thence up Black River to the place of beginning.

The surface of the county, in general, is quite broken and hilly, and in some places it might be considered mountainous. Along the streams there are beautiful valleys, and on the summits of the ridges between the streams many tracts of fair table lands are seen. A large proportion of the hilly lands are so completely covered with stone and bed rock as to render their cultivation impossible. The famous Oil Trough Bottom is a tract of very rich alluvial land, fifteen miles in length and about three miles in width, lying on the southwest side of White River, in the southeast part of the county. It is level, but not subject to overflow, and is especially well adapted to the production of wheat and corn. At its head is the Oil Trough Ridge, with a height of 152 feet. In this ridge is a black limestone capable of a superior polish. About five miles above Batesville a bold headland on the south side of White River, known as "Shields' Bluff," or White River Mountain, is a conspicuous object. This mountain is some 570 feet above the river, and is a noted land-mark in Arkansas as having been the point where the old Cherokee line commenced at White River, and ran southwest along the dividing ridge, of which it forms the terminating bluff on the river.

From Miller's Creek to Batesville the hills are from 130 to 240 feet in height. Red shales, running downward into brown and black shales, with calcareous septaria, occupy the base of the hills around Batesville; these shales are surmounted by 150 to 180 feet of sandstone. Between Batesville and the "Big Spring," there are high ridges elevated about 450 feet above White River, composed in their upper part of both compact and cellular chert; the latter partaking of the character of buhr-stone. The descent from these chert ridges to the "Big Spring" is some 260 feet. (State Geological Report). Building stone of excellent quality exists in unlimited quantity in Independence County, and in the cavernous limestone regions, hundreds of caves, from small to great dimensions, are numerous.

White River, the largest stream in the county,

passes through it in a direction a little south of east, leaving the larger portion of the area to the north. The creeks that flow into this river from the south are Wolf Bayou, which forms a portion of the western boundary of the county, Greenbriar, Salido and Goodie; and those flowing into it from the north are Lafferty, Spring Creek, Polk Bayou and Big Creek. South Big, Elbow, Fourteen Mile, Ten Mile and Departee Creeks drain the extreme southern part, flowing southward. Cura and Dota Creeks, in the northeastern portion of the county, flow into Black River, where the latter forms a portion of the eastern boundary line. With the streams here named, and their various tributaries, the locality is well drained. Many springs abound, the most noted of which is Big Spring, about six miles northwest of Batesville. Here a volume of the clearest water rises from a cavernous passage at the foot of an amphitheatre of hills of cherty, siliceous limestone, sufficient in quantity to turn a small grist-mill, which stands a short distance below. This spring is quite a noted locality in Independence County. Good well water can be obtained at various places at a moderate depth, while cisterns are generally in use. From the several sources named an abundant supply of water is obtained for all purposes. White and Black Rivers are both navigable to points above this vicinity. The former may be traversed by the large steamers that ply the lower waters, as far up as Batesville, and by small vessels, to Leadville in Missouri. The latter is navigable for boats of medium size as far as Pochontas, in Randolph County, and for smaller vessels to points at a greater distance above.

Independence is in the mineral belt of this part of the State. The ores found are oxides of iron and manganese, galena and occasionally copper pyrites. The richest beds of manganese are located in the vicinity of Lafferty Creek and the town of Cushman, to which latter place the railroad has been extended from Batesville, on account of the rich mineral deposits thereabouts. Lead has been mined to some extent on Cura Creek, in the northeast part of the county. Throughout this mineral belt manganese ore is found in different de-

grees of purity, from that which is worthless, up to the best, which is very rich and remarkably free from phosphorus and silica. It is usually detected between a top covering of burnt flint and limestone at various depths beneath. The principal mines now worked are the Southern Mine and the Turner Mines, both in Stubbs Township. The Keystone Iron & Manganese Company, of Johnstown, Pa., one of ^{Andrew's} William Carnegie's companies, own the former and control the latter. They have a very extensive plant of machinery at the Southern Mine, and generally keep about fifty men employed. The ore from this and the Turner Mines is of the finest description. Considerable work is being done in other mines in the way of developing them.

There are millions of tons of the better class of ore in this belt awaiting only the investment of the intelligent capitalist to reap a rich reward for his investment; but capital is necessary.*

The timber growth of Oil Trough Bottom is pin oak, red oak, water oak, elm, pecan, black walnut, sweet gum, hackberry and buckeye, with an undergrowth of large pawpaw, grape vines, spice-wood, etc. The bottom lands, though of limited extent, in the northwest part of the county support a growth of black walnut, Spanish oak, ash, and over-cup oak, with an undergrowth of spice and large grape-vines. A similar growth of timber is found in the valleys throughout the county. Much of the upland is covered with black and white oak, hickory and dogwood, and the principal growth on the cherty limestone land consists of black-jack, sassafras and persimmon.

A large proportion of the more broken lands still belong to the United States, and are subject to homestead entry. The State also owns considerable, which can be procured very cheap. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Company have a large amount of land within the county, and the balance belongs to individuals. The soil of the Oil Trough Bottom is unsurpassed in fertility. It is dark colored and of a clayey consistency, having a depth of from five to six feet. It yields from a bale to a bale and a half of cotton, fifty to one hundred bushels of corn, and from

*From the Batesville Guard of October 26, 1888.

twenty to forty bushels of wheat per acre. The soil of the other bottom lands are generally composed of alluvial deposits, and are very rich and productive, while that of the uplands is, as a rule, light and sandy. Much of the upland will not produce more than from five to ten bushels of wheat, and from ten to twenty bushels of corn, and from one-half to three-fourths of a bale of cotton per acre. All kinds of fruit trees flourish and do well when cultivated, even where scarcely any thing else can be grown. A State Geological Report published before the late Civil War, speaks of the soil in general as follows: "A considerable diversity of soil is to be found in Independence County, corresponding to changes in the underlying geological formations. Though the surface is considerably broken, still there are extensive areas of table land underlaid by cherty subcarboniferous limestones. These soils are rich, and being based on red clay, are retentive and durable; they are similar in composition to the land in the barrens of Kentucky. There are, also, extensive tracts of bottom land, bordering on the numerous small streams which water this county, that are well adapted for cultivation."

Much of the timber of the county has been cut into logs and rafted down White River to distant market points, while some has been sawed into lumber and shipped away by rail; an abundant supply, however, remains for domestic purposes, and wood for fuel seems almost inexhaustible. Thus far the county's chief sources of income have been the growing of cotton and corn and the raising of live stock. It is believed, however, that ere long the mineral products will become equally profitable. When thousands of men are employed to dig the ores from the earth, and other thousands are engaged in manufacturing the products at or near home, and home markets are established for the surplus farm yield, greater prosperity must reign!

In 1880 the United States census showed that Independence had 2,465 farms and 84,766 acres of improved land. From these the vegetable productions for the year 1879 were as follows: Indian corn, 691,188 bushels; oats, 61,209 bushels; wheat,

57,104 bushels; hay, 396 tons; cotton, 11,156 bales; Irish potatoes, 11,251 bushels; sweet potatoes, 16,583 bushels; tobacco, 21,726 pounds. In the production of tobacco, the county then ranked seventh in the State. It will be interesting to compare with these figures the productions of the present year (1889), when the census of 1890 shall be published. The number of head of live stock here in 1880, was: Horses, 3,742; mules and asses, 2,297; neat cattle, 15,553; sheep, 11,351; hogs, 32,911. The live stock as shown by the abstract of taxable property for the year 1888 was: Horses, 4,199; mules and asses, 2,707; neat cattle, 20,570; sheep, 5,642; hogs, 26,675. By comparison it will be seen that since 1880 there has been a large increase in horses, mules and asses, and neat cattle, but a decrease of nearly 50 per cent in the number of sheep and a large apparent decrease in the number of hogs. In 1880, and for years prior thereto, the Arkansas Woolen Mills, located on Sullivan Creek, some seven miles north of Batesville, were in operation, manufacturing all kinds of woolen goods. These mills furnished a home market for wool, in consequence of which the raising of sheep in the county had become a leading industry. On the 9th of May, 1882, these valuable mills were washed away and destroyed in a flood. Thus the home market for wool was to some extent overthrown. This, together with the reduced price of wool in general, probably accounts for the falling off in the number of sheep. There was no real decrease in the number of hogs raised, though the figures might indicate such to be the case.

In 1880 the county real estate was assessed for taxation at \$1,465,271, and the personal property at \$865,869, making a total of \$2,331,140, the taxes upon which amounted in the aggregate to \$34,719. In 1888 real estate was assessed for taxation at \$2,464,413, and the personal property at \$1,759,488, making a total of \$4,223,901; the total amount of taxes charged thereon was \$55,445.90. These figures show that since 1880 the taxable wealth of the county has almost doubled.

The population of Independence County at the end of each census decade since its organization has been as follows: 1830, 2,031; 1840, 3,669;

1850, 7,767; 1860, 14,307; 1870, 14,566; 1880, 18,086. The colored population in 1860 was 1,337; in 1870, 908, and in 1880, 1,382.

The Batesville branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad was completed to Batesville in 1882 and extended on to Cushman in 1886. It leaves the main line at a point near Newport. This is the only railway outlet with which this locality is favored.

The Methodists were the pioneer religious workers in Independence County, the Baptists coming next. Of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, there are now Batesville station, Rev. J. C. Brown, pastor—membership 220; Sulphur Rock circuit, embracing five appointments, Rev. D. W. Reid, pastor, with an aggregate membership of 590; Bethesda circuit, having about five appointments, Rev. A. P. Saffold, pastor, with an aggregate membership of 510; and Jamestown circuit, including seven appointments, Rev. T. A. Craig, pastor, with an aggregate membership of 460. Some of the circuits perhaps embrace a few appointments beyond the county limits. All these organizations belong to the Batesville district of the White River conference, of which Rev. H. T. Gregory, of Batesville, is the presiding elder.

There are within the county the following Baptist Church organizations, pastors and memberships: Batesville, Elder A. J. Barton, 90; Bellview, Mt. Olivet, Maple Spring and Union Grove, James Purcelley, respective memberships 60, 76, 87 and 55; Center Grove, R. B. Belomy, 172; Eutopia, M. M. Burge, 41; Martin's Chapel, G. W. James, 23; New Prospect, 25; Olive Branch, O. M. Wood, 46; Providence, J. D. Faulkner, 21; Pleasant Plains, C. W. Betts, 44; Rehobeth, J. W. Goodwin, 95; Sulphur Rock, J. W. Bell, 7; and Cave Spring, J. L. McCord, 83. All of these belong to the Independence Association of Missionary Baptists.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Batesville, with a membership of about 90, is the only organization of that denomination within the county.

The Batesville Presbyterian, is the only "Old School" church organization within the county. A. R. Kennedy, D. D., is the pastor, and the

membership is 128. The Cumberland Presbyterians have the following organizations and pastors: Jamestown, Philip Jeffrey; New Hope, James Bone; Sulphur Rock and Mount Zion, Henry Gibson. These will average about forty members each. In addition is a mission at Batesville, with Rev. A. N. Nunn as pastor.

Other denominations of less numerical strength within the county, having few organizations, are the Christian, Methodist Episcopal, and perhaps some others. The colored people have two Methodist and one Baptist Church organizations in Batesville. Sunday-schools are generally taught in connection with the stronger churches. Upon the whole the community is well supplied with churches and schools.

Batesville, the county seat, is situated on the north side of White River, at the mouth of Polk Bayou. In 1812, one John Reed, from Missouri, cut down the first tree on the site where it now stands, and erected a small store house, and with a supply of notions and whisky traded with the Indians, trappers and hunters. His example was followed during the next five years by C. Kelly, Robert Bean, Boswell, Ringgold and Redmond. The town was named after Judge James Woodson Bates, the first delegate to Congress from Arkansas Territory. The principal trade of the place during its early existence was that of supplying the settlers with groceries and provisions, for which hides and furs from the then numerous wild animals were taken in exchange. At that period the only means of intercourse with the older States was by keel-boats, and the trade was principally with New Orleans. But as time passed on and the country improved, Batesville became, as it now is, a beautiful and substantial city of nearly, if not quite, 3,000 inhabitants. It is attractively located on a plane inclining from the north toward White River, and on both sides of Polk Bayou—the business portion being mostly east of the latter stream.

The business part of the town begins at Chestnut Street and extends up Main Street on both sides for about five blocks. In this vicinity, extending out also on the cross streets, are nineteen substantial buildings of sandstone, this stone hav-

ing been procured near by. These nineteen buildings embrace the Arlington Hotel, the cotton warehouse and twenty stores. There are seven brick buildings (all two stories except one), containing fourteen stores. Two buildings are covered with corrugated iron, and many others are made of wood. Many fine brick, stone and frame residences are also found. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Baptists have each a large and commodious stone church edifice; the Presbyterians have a fine brick, and the Episcopalians a neat frame building. The colored people have three church houses. The public school-house is a large two-story brick, with a one-story stone building attached. The Arkansas College, a substantial brick structure of two stories, occupies a commanding position in the eastern part of town. There are also numerous other fine buildings and manufacturing establishments here, indicating thrift and energy above most places.

Batesville contains two banks, fourteen general stores, eleven groceries, two book and notion stores, three hardware stores, three drug stores, one dry goods and clothing store, two millinery, one furniture and two jewelry stores, two auction houses, one music and sewing machine store, a merchant tailor, two harness stores, three meat markets and a bakery; also a full complement of mechanics and their shops; the town is also supplied with two public halls, two large and commodious hotels—the Arlington and the McDowell House—and several smaller ones, a number of restaurants, two livery stables, a telephone exchange, connecting the town with Jamestown, Melbourne, Barren Fork, Cushman, Sulphur Rock, the Oil Trough district and Newport, a Pacific Express office, the Batesville Iron Works, a steam planing-mill and sash and door factory, two steam saw-mills, two flouring-mills, a wool carding-mill, a cotton-gin, a large canning and evaporating factory, a neat railroad depot, a well arranged post office, an abstract office, etc. The professions are also supplied. The various prominent secret societies are well represented.

The trade of the place is extensive. Several of the leading stores do a large wholesale business,

supplying the country merchants and merchants of many smaller towns with goods.

During the cotton season of 1887–88 over 20,000 bales of cotton were shipped from this point, 12,000 of which belonged to the trade proper of Batesville, and the number of car loads of other commodities shipped away were as follows: Cedar, 824; railroad ties, 89; manganese ore, 152; zinc ore, 2; stone (dressed), 127; lime, 16; general merchandise, 171; cotton, 1,013; cotton seed, 32; total, 2,426. About a mile from the court-house is the fair ground of the Independence County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, being an enclosure of twenty acres, containing a good race track, a grand stand and an agricultural hall. Very near the fair ground is Oaklawn Cemetery, owned by the corporation of Batesville. The town is incorporated, and has a full set of corporate officers and five aldermen. The present mayor is the Hon. J. C. Yancy. As a prosperous, growing and beautiful little city, and one whose cleanliness is proverbial, Batesville certainly compares most favorably with any in Northeast Arkansas.

This is a terminal point in the navigation of White River. It is the head of navigation for the large steamers that ply the lower waters, and the foot for the smaller up-river crafts. A powerful steam elevator belonging to the railroad company transfers the freight between the railway and the boats.*

The place also contains two weekly newspapers, the Batesville Guard, a Democratic paper of general news, now in its thirteenth volume, edited and published by M. Y. Todisman, and the Wheel, in its third volume, edited and published by Messrs. Martin and Bradley, deaf-mutes. The latter advocates the cause of the order known as the "Wheel," an organization professedly opposed to tyranny and monopoly. Both of these papers are ably conducted, and have proven a prominent factor in the influence exerted toward the advancement of the community.

Cushman, situated at the present terminus of

* For the history of Batesville acknowledgments are made to the Batesville Guard.

the railroad, nine miles northwest of Batesville, contains three general stores, three groceries, a blacksmith and wood shop, a postoffice, several dwellings, etc. Though only three years old, its growth has been steady.

Jamestown, on the Batesville and Clinton road, seven miles south of Batesville, contains four general stores, a postoffice, a blacksmith and wood shop, three school-houses, a public school building, a grist-mill and cotton-gin, and about 200 inhabitants.

Newark is on the railroad, in the eastern part of the county, and has a depot, post-office, four general stores, a drug store, two saloons, a still house, a saw and grist-mill and cotton-gin, a church edifice, a school house, and about 300 people.

Pleasant Plains, on the Batesville and Little Rock road, about twenty miles south of the former place, is comprised of three general stores, a blacksmith and wood shop, postoffice, academy, a church house, and about 200 inhabitants.

Sulphur Rock, on the railroad, eight miles east of Batesville, is a substantial old village, containing a postoffice, eight general stores, three drug stores, two groceries, pottery works, several mechanics' shops, a hotel, livery stable, two churches, two school-houses—academy and free school, lodges of several secret societies, and a complement of professional men. The town is incorporated and does a large amount of business. Its population is about 500.

The educational facilities of Independence County are best shown by the following statistics, from the report of the State superintendent of public instruction, for the year ending June 30, 1888: Scholastic population, white, males, 3,599; females, 3,268; total, 6,867; colored, males, 289; females, 276; total, 564; total white and colored, 7,432. Number of pupils taught in the public schools, white, 3,682; colored, 337; total, 4,019; number of school districts, 81; number of teachers employed, males, 76; females, 12, or a total of 88. Average monthly salaries paid teachers of first grade, males, \$45.00; females, \$40.00; in second grade, males, \$37.50; females, \$30.00; third grade, males, \$32.50, females, \$25.00. There was

expended for the support of the public schools during the year, \$21,202.15 for teachers' salaries; \$521.84 for treasurer's commissions, and \$1,504.89 for other purposes; total \$23,228.88. The number of districts voting tax was 32. According to these official statistics, about 72 per cent of the white and about 60 per cent of the colored scholastic population were taught in the public schools during the year. It is believed, however, that the statistics do not give the whole number of pupils who received instruction in the schools. The free school system is gaining popular favor and becoming more and more efficient.

The Arkansas College, located at Batesville, is a noted institution of learning, under the management of the Presbyterian denomination. It was founded in 1872, and has long been an established success. Then, as now, Rev. I. J. Long was president of the faculty. There are four courses of study: Primary, common school, bachelor of science, and the classical, mathematical and scientific. The college buildings consist of a large two-story brick and a large one-story stone house. They are pleasantly located in the eastern part of the city. The school is well patronized both at home and from abroad.

There has always been in Independence County a strong sentiment of loyalty to the general government. Out of about 1,800 votes cast in the county for delegates to the State convention before the first guns were fired in the Civil War, only about 300 were given to the candidates favoring secession. As soon, however, as the "dogs of war" were let loose, the loyal sentiment was suppressed and the secession element became predominant. Many Union men refugeed to the North, and many others were pressed into the Confederate service. Companies for the Confederate army began to be organized in the spring of 1861, and before the struggle was over the county had furnished about fifteen companies for that army. These were commanded respectively by Capts. W. E. Gibbs, John H. Dye, George W. Rutherford, J. W. Cullins, S. C. Jones, S. Carson, J. S. Tracy, W. S. Smalley, T. J. Morgan, N. Floyd, E. Bridewell, S. J. McGuffin, James McCauley and others.

The most of these companies served in the Seventh and Eighth Arkansas Confederate regiments. On the 3rd of May, 1862, Gen. Curtis, of the Federal army, arrived at and established his headquarters at Batesville, and sent portions of his army to occupy other points in this part of the State. Immediately afterward a battalion of six companies, commanded respectively by Capt. Turney, H. V. Gray, Davis and others, was organized at Batesville under the charge of Col. Elisha Baxter, for the Federal army. After marching this battalion to Helena, Col. Baxter, who declined further to command it, turned it over to Lieut.-Col. Bundy, of Chicago, who assumed command. This battalion was raised principally in Independence County. In the fall of 1863, Col. Baxter recruited and organized another battalion of six companies at Batesville, known as the Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry, or "Steele Guards," the latter name being in honor of Gen. Steele. The nucleus of this battalion was the company of Capt. William P. Berry. This command was also raised mostly in Independence County. It served about a year for the Union cause, and was disbanded without having been mustered into the United States service. A number of loyal men joined Col. Phelps' Missouri and other Federal regiments. By the best authority it is estimated that from first to last about 1,000 men of the county served in the Union army.

Gen. Curtis remained with his army at Batesville until nearly July 1, 1862. This place was re-occupied about the 1st of January, 1864, by a Federal force under Col. Livingston, who held it for several months, and at the close of the war, and for some time after, it was garrisoned by Federal troops. In January or February, 1864, while Col. Livingston commanded the post of Batesville, he sent a forage train into the country under an escort of about 180 soldiers. This force was attacked, a few miles out, by a Confederate force under Capt. George Rutherford. The escort was defeated, with some loss in killed and wounded, the forage train was captured and some forty-odd wagons were burned, and the mules taken away by the Confederates. This was known as the "Waugh

Fight," and was the only engagement in the county between the contending parties worthy of mention. The county was over-run by both armies, the results of which were somewhat felt by private citizens.

Independence County is undoubtedly in the center of a community rich in everything that tends to contribute to the happiness and welfare of man. Liberally supplied by nature with unsurpassed advantages of soil, climate and location, it needs no argument to convince the most skeptical of its desirability as a place of residence. Time will demonstrate the wonderful resources here awaiting development.

William R. Albright was born in North Carolina on the 16th of November, 1849, and is a son of Alvis and Mary (Stockard) Albright, both of whom were born in North Carolina, also, and were there reared, educated and married. Five sons and five daughters blessed their union: Samuel, George A., Alson G., Peggie, Nancy A., Julia E., William R., Franklin P., Mary Jane and Harriet E. Alvis Albright was a Mason, and he and wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which faith he died, on March 3, 1881. His widow still survives him, and finds a pleasant home among her children, but the most of her time is spent in IZARD County, with one of her children. William R. Albright acquired a good practical education in Independence County, and was married on the 22d of February, 1877, to Miss Mary Ann Meacham, who was also born, March 2, 1855, in this State and county. Their family numbers four children, three sons and one daughter: Alvis E. and William F. (twin sons, born June 22, 1880), Oscar A. and Cora L. Mr. Albright owns a farm of 300 acres, and is careful and painstaking in the cultivation of his land, and is very thorough in everything connected with its management. One hundred acres he devotes to the raising of the different cereals. He has been secretary and conductor, holding also other offices in the order of the I. O. O. F., of which organization he is a member, and he and Mrs. Albright have been

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William Allen, farmer and stock raiser, Cord, Ark. The subject of this sketch is so well known that an introduction to the public seems unnecessary. Mr. Allen is a native Tennessean, born in Wilson County, on the 24th of November, 1815, and is the son of George and Sallie (Johnson) Allen, natives, respectively, of South Carolina and North Carolina, the former born on the 2d of August, 1781, and died in June, 1867, and the latter born on the 23d of June, 1786, and died in 1851. They were married in Wilson County, Tenn., in 1805, and in 1818 he, with his family and nine other families, took a keel-boat and sailed, on the Cumberland River, for the Red River country. On their arrival at Chickasaw Bluffs (now Memphis), they were informed that the commissioners were negotiating for the Northwest Territory: and as the treaty was successfully completed, and the Territory included the portion of country they were then in, they settled there, two miles east of the present site of the town of Memphis. They remained in the western part of Tennessee for six years, engaged in farming and hunting, and bought a herd of wild cattle, which they had great difficulty in managing. Some stories connected with their wild woods experiences were very exciting and interesting. Seeing that the rapid settlement of the country was dispersing the game, Mr. Allen removed with his family to Independence County, Ark., settled in Oil Trough Bottom, which was then a dense and pathless canebrake, abounding in wild animals, and after remaining there a few months, came to Bayou Curie Creek, and bought a small farm, where he passed his last days. He was an old-line Whig, and was under Gen. Jackson in the War of 1812. His father was a Revolutionary soldier. He was a great lover of hunting, and followed this pursuit as long as he lived, killing a deer only a few months before his death. He died at the age of seventy-seven, and his wife at the age of seventy-five, both members of the society of the Latter Day Saints. William Allen was reared to farm life, and received a limited education in the common schools of Arkansas. He was

but fourteen or fifteen years of age when he came with his parents to this State, and was well schooled in the woodcraft of those pioneer days. He was reared principally on bear and deer meat. He assisted his father in clearing land, and in other farm-work, until seventeen years of age, when he hired to a man at Batesville, to assist a gang of men in clearing 300 acres of the heavy bottom land opposite Memphis. Here he worked for three months at \$12 per month (his first earned money), and then returned to his home in Arkansas. He then engaged in farming, raised a crop, and hired out the same year to William Strong for \$20 per month. Strong was a Government contractor, and young Allen worked on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, known then as the St. Louis & Little Rock road. In 1837 Mr. Allen secured employment as fireman on a steamboat, and later assisted in the building of a house in Batesville. During the winter of 1838 he worked in Oil Trough Bottom, gathering corn, and in 1839 he made a crop on the same farm. On the 26th of January, 1840, he wedded Miss Sarah Speers, a native of Lauderdale County, Ala., and the same year made a crop in Lawrence County. Also, the same year, he moved to Independence County, and on the 23d of March, 1841, settled on the place where he now lives. When he first came there, there were a small log cabin on it, and 800 rails split. He at once began clearing land, and erected suitable buildings, erecting the house in which he now lives in 1843. During that year and the two following he ran rafts of cypress logs to New Orleans, and on his return from that city, in 1849, he bought a land warrant for \$125 from a Mexican soldier (James Bullard), and laid the same on the 160 acres of land where he lived, thus securing title to the same. Since that time he has added to his farm, until he has now 480 acres, with 200 acres cleared. He has on this farm three tenant houses. To his first marriage were born seven children, only one now living. William T., who was born December 30, 1863, is married, and is one of the prosperous farmers of Independence County. Of the deceased, all of whom were daughters: Two died in infancy: Mrs. Nancy J. Lawrence was born on the 10th of Febru-

ary, 1841, and died in September, 1866; Mrs. Polly A. Young, was born October 20, 1846, and died in September, 1866; Mrs. Julia Young, was born on the 8th of April, 1849, and died on the 6th of March, 1881, and Mrs. Sarah E. Lambert, born March 23, 1851, and died on the 11th of November, 1874. The mother of these children, Mrs. Sarah (Speers) Allen, died on the 13th of November, 1875, and was a woman loved and esteemed by all who knew her. On the 25th of December, 1876, Mr. Allen married Mrs. Abbie Ann (McDougall) Smart, relict of William P. Smart, a farmer of Tennessee. She is the daughter of Robert and Amanda (May) McDougall, the latter still living and making her home with her daughter (Mrs. Allen). She is now eighty-seven years of age. Mrs. (Smart) Allen has four children: Rufus, living in Oregon; Abbie A. is the wife of Andrew Parr, farmer of Black River Township; Amanda is the widow of Nelson N. Winkles, and Lutie is the wife of William Winkles, and lives in Black River Township. Mr. Allen has given his attention to agricultural pursuits all his life, and has been successful. He votes with the Republican party, but does not take an active part in politics. His first presidential vote was cast for William H. Harrison, and his last for Benjamin Harrison. He gives an amusing account of the former campaign, of the log-cabin, cider drinking, cheering, etc. During the late war he remained at home, never entering the service, but was in sympathy with the Union. He has never aspired to office, though frequently solicited by his friends to do so; has never submitted, but has served his full share on the grand jury. He is a member of Bayou Dota Lodge No. 126, A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Allen is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Sterling W. Allen. The name of Allen is one of the most influential in Floral, and one of the most respected in this community. Dr. Allen is a native of Wilson County, Tenn., born February 13, 1822, and received his education in private schools. He then began the study of medicine, graduated from Memphis (Tenn.) Medical College, in 1848, and began practicing the same year. He married Miss Melissa Carter, of South Carolina,

born in the year 1825, and the fruits of this union were three living children—Sarah Jane, Mary W. and Martha L. Dr. Allen was in the late war as a surgeon under Gen. McRhea, and participated in the battles of Ironton, Pilot Knob and West Port. Aside from his profession, he is also engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is the owner of 1,260 acres of land. In politics his principles coincide with those of the Democratic party. He and Mrs. Allen are members of the Methodist Church, and are held in high esteem by all acquainted with them. The Doctor is a genial, generous gentleman, and is liberal and progressive in his ideas. His parents, John and Sarah (Craig) Allen, were both natives of South Carolina, but later in life they moved to Fayette County, Tenn., where they passed the remainder of their days. To their marriage were born twelve children, the Doctor being the only survivor. The grandparents were from the Emerald Isle.

Dr. John Farrell Allen, a retired physician of great prominence, now residing in Batesville, was born in New Madrid County, Mo., March 29, 1824. He is a son of Samuel W. and Cecelia (LeSieur) Allen, his father a native of Alexandria, Va., and his mother a native of Missouri. The maternal grandfather was a French Canadian, whose ancestors came originally from France to Canada, and from there he moved to the State of Missouri, about the beginning of the eighteenth century, residing in that State until the time of his death. The paternal grandfather, Salathiel, was a Virginian by birth, and a sea captain who was lost at sea from his own vessel, together with a cousin, John Farrell, for whom our subject was named. Samuel W. Allen, the father of Dr. John F., died in 1863, followed by the mother in 1868. They were among the early settlers of Southeast Missouri, and were married in 1823, having but one child, a son. An incident worth noting is that for four generations only one son has been born to each family. The Doctor was reared in New Madrid County, and received his degree of A. B. in Perry County, at a Roman Catholic college. At the age of twenty years he began the study of medicine, spending two years under a private instructor, Dr. John Kirkwood.

He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, Penn., and graduated in the spring of 1847. From there he came to Batesville, where he remained but a short time, when he moved to New Orleans. He stopped here only a few months, however, and in 1848 returned to Batesville and began to practice his profession, making this place his permanent home. The Doctor's skill soon received a widespread reputation, as he was earnest in his profession, and made it his study and business. His practice was at one time probably the largest in Northern Arkansas, but within the last few years he has retired from the practice of his profession. He has accumulated considerable real estate, and owns several good farms, which are cared for by tenants. The Doctor has the credit of having given the Arkansas College, located at Batesville, its name, and is a trustee of that excellent institution of learning. He is one of the pioneer physicians who could append M. D. to his name, and became one of the most popular in Independence County, and the number of his friends are many. Dr. Allen was married, April 25, 1849, to Miss Mary E. Agnew, of Pennsylvania, a daughter of Dr. James Agnew, of Pittsburgh, who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1800, twenty-four years before the subject of this sketch was born. She is a sister of Chief Justice Agnew, of Pennsylvania. The Agnew family are lineal descendants of the Howells, Mrs. Allen's grandfather, Richard Howell, being governor of New Jersey for many consecutive years, and she is also a first cousin of the wife of the Confederate leader, Jeff. Davis. Mrs. Davis is a Howell. Dr. and Mrs. Allen are the parents of four daughters and one son, only two of whom now survive the mother. Those yet living are Sarah (Mrs. Theodora Maxfield), Samuel W. and Mary. The latter and the Doctor are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he takes great interest in religious matters, as in educational affairs also, at Arkansas College, and has done a great deal for the advancement of school interests in Independence County. He has been identified with Batesville for forty-three years, as one of its leading spirits, and has the reputation of a skillful physi-

cian, and, as far as he himself is concerned, has never been upon a bed of sickness, though now in his sixty-sixth year. Active and earnest in all he undertakes, he says, jocularly, he could never find time to be sick. At heart, however, he attributes to God all his blessings, good health being one of the many.

Andrew Allen, one of the most extensive planters and land-owners of Independence County, resides in Greenbriar Township. He was born at Arkansas Post January 4, 1827, and when but six weeks old was taken by his parents to Independence County, which county has ever since been his home. Abraham and Sebella Allen, parents of Andrew, settled six miles east of Batesville, afterward removing to a point south of the river, where the father died, May 22, 1873; he was a farmer and blacksmith, and at the time of his death was one of the most wealthy men in the county. Abraham Allen was born in Orange County, N. C., where he was reared and married; he afterward lived some time in Tennessee before his removal to Arkansas, in 1827. He was of Irish-English descent, served in one of the Indian wars, and was well known and respected. His father, Samuel Allen, was one of the pioneers of Independence County, where he lived a number of years, but spent the latter part of his life in Texas. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Andrew Allen, brother of Samuel, and he was also an early settler of Independence County, where he and wife died, leaving several sons and daughters. The mother of our subject died when he was young, and the father married again. Andrew received a limited common-school education, and at the age of twenty-one years engaged in farming for himself. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Eighth Arkansas Infantry, and did service in Kentucky and Tennessee until after the battle of Shiloh, when the army was re-organized at Corinth, Miss., and he was discharged. He later joined Gen. Price's army, and was with him on the raid in Missouri and Arkansas. In 1867 Mr. Allen married Emily P., daughter of Madison C. and Mary E. Snapp, natives, respectively, of Virginia and East Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Snapp were mar-

ried in Tennessee, and soon after moved to Arkansas, thence to Polk County, Mo., where Mrs. Allen was born. Mrs. Snapp died in 1871, and Mr. Snapp, in Missouri, in February, 1889; he was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have one son, Robert Lee. Mr. Allen has resided on his present farm since the war. He owns about 1,800 acres of land, 1,500 of which are fine bottom land; he inherited a large amount from his father, but has enlarged his property by his own efforts, and is one of the most successful and enterprising farmers in the county. He devotes some attention to good cattle-breeding, and takes great interest in stock raising. Mr. Allen's residence is four miles southeast of Batesville. Politically, he is a Democrat.

William A. Allen, an extensive and highly-respected farmer of Batesville, was born in 1842, within eight miles of that place. His parents were Abraham and Isabella Allen, of North Carolina, who, on their journey to the West, first settled in Tennessee, and then in the State of Arkansas. They moved to Independence County in 1827, and located within six miles of Batesville, and afterward to a point south of the river, where the father died, in 1873, over eighty years of age. He left a fortune of \$20,000, and considerable landed estate at the time of his death, and had been one of the most successful farmers of that period. He was upright and honest in all his dealings with mankind, and his name was one that commanded respect in every grade of society. William A. Allen was the youngest of the family, and remained with his parents until the latter days of the war between the North and South, when he enlisted in Company C, of Col. Dobbins' regiment, and fought for the Confederate cause. His career through the war was short, but brilliant, and though not on the victorious side, after the surrender at Jacksonport, he still bore the honors of a brave soldier. In 1866 he was married to Miss Nancy A., daughter of Joel and Matilda McClendon, of Mississippi. Mrs. McClendon, the mother, died three years after her arrival in Independence County, and the father survived her for four years, leaving four sons and six daughters at the time of

his death, of whom five are yet living. Mr. Allen and his wife have had their union blessed with six children, although one of them has since died. The names of those living are Abraham, Andrew, George William, Ida and Emily. The family resided on the old farm south of the river until February, 1889, and then moved to Batesville, where Mr. Allen has a fine residence. He owns three tracts of land comprising about 840 acres, and has some 300 acres under cultivation. Part of his land he inherited from his father, and his own good judgment and natural ability have added the rest. He is a Democrat in politics, and a strong upholder of the principles of that party, and is a member of Neill Lodge No. 285, A. F. & A. M., of Jamestown. Mr. Allen also belongs to the I. O. O. F., being a member of the Batesville Lodge. He is one of the leading farmers of Independence County, and a man whose opinion and advice are always received with the fullest confidence. Mrs. Allen is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is well known for her generosity and the interest she takes in all matters pertaining to that church.

John D. Aydelott, a successful farmer of Oil Trough, is the son of A. P. Aydelott and Martha J. Aydelott, who were the parents of twelve children, John D. being the fourth child. Five lived to be grown: M. J., J. D., A. W., S. E. and A. P. Aydelott, Jr., who is also a successful farmer in Oil Trough. A. P. Aydelott, Sr., was one of the oldest settlers of Oil Trough Bottom, coming to Oil Trough in 1844, bringing the first stock of goods that was sold in Oil Trough. He bought 240 acres of land from Joe Egner, and cleared 200, and farmed and made stock raising a success. At the beginning of the Civil War Mr. A. P. Aydelott was opposed to the States seceding, but after they did he cast his lot with the Confederacy. In politics before the war he was a Whig, but afterward a Democrat. A. P. Aydelott came to Arkansas from Tennessee in 1836, first settling in Little Rock, afterward Elizabeth, thence to Oil Trough, where he and his wife (whom he married in 1844). Martha J. Birdsong, also of Tennessee, lived happily together until death claimed the father and

husband, October 16, 1880. His widow and the mother of our subject, followed August 26, 1884. They were buried in the family graveyard on the farm. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The five children living are all doing well. One girl, S. E., is an invalid, and lives with the youngest brother.

John Bailey, farmer, Floral, Independence County, Ark. Tennessee has given to Independence County many prominent citizens, but she has contributed none more universally respected or more worthy of esteem than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Smith County on the 12th of September, 1822, and is the son of Wiatt W. Bailey and Dolly (Tinsley) Bailey, both natives of Virginia, the father born in Campbell County, and the mother in Amherst County. They moved to Smith County, Tenn., in 1818, and here the father was elected sheriff of the county, in the spring of 1838, which office he held for six years. He died in that county in 1864, and the mother in 1871. The paternal grandparents, William and Sarah Bailey, were natives of Campbell County, Va., and died at a good old age in Smith County, Tenn. John Bailey is now successfully following the occupation to which he was reared, and which has been his life work, a calling that has for ages received undivided efforts from many worthy individuals, and one that always furnishes sustenance to the ready worker. He came to Izard County, Ark., in 1853, resided there three years, and in 1856 came to Independence County, where he was elected sheriff in 1860. This position he held two years, during which time he was a resident of Batesville, removing to his present home in 1863. He is the owner of 2,000 acres of land, a part in Independence County, and some in different counties of the State. He has about 150 acres of this land under cultivation, with most of it in cotton and corn. Mr. Bailey was married to Charlotte B. Nail, of Tennessee, in 1844. She died four years later, leaving two children, Dorothea Ann and Charlotte Olive, the latter dying two months after its mother. For his second wife Mr. Bailey chose Miss Sarah E. Harper, a native of Smith County, Tenn., born December 1, 1834. To them

were born ten children: William H., Harriet E., John B., Edward Everett, James Madison, Archibald D., Thomas Franklin, Mary Frances, Emily J. and Martha Ann. Mr. Bailey served during the late unpleasantness between the North and South, from July 17, 1864, until the surrender. He was at the battles of Big Creek, Pilot Knob, and in many minor engagements. He served under Col. Dobbins. In November, 1864, he returned to his duties on the farm, which he continued until his election to the office of sheriff of Independence County, in 1874, which position he held for one term. He then returned to his farm. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, his first wife also being a member. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Cedar Grove, also an Odd Fellow in good standing in Batesville Lodge. In politics he is a Democrat, and is also an enthusiastic supporter of all public enterprises. He is at present school director of District No. 40, Independence County.

Peter K. Baker, farmer and stock raiser, Dota, Ark. The subject of this sketch needs no introduction to the people of Independence County, Ark., for he is one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of the same, and one whose integrity and honesty of purpose are unquestioned. He was born in Middle Tennessee, on the 23d of February, 1819, and is the tenth of a family of eleven children born to John and Nancy (Carter) Baker, natives of North Carolina. The father was born about 1776, and could remember some incidents of the Revolution. He was a farmer, and followed this calling all his life. He was married, in his native State, to Miss Carter, who was born in 1789, and afterward they moved to Tennessee on a pack-horse, carrying two children. This was in 1807. They resided there about sixteen years, and then, in about 1823, moved to West Tennessee, where they spent the remainder of their days, the father dying in 1842, and the mother in 1844. Both were Christians, the father a member of the Methodist Church, and the mother of the Baptist. Of the eleven children born to their marriage only two are now living—James G., a successful farmer, married, and living in Calloway

County, Ky., and Peter K., who represents this sketch. The latter passed his youthful days in assisting on the farm, and in attending the common schools of Henry County, Tenn. At the age of eighteen years he began learning the cabinet-maker's trade, and spent the succeeding five years engaged in this vocation. After this he worked at the carpenter and millwright trades, but conducted his farm all the time. In November, 1856, he sold his land in Tennessee, and came to Arkansas, where he purchased his present farm, then 160 acres, with thirty acres cleared, and with some very poor buildings on it. After this he bought and improved land until he had 530 acres. Since that time he has settled his two sons on farms of his own, but reserved for himself 240 acres as the home place. He has cleared over 200 acres of land, and has now on his home place 140 acres in a high state of cultivation. He has one of the best farms in Black River Township, if not in Independence County. Good buildings, fences and orchards adorn his property, and beautiful flowers make his home very attractive. Mr. Baker has been twice married; first, in November, 1842, while in West Tennessee, he led to the altar Miss Elizabeth Browning, a native of South Carolina. Five children were born to this union: Alonzo S., born July 10, 1843, and died in the war, in 1863; Melissa L. was born on the 10th of March, 1844, and died on the 14th of September, 1869; Erasmus F. was born on the 13th of December, 1846, is married and lives in the Lone Star State; William L. was born on the 13th of December, 1849, and died on the 10th of June, 1855; Angus C. was born on the 26th of January, 1853, is married, and lives on his own farm, adjoining his father's place; he is a prosperous farmer, and is also engaged in the profession of teaching. Mrs. Baker departed this life in September, 1878. She was a good wife, a fond and loving mother, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In November, 1879, Mr. Baker was again married, taking for his second wife Mrs. Nancy L. (Cleveland) Parks, widow of Ambrose Parks, a farmer of Indiana. No children were born to this union. Since his residence in Arkau-

sas Mr. Baker has been principally engaged in tilling the soil, although for five years after the late war he ran a steam gin and grist-mill on his farm. In 1871 he was severely injured by a fall from a wagon, and this prevented him from doing much work. After this he sold his milling interest, bought a stock of goods, and, in connection with his farm, carried on merchandising until 1877. He was also appointed postmaster. At the above-mentioned date he sold his store, but retained the postoffice until 1888. Since then he has given his attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits. In 1856 Mr. Baker was elected justice of the peace, and transacted the business incumbent upon that office in a creditable and satisfactory manner until 1862, when military authority usurped the reins of government, thus throwing civil officers out. In 1874 he was elected to the same office, and served two years. In 1880 he was re-elected for two years. Mr. Baker came to this settlement at a time when there were very few people in Black River Township, only 100 voters in the township, and only two stores in Batesville, but recently started, and one in Sulphur Rock. Jacksonport was the nearest market of any importance, and wild game was plentiful. Abundance of good water is on his farm, and mineral of some kind (likely iron) underlies a part of the timber portion. During the late war Mr. Baker remained at home unharmed, on account of his mechanical skill as a millwright, and owing to his peaceable disposition; and in compliance with a petition signed by a large number of both parties, asking that he might remain at home. When the State considered the question of secession Mr. Baker voted that it remain in the Union, but, being defeated in this particular, and being left in the South, his sympathies were with the Confederacy. He maintained his opinions, slept with unlocked doors and answered all calls from both armies in person. Notwithstanding, the devastating hand of war grasped all his personal property, and he was left at the terminus of the war as though just starting in life. He holds no prejudice against either party, but votes with the Democrats. He does not take an active part in politics. His first presi-



Mr B. A. Bugg

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

dential vote was for James K. Polk. He was never a slave-owner. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are church members, he a Methodist, and she a Baptist, and the former a trustee of his church, also having filled the position of steward in the same for years. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of Dota Lodge.

Francis M. Baker, merchant, Desha, Independence County, Ark. Among the prosperous enterprises in Desha is that of Francis M. Baker, general merchant, of that beautiful and prosperous town. He owes his nativity to Independence County, Ark., where he was born on the 14th of October, 1842, and is the son of John Baker [see sketch elsewhere]. Francis M. Baker passed his youth in his native county, and received his education in the neighborhood schools. During the late conflict he was in several prominent battles, that of Perryville and Chickamauga, and in the latter serious battle was severely wounded. He selected for his life companion Miss D. A. Steward, of Independence County, and was united in marriage to her on the 18th day of January, 1871. They have an interesting family of nine children, Annie C., Augusta, John R., Jennie, Marion, Delia, Ernest, Lulu and George. Mr. Baker is the owner of ninety acres of valuable land, but his principal occupation is merchandising. He is a Mason in good standing, being a member of Neill Lodge, Independence County, Ark., and has been a member of this organization for twenty-three years. He is a staunch Democrat, and has voted that ticket for the past twenty-five years. He also takes a great interest in public affairs.

David L. Baker, farmer and stock raiser, Jamestown, Ark. Still a young man, Mr. Baker has risen to a position in agricultural affairs in this county which many older in years and opportunities might envy. He is a citizen whom Independence County is proud to claim as one of her sons, having been born here November 6, 1851. He is of good old Tennessee stock, the son of John and Annie (Beeler) Baker, both of whom were born in that State. The parents came to Arkansas in 1839, were among the very earliest settlers, and are still residing on their farm, in Independence

County, respected and esteemed by all. There has been but one death, and that by accident, on the father's place during the forty-nine years he has lived there. David L. Baker received a thorough education in the private schools of Independence County, and remained under the parental roof until his marriage, which occurred in Independence County, on the 22d of September, 1874, to Miss Annie J. Pate. Three children are the fruits of this union: John Henry, Margie Lee and Robert Franklin. Mr. Baker is the owner of 203 acres of valuable land in Independence County, and other valuable property. He is a Mason, belonging to Neill Lodge, Jamestown, and also a member of the Methodist Church, as is his wife. In his political views he affiliates with the Democratic party.

Angus C. Baker, farmer and stock raiser. This gentleman, one of the progressive young farmers of the county, was originally from Henry County, Tenn., where his birth occurred on the 26th of January, 1853. His father, Peter K. Baker, is well known throughout the county as one of its representative citizens. [See sketch on previous page.] Brought up as an agriculturist it was but natural that Angus C. Baker should permanently adopt that calling as his life occupation. He received a good practical education in the common schools of Independence County, Ark., and later attended Washington high school, near Batesville, where he remained until 1876, and then entered Gardner's Academy, in Weakley County, Tenn., there taking a year's course. During the winter of 1876-77 he taught his first school, in Bayou Dota Academy, and since that time has taught both select and public schools in his own county. He has been twice married; first, September 15, 1878, to Miss Mary E. Best, daughter of William Best, a prominent farmer of Black River Township. Four children were born to this union, who are named as follows: Percy K., born September 15, 1879; Orville M. L. was born on the 13th of November, 1881; Ernest E. was born on the 15th of October, 1884, and Roy C. was born on the 19th of November, 1888, and died on the 7th of January, 1889. Mrs. Baker died on the 24th of No-

vember, 1888. She was a loving wife and mother, and a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Baker's second marriage took place in December, 1888, to Miss Burrilla A. Best, sister of his first wife. His principal occupation has been that of farming, but, in connection with this, he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. From 1880 to 1887 he carried on a general mercantile business on his farm, and at the same time acted as assistant postmaster. In the winter of 1887 he sold his store, and worked as a salesman for J. R. Bullington, of Sulphur Rock, until December 1st, when he entered the clerk's office at Batesville, and there remained until the spring of 1889. He then returned to his farm of 160 acres, with sixty acres under cultivation, a good orchard, and lately he has erected a nice residence. He votes with the Democratic party, but is not a political enthusiast. He and Mrs. Baker are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. M. Ball has long been associated with the agricultural interests of Independence County, Ark., the residents of which have had every opportunity to judge of his character, for he was born here June 13, 1834, and naught can be said of him but to his credit. Eighty acres of his 219-acre farm are in an excellent state of cultivation, and his buildings and fences are in good repair, and his farm is well stocked. His father, B. F. Ball, was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1807, and in that county he was reared to manhood and educated. In 1826 he moved to Arkansas, where he was married to Elizabeth Dillard, who was also born in North Carolina. They were married in 1832, and to this union were born fourteen children, seven being still living. Mr. Ball was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife by death, August 9, 1849, and he was afterwards wedded to Miss Minerva Baker, of Virginia, and their marriage resulted in the birth of four children, only one being now alive. At the time of his death, June 24, 1889, he was the owner of 205 acres of land. He and wife were connected with the Methodist Church, and he was a member of the Masonic lodge. C. M. Ball, our subject, was educated in Independence County, near Batesville, and was there married

to Miss Nancy A. Anderson, a North Carolinian, their union taking place July 9, 1858. Two sons and four daughters were given them, the four daughters, only, being alive: Mary E., wife of J. B. Gray; Caledonia, wife of J. W. Meacham; Flora B., wife of W. T. Horne, and Emma, who is still at home. Like his father, Mr. Ball is a Mason, and he also belongs to the Agricultural Wheel, but has neglected to attend the latter organization for some time. He is universally respected by his fellowmen, and is a man on whose word one can rely. He and family worship in the Methodist Church.

Warren G. Ball may be classed among the many successful agriculturists of Independence County, Ark. He was born in this county October 26, 1837, and there his early scholastic advantages were enjoyed, but only such as the common schools afforded. These opportunities he improved to the utmost, however, and his subsequent contact with business life, coupled with much reading, has tended to place him among the intelligent men of the county. After reaching mature years he united his fortunes with those of Miss Sarah A. Jackson, a Tennessean by birth, and of a family of three sons and five daughters born to their marriage six are living and all reside with their parents: Tabitha, William L., Laura C., Julia, Agnes and Gracie. Mr. Ball's land, which amounts to 185 acres, is exceedingly fertile and well located, and ninety acres are under the plow. All the buildings are in good condition, and the farm is well supplied with all necessary stock. In addition to this property, Mr. Ball also owns a grist-mill, which turns out an excellent product. He is a Mason, and has been secretary of his lodge one year, and senior warden two years. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and has held the office of school director five years, and is still filling the position. He has also been constable, and discharged the duties of this office to the satisfaction of those concerned. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

John F. Barnes, M. D., though only thirty-two years of age, is however, conceded to be one of the leading dentists of Independence County.

He is a native of the county in which he now resides. When a child, he was taken by his parents to the State of Iowa, where his youthful days were spent in assisting on the home farm and in attending the public schools, where he acquired a good practical education. In 1873, he returned with his people to Independence County, Ark., and in 1883 began the study of medicine under Dr. Moore, a traveling dentist, and remained with him until 1888, traveling over the State of Arkansas. In 1888 here turned to Sulphur Rock, where he has since made his home, and has acquired an excellent patronage. He is a married man, Miss L. Cora Hurt, of Independence County, becoming his wife on the 7th of April, 1886, she being the daughter of Thomas Hurt (deceased), one of the pioneers of the county. Dr. Barnes is a Republican in his political views, and is now filling the office of city marshal. His parents, Archibald and Lucinda (Mateby) Barnes, were born in Wilkes County, N. C., and were there reared, educated and married. Soon after the latter event, they came to Independence County, Ark., but subsequently moved to Iowa, where they remained until 1873, then returning to Arkansas. The father is still living, but the mother died February 6, 1883, at the age of fifty-nine years, eight months and twenty-five days. Mr. Barnes is a Mason, a Republican, and a successful farmer. He is probably of English ancestry. He and wife became the parents of the following family: Nancy (Reeves); William P., who died at Helena, Ark., while a soldier in the Union Army; Martha L. (Smith); Sarah H. (Harmon); G. W., who died in 1888, at the age of thirty-two years; Mary L. (Martin); Lucinda J., who died when a child, and John F.

J. M. Bartlett, ex-mayor of Batesville, is of Indiana nativity, born in Owen County, on the 4th of November, 1844, and since his location in this county, in 1883, he has been closely indented with its material affairs, and associated with its progress and development. His parents, James C. and Sarah (Alexander) Bartlett, were natives of Kentucky and North Carolina, respectively. The father settled in Owen County, Ind., in 1831, locating at Gosport, and was a tanner by

trade, which occupation he followed for years. He subsequently engaged in tilling the soil, and has lived on the same farm for fifty years, residing within four miles of Gosport. In their family were twelve children, four only, now living: Louisa, wife of James Alverson; Richard P., Jesse M. and Jackson A. The father was married the second time, in February, 1859, and one child was born to this union, Lawrence, who is now at home. The maternal grandfather of J. M. Bartlett emigrated to Indiana and located in what is now Owen County, then a territory adjoining the Indian Nation. He erected a house within half a mile of the Indian Nation line. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in that county in his eighty-fourth year. The paternal grandfather died in Kentucky. J. M. Bartlett's youth and early manhood were passed in his native county, and there he attended the schools which favored him with a good education. Reared to the arduous duties of the farm, he continued this pursuit until in October, 1875, when he removed to Paris, Ill., and there remained about one year. From there he went to St. Louis, where he was engaged in the livery business for six years, and after that was with the Christian Manufacturing Company, for one year. In 1883 he came to Batesville, Ark., and in 1884 he embarked in the livery business, which he still carries on. He owns a fine sandstone quarry near Batesville, and is president of the Zinc-Blende Mining Company, who are operating over 250 acres of mining land, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000. He was elected mayor of Batesville, in 1886, and re-elected in 1887, which position he held until 1889. He owns a stone building on Main Street, two stories high, 38 feet front and 120 feet long, the lot 150 feet deep. Mr. Bartlett is also a stockholder and director in the Batesville Telephone. On the 2d of September, 1869, at Charleston, Ill., Miss Mary A. Duniwin, a native of Coles County, became his wife. One child was born to this union, Edwin C. Mr. Bartlett is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H., and he and wife are members of the K. & L. of H.

Elisha Baxter, ex-governor of the State of Arkansas and whose name has been famous before the

nation for many years, was born in Rutherford County, N. C., September 1, 1827. His father was William Baxter, born in Ireland about the year 1759, and a weaver by trade, who emigrated to America in the year 1789, settling for a time in Mecklenberg County, N. C., where he soon afterward married Miss Sarah Berryhill. This happy union gave them four daughters and five sons whose names are Margaret, James, Joseph, William, Andrew, Thomas, Sarah, Caroline and Mary. After his marriage he removed to Rutherford County, N. C., where he resided until his death, in 1852, leaving a very large estate behind him, the result of his energy and good business ability. About the year 1810 he married his second wife, Catherine, daughter of James Lee, of Virginia, and from this marriage were born three daughters and five sons: Jane, Elizabeth, Esther, John, David, George, Elisha and Taylor. John became a very prominent attorney, and for several terms was elected a member of the North Carolina legislature and speaker of the house in 1852. He moved to Knoxville, Tenn., in 1854, and was a member of the constitutional convention that adopted the present constitution of that State. He was appointed United States circuit judge by President Hayes in 1878 for the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan, and was one of the most brilliant men of his time. John died at Hot Springs, Ark., March 2, 1887; David perished at sea on an ocean voyage to Australia in 1851, and George died in 1854. Taylor became a prosperous farmer in Kansas, while Elisha was one of Arkansas' most noted governors. Elisha Baxter received a good moral training in his youth, but, much to his regret in after life, he did not have the facilities for attending the higher schools and academies that are now within the reach of every young man in America. In 1848 he commenced his mercantile career at Rutherfordton, in company with his brother-in-law, Spenser Eaves, and in 1849 he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet, daughter of Col. Elijah Patton, of Rutherford County. He shortly afterward withdrew from commercial life and farmed for two years, and in the fall of 1852 moved to Arkansas. In the early part

of 1853 he again entered into business, this time at Batesville, in company with his brother Taylor, under the firm name of E. Baxter & Bro. He had not been a merchant at Batesville very long before he found that the nature of trade and the habits of the people were essentially different from those of North Carolina, and this, in connection with his love of politics and activity in that direction, soon led to disastrous results. In 1855 they suspended, giving up all of their property, and paying their debts in full, and ended their business career as honorably as they had conducted it. This unfortunate occurrence did not break the spirit of these determined men, however, and the brother, who had never been compelled to do a day's labor before, at once mounted a building, just before the store they had vacated, and began learning the carpenter's trade. In this he succeeded, and soon regained part of his fallen fortune. Elisha repaired to the office of the Independent Balance, a newspaper published at Batesville, by U. E. Fort, and edited by M. Shelby Kennard. Here he found employment for twelve months, and devoted his leisure hours to the study of law under the supervision of the Hon. H. F. Fairchild. He soon afterward was admitted to the bar, and since then has practiced his profession, except when filling office. He was a Whig in politics, and a strong adherent of that party until it disbanded, in 1855. Mr. Baxter then attempted to co-operate with the Democratic party, but could not agree with them on the question of secession. As a Whig, he was elected and served as mayor of Batesville, in 1853, and in 1854 was elected a member of the legislature from Independence County, which had not elected a Whig to any position for twenty years. In 1858 he was again elected to the legislature as a non-partisan, and in 1860 was defeated for prosecuting attorney of the Third judicial district by F. W. Desha. When the war came on he tried to be neutral and loyal to the government of the United States, so that when Curtis came into Batesville with 20,000 Federal troops, in the spring of 1862, his position enabled him to do a great deal of good for the citizens of Batesville; and during the two months that the place was occupied by the Federal

army he was incessantly engaged in reclaiming property, collecting vouchers, and procuring the release of prisoners, without the hope or prospects of reward. At that time he believed his course would be appreciated, but Curtis had scarcely left when he was notified by some friendly Confederates that he could not safely remain in the country. Accordingly, he left on short notice, with but very little provision made for himself and family. Over-taking Curtis at Jacksonport, he was tendered the command of the First Arkansas Federal regiment, then just ready to be organized, but declined, and as he said to General Curtis:

Not because I think you ought not to whip the rebellious, but because I feel that I, who am Southern born and raised, ought not to take arms against my neighbors and friends.

He did not get to see or hear from his family for almost a year, and in the spring of 1863 he was captured by a squad of Southern cavalry commanded by Col. Newton. On arriving at headquarters he received such courtesy from Col. Newton, and discovered in him such military genius, that afterward, when he became governor, and felt it his duty to appoint a major-general for active operations in the field, he did not hesitate to bestow the commission on Col. Newton, who had paroled him at Fredericktown, Mo., with an escort of two men, and required him to report to Gen. Holmes at Little Rock. He had scarcely left Newton's camp when he came in full view of the Federal army, in which one of his friends urged him to join them, but he replied that he had given his pledge of honor to report at Little Rock, which he did, and Gen. Holmes unceremoniously turned him over to the civil authorities, who assigned him to the Pulaski County jail to await an indictment for treason against the Confederate States. In due time the indictment was found, and he was arraigned before Judge Ringold, William M. Randolph acting as district attorney. The case was continued until the next term of court, and through the agency of some friends he managed to escape from jail, and after concealing himself for eighteen days near Little Rock, without any shelter and barely enough food to live, he succeeded in making

his way into the Federal army, then at Little Rock. Gen. Steele having captured and occupied that place on September 10, 1863. In all this time he was abused, verbally and through the press, being branded as a coward by the True Democrat, of Little Rock, citing his refusal to take command of the First Arkansas Federal Regiment, when tendered him by Gen. Curtis, as a proof. Stung by these reflections, he made haste to apply to Gen. Steele for authority to recruit a regiment for the Federal service: Armed with such authority, he proceeded to Jacksonport and recruited the Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry, and reported to Gen. R. R. Livingston, at Batesville, where he commanded the post until the spring of 1864, when, under the organization of the Murphy or war government, he was elected a member of the supreme court. Under the constitution of 1864 he could not hold two offices at one time, so, after much hesitation, he resigned his command of the regiment, which devolved upon his brother as senior captain, as well as by order of Gen. Steele. Fourteen days after becoming a member of the supreme court of the State, he was elected, over his protest, to the senate of the United States for the long term. He repaired to Washington, taking his family with him for safety as far as Illinois, and presented his credentials, under the State government then existing in Arkansas, but was not permitted to qualify as senator. After the war was over he returned with his family to Batesville, and resumed the practice of law. In 1868, upon the suggestion of the Hon. H. C. Caldwell, he was appointed register in bankruptcy for the First Congressional district of Arkansas, by the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, then chief justice of the United States. During the same year he was appointed judge of the Third judicial circuit for four years, by Gov. Clayton. In 1872 he was nominated by the Republican party for governor, upon a platform pledging him to do what he could to enfranchise all such persons as had been disfranchised on account of their participation in the rebellion. He accepted the nomination, and, after the most laborious and extensive canvass ever made in the State, he was elected by a majority of 3,242 votes over his competitor.

Joseph Brooks, perhaps the most able debater ever known in Arkansas. His election was duly declared by the senate of the State, the only tribunal that had any authority to count, or in any manner control the returns. He was qualified as governor early in 1873, and undertook to redeem his pledges to the people and give them an honest government. His administration was certainly the most eventful and fruitful of any State government in the United States. This remarkable epoch in the history of Arkansas, known as the Brooks-Baxter war, is too long for narration in this sketch, and indeed pertains more to the history of the State than to these two individuals. In 1878 at the earnest solicitation of people from all parts of the State, he became a candidate for United States senator, but was defeated by the Hon. J. D. Walker, a Democrat. He was called to fill the office of governor of Arkansas, at the most trying period in the history of that State. The conflict that culminated during his administration, was not the question as to which of two contestants should be governor of the State for a single term; but in reality it was a representative struggle between principles of the utmost importance to the welfare of the State, and Gov. Baxter held firm to his pledges and principles throughout the entire struggle. During the trouble, when President Grant suggested that both he and Brooks act as governor jointly, Mr. Baxter replied:

I am either governor or I am not governor, and I will consent to nothing that will, in whole or in part, recognize Mr. Brooks as governor.

In his profession of the law, Gov. Baxter has achieved a splendid reputation, although not entering it until his maturer years, and being subject to many interruptions. He is a man possessing a strong natural moral disposition, and has a dread of violence and bloodshed, as was manifest throughout his administration. Gov. Baxter and wife are the parents of six children: Millard P., Edward A., Catherine M., wife of N. M. Alexander; George E. and Hattie O., and Fannie E., who died in childhood. The Governor has been a member of the Methodist Church since 1844, and, by act of their separation, has become a member of the Southern branch.

Dr. William J. Bell is a prominent medical practitioner of Independence County, and was born in the State of Alabama, February 17, 1835. He was the second born in the family of six children of Wesley and Elizabeth (Bell) Bell. Wesley Bell, who was a native of South Carolina, was born in 1808; he was of English descent, and was a mechanic and farmer. When a young man he removed from South Carolina to Alabama, where he married and resided until about 1840, when he located in the western part of Tennessee, subsequently, on account of ill health, removing to Arkansas, where he died in 1857. His wife, who was also a native of South Carolina, was born in 1812, and died about 1847. The paternal grandfather of our subject was John Bell, who served during the Revolutionary War, and died at the advanced age of ninety-seven years, his wife living to be eighty-five years of age. William J. received the advantages of a common school education in Lawrence County, Ark., and in 1857 began the study of medicine; in 1858 he attended a course of medical lectures in Memphis, Tenn., and the following year entered upon the active practice of his chosen profession in the neighborhood where he now resides. He is now one of the leading physicians of Independence County, and has built up an extensive practice, answering calls at a distance of thirty or forty miles. Dr. Bell owns 305 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation; sixty-five acres lie on the White River bottom, and the balance, where he resides, about eleven miles west of the county seat. June 16, 1868, he married Miss Christina McFarland, who was born in Independence County, in 1846, being a daughter of Alexander G. and Sarah J. McFarland, early settlers of the county. Dr. and Mrs. Bell have six children, viz.: Clete A., James E., Ida V., Vertula A., William E. and Ross A. The parents are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Dr. Bell has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1859, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F., both of which orders he has at various times represented in the Grand Lodge. In politics he is in sympathy with the Democratic party.

William C. Best, Dota, Ark. There are many

incidents of peculiar interest presented in the life of Mr. Best which cannot be given in the brief space allotted to this sketch. He is known over a large region of the country tributary to Dota, his reputation being that of a man honorable and reliable in every walk of life, and it may be said, without the least arrogance, that he is a self-made man. His birth occurred in Georgia, on the 9th of April, 1826, his parents, Thomas and Nancy Best, also being natives of the same State. The father was born in Lincoln County, and the mother in Wilkes County, in 1797; he was a tiller of the soil for many years, of quiet demeanor, and universally respected by all who knew him. The mother died in Alabama, in 1862, and the father survived her until 1880, when his death occurred at the home of his son, William C. Best, in Arkansas. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the mother having belonged for forty years, and the father for sixty years. The paternal grandparents were natives of North Carolina. William C. Best grew up on the farm with his father and mother, and received his education in the schools of Alabama, having moved to this State in the year 1840, at the age of fourteen. When twenty-one years old he began his own career, and for three years worked on the farm. On the 5th of December, 1850, he was married to Miss Mary J. Pope, in Macon County, Ala., and the fruits of their marriage are ten children, five sons and five daughters. James S. Best, the oldest son, was born on the 17th of December, 1851, in Macon County, Ala., and is now a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was married to Miss Mattie J. McDonald on the 6th day of October, 1873. Sarah J. Best was born in Macon County, Ala., on the 19th of March, 1854; was married to Joseph G. McDonald on the 28th day of March, 1871, and died September 13, 1875, leaving two children, a boy and girl. Mary E. Best was born in Macon County, Ala., April 27, 1856; was married to Angus C. Baker September 6, 1878, and died on the 19th of November, 1887, leaving four boys. Emma J. Best was born in Macon County, Ala., April 16, 1858, and departed this life September 13, 1885. Andrew Thomas Best was

born in Macon County, Ala., July 27, 1861; was married to Miss Etter Sorrells, January 22, 1885, and is now living on a farm adjoining his father. William C. Best, Jr., was born in Macon County, Ala., on the 21st of November, 1862, and is well educated, having attended some of the best normal institutions of learning in the State of Mississippi. He is now engaged in teaching in the public schools of his own county. Lovda Best was born in Tallapoosa County, Ala., August 18, 1866, and died March 25, 1882. John W. Best was born in Lee County, Miss., on the 30th of August, 1869, and is now living with his parents. He is a bright and studious young man. Burrilla A. Best was born in Independence County, Ark., on the 22d of March, 1872; was married to Angus C. Baker December 20, 1888, and is now residing at Sulphur Rock, Ark. Alonzo Best, born in Independence County, Ark., February 23, 1875, is the youngest of the family, and consequently is a great pet. When the war broke out Mr. Best was engaged in farming in Macon County, Ala. In 1862 he was occupied in making salt at the Central Salt Works, in Clark County, Ala., and about the middle of December returned home. Immediately following this he was employed by the government to go to Mobile, Ala., with a company of hands to help to fortify the town. Remaining there something over three months, he reached home about the 1st of April, 1863, and at once joined the Sixty-first Alabama regiment, Company A, under Col. W. G. Swanson, Clanton's brigade. They were then ordered to Montgomery, and later to Pollard, being stationed there until 1864, when they were sent to Virginia and attached to Gen. Battle's brigade, Rhodes' division and Early's corps. The following engagements were participated in: Battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; Spottsylvania, on the 12th of same month, and Winchester, September 19, 1864—made famous by Gen. Sheridan's ride. Here he was severely wounded by a gun-shot, and was captured, made prisoner of war, and held at Winchester until the 10th of December, when he was sent to Baltimore, remaining there until January 8, 1865. Upon being sent to Point Lookout he was held there until June 5, 1865, when he was dis-

charged, and again joined his family, whom he found living in Tallapoosa County, Ala. He remained there until the fall of 1867, when he moved to Lee County, Miss., but not being satisfied here, moved to Independence County, Ark. He found himself in possession of \$180, a team of horses and wagon, a few household goods, and eight children. He rented for two years the same farm which he purchased in 1871, giving his note for the amount. By the closest economy and industry he succeeded in paying for it. To the original 160 acres he added from time to time, until he is now owner of 360 acres, nearly 200 of which are under cultivation, and about seventy of it he has cleared himself. When he first settled on the farm the only buildings on the same were two unfinished log rooms. Now he has a well-completed house of six rooms, good barns and out-buildings, a fine orchard; raises his own stock, and has some of the best of work horses and mules. His principal crops are cotton, corn, oats, wheat, etc., and he is known as a fine melon raiser, having this fruit early and late. In 1878 he erected a large gin house, which he has conducted ever since, with unusual success. He spends the autumn months engaged in ginning, and has averaged 250 bales each year for eight years. He votes with the Democratic party, and finds much of interest in local politics. He takes a great interest in conventions, and has once been a delegate to the Democratic State Convention. He has been a member of the Temperance Council Grange and Agricultural Wheel. Mr. Best and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a steward and trustee of the same.

Judge William C. Bevens (deceased). From an early period in the county's history Judge Bevens gave to Independence the very best energies of his life, as one of its most worthy and respected citizens; and to the community and all among whom he lived the example of a life well and usefully spent, and the influence of a character without stain. His birth occurred in Charleston, S. C., on the 21st of December, 1806, where he studied law and afterward practiced his profession in Greenville, in the northern part of his native State. He removed to the Lone Star State

in 1840, settling at Austin, and there practiced his profession until 1846. He then moved to Batesville, Ark., where he joined a number of his relatives who had moved there from North Carolina. Here he was elected to the legislature of Arkansas, and served with great acceptability in the sessions of 1852-53. So great was his popularity and prominence, that he was elected judge of the circuit court of the Third judicial circuit in 1856, and was much esteemed for his sterling integrity, sober, sound judgment, broad intelligence and liberal, progressive ideas. His decisions were not made without careful and painstaking study of the evidence adduced, and all felt that his judgment could be relied upon. During the late war he took his family south, where he remained a quiet citizen until the cessation of hostilities. He died at Little Rock, in September, 1865, while on his way home to Batesville. Judge Bevens had three beautiful daughters, the belles of the country in their youth. One of them married ex-Gov. William R. Miller, another became the wife of Maj. William E. Gibbs, and a third is the wife of Hon. James W. Butler, the present judge of the Third judicial circuit of Arkansas.

John C. Bone, dealer in furniture, sash and doors, coffins and undertakers' supplies, Batesville. The business men of Batesville are a pushing, active, persevering and enterprising set, and "the weakest must go to the wall." Certainly Mr. Bone is not one of the latter class, for, to all intents and purposes, he is an ideal business man. He is a native of Izaard County, Ark., born October 20, 1849, and after remaining on the farm until twenty years of age engaged in the mercantile business as clerk, following it for a number of years. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1877, at Batesville, but never practiced. He again returned to mercantile pursuits, which he followed two years, and then took charge of his present business, which was run by his father-in-law, Charles L. Gorsuch, who was killed by having a house fall on him during a fire. Mr. Bone has since continued the business, has erected a planing-mill, and now carries it on in connection with his other interests, employing several hands.

He is self-educated and self-made in every respect. He was married on the 12th of December, 1877, to Miss Nettie M. Gorsuch, and they have two children living: Charles E. and Harry C. Mr. Bone is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Chapter and Council. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and are esteemed and respected citizens. His parents, Elihu C. and Charlotte J. (Jeffrey) Bone, are natives of Wilson County, Tenn., and Izard County, Ark., respectively. The father immigrated to Izard County, in 1841, locating near Barren Fork one year, entered land at Mount Olive, Izard County, and there followed agricultural pursuits. He was also a Cumberland Presbyterian minister. By his marriage, which occurred in 1844, he became the father of seven children, four living: Miles N., John C., Levisa J. and Henry F. The remainder of the children died when young. The parents died when the children were quite young, and they were obliged to look out for themselves. The maternal grandfather, Jehoiada Jeffery, and his wife Mary, settled at what is now Mount Olive, in Izard County, in 1816. They were originally from North Carolina and Tennessee, and after living in Jonesboro, Ill., for some time, they moved to Arkansas, coming through by land on pack-horses. They were the first settlers of Izard County, their nearest neighbors being about thirty-five miles distant. He was a member of the Territorial legislature of Arkansas, about 1824, from Independence County, and afterward from Izard County, when he introduced the bill creating Fulton County.

Gabriel J. Bradley is one of the industrious farmers of Greenbriar Township, Independence County. He is a native of Randolph County, Ill., and was born July 13, 1831. His parents were Isaac A. and Mary T. (Jones) Bradley, of whom the former was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in 1806, and the latter was a native of Adair County, Ky., born about 1813. They were married in Randolph County, Ill., but removed to Perry County in 1834, where Mrs. Bradley died about 1854 and her husband about 1883, both having been members of the Baptist Church. Isaac A. Bradley was one of the commissioners of Perry County

seven years; he was a son of Joshua Bradley, a native of North Carolina, who lived some years in Sumner County, Tenn., and then moved to Jackson County, Ill., where he died: he was of Irish descent. Col. Gabriel Jones, the maternal grandfather of Gabriel J. Bradley, was born in Virginia, from which State he went to Kentucky, and when Mrs. Bradley was about seven years old removed to Randolph County, Ill. Mr. Jones was killed at Chester, Ill., in a storm during the war: he represented Randolph County in the legislature in an early day, and was a colonel in the Black Hawk War. Gabriel J. Bradley was the eldest of the family of five sons and one daughter. He remained at home, and most of the time until nineteen years of age attended the common schools. In 1857 he married Mrs. Malinda Wilson, daughter of William Osburn. She died in 1883, leaving five children, viz.: James, Ada, Ann, Emma and Zoe. In August, 1885, Mr. Bradley married Edie E. James, of Independence County. She is a daughter of Henry B. and Eveline James, of Coffey County, Tenn., who removed to Independence County, Ark., before the war, where Mr. James died: his widow is still living. One child has been born to the last marriage of Mr. Bradley—Ethel. Mr. Bradley removed from Perry County, Ill., to Independence County, Ark., in 1866, and has since lived in Greenbriar township. He has a good farm of 168 acres, about 100 of which are under cultivation. He is an enterprising farmer, and devotes his entire attention to his occupation. His political sympathies are with the Democratic party. Mrs. Bradley is a member of the Methodist Church.

William L. Brewer has been familiar with the duties of farm life from early boyhood, and has now an excellent farm of 160 acres in Independence County, Ark., of which about fifty acres are under cultivation. Having been born in this county, on the 30th of March, 1831, he is well known by many here, and the utmost confidence is placed in his honor and integrity. His parents, Willis and Isabella (West) Brewer, were born in North Carolina and Tennessee, the former's birth occurring in 1796, and their union resulted in the birth of ten children, seven of whom are living at the present

time. Willis Brewer was a farmer, but gave much of his attention to stock raising, in which enterprise he was quite successful. His views on the subject of religion coincided with the Baptist faith, but he was not a member of any church, although his wife had for many years been a member of the Methodist Church. She died in full communion with this denomination March 9, 1861, and was followed to her long home by her husband in 1864. Their son, William L. Brewer, was educated in Independence County, near Batesville, and after reaching manhood was married to Mrs. Meacham, whose birth occurred in North Carolina on the 24th of February, 1829. One child has been born to them. He is a Mason and was junior warden of his lodge for one year, and he and Mrs. Brewer have been worthy members of the Methodist Church for some time.

J. R. Bullington, merchant and druggist, Sulphur Rock, Ark. Among the important mercantile establishments which contribute not a little to the growth and prosperity of the town of Sulphur Rock, that of Mr. Bullington takes a prominent place. He was born in Spartanburg County, S. C., December 24, 1847, and was the son of John J. and Julia (Tinsley) Bullington, and grandson of Samuel Bullington, who was a farmer by occupation and an early settler of South Carolina. John J. Bullington was born in 1812, and died in 1877. He was also a tiller of the soil and came to Independence County, in 1857. He settled on new land in the forest, and improved a large tract. He was not active in politics, and until the war was a Democrat. After that he affiliated with the Republican party. He was a zealous member of and an active worker in the Centre Grove Baptist Church. His wife was born in South Carolina, in 1818, and was married to Mr. Bullington in that State about 1837. Her death occurred in Independence County, Ark., in 1868. She was also a member of the Baptist Church. J. R. Bullington was the fifth of eight children—only two now living—born to his parents. The children are named as follows: Ona E., born in South Carolina, in 1848, and is the widow of William Bishop—she now lives in Charlotte; J. R.

(subject); William W. was born in 1855, was a farmer and salesman, and died September 21, 1888. J. R. Bullington passed his school days in picking cotton, gathering corn and clearing new ground, and at the age of twenty-one years found himself possessed of the rudest elements of an education. When twelve years of age he was a ready reader of music, and, being a lover of the "art divine," began at an early age to perfect himself in this delightful pursuit. His father was a music teacher. When twenty years of age our subject formed the acquaintance of Prof. J. D. Walker (son of William Walker the well-known author), in whose company and with whom he taught singing school for five years. After his twenty-first year he spent twenty-one days in school, after which he began farming, but poor health caused him to abandon hard labor. After this he spent six weeks in school, and the next year (1870) he began teaching school and did nothing until 1876 except teach. He then attended school, but again had to abandon this work on account of his health. At that time he entered the employ of Dr. Vaughn, at Sulphur Rock, at \$10 per month, and remained with him until 1886. He was deputy postmaster from 1877 to 1886. During the last mentioned year he conducted the drug department and acted as book-keeper for A. M. James. Then, in February, 1887, he opened a drug and grocery business for himself, adding to the same until he had a large general store, and does a general furnishing business, with the prospect of enjoying a full share of the future business at Sulphur Rock. He is a stockholder, director and treasurer of the Sulphur Rock Railroad. Mr. Bullington met Miss Jessie Robinson, daughter of Dr. F. M. Robinson, of Indian Bay, Monroe County, Ark., and was united in marriage to her on the 22d of December, 1886. They have one child, Jack, who was born on the 22d of June, 1888. Mrs. Bullington is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and while Mr. Bullington does not hold membership in any society, he is a strong believer in the Bible, and is a man well and favorably known.

Judge William Byers (deceased). Pennsylvania

has given to Independence County many estimable citizens, but she has contributed none more highly respected, or, for conscientious discharge of duty in every relation of life, more worthy of respect and esteem than was the subject of this sketch. He was born on the 4th of March, 1810, being a son of Dr. John and Sarah (Bonner) Byers, also natives of Pennsylvania. Dr. John Byers was of Irish descent, and had seven brothers, all of whom were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Judge William Byers remained in his native State until about eight years of age, after which he moved with his parents to near Mount Vernon, Ohio. There he grew to manhood, receiving a limited education, so far as the facilities of schooling were concerned, and might be called a self-made man in every sense of the word. Early in life he commenced the study of law under Mr. Deluo, a very famous lawyer, and was admitted to the bar, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he practiced a short time. He was married the first time at Fredericksburg, Ohio, and came with his family to Batesville, Ark., in about 1838, where he practiced his profession. He soon became very prominent, and was sent to the legislature, where he served one term. He was next elected circuit judge, and served on the bench for a number of years. After this he was elected to Congress, but, owing to some fraudulent circumstances, never took his seat. He never sought office, but was pushed and urged by his friends to accept, and was ever after a public man. He always filled every office with honor and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Although commencing life with limited means, he became very wealthy, until the late war, when he lost all his property; but it was characteristic of the man that he took everything with the utmost calmness and composure. His first wife was Miss Lucy Manning, of Ohio, by whom he had three children, only one living, Mrs. Hugh Stewart, of Memphis. He was married the second time, in 1850, to Mrs. Emily (Burton) Wilson, a daughter of Dr. P. P. Burton, a very prominent physician. Six children were born to this union, four now living: John, in Texas; Clayton, a civil engineer, in Old Mexico; Wren; and Nellie, wife

of Dr. McMurtle. Mrs. Byers is a cousin of old Judge Clayton, of Mississippi, who is one of the prominent men of that State. By her marriage to Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Byers became the mother of two children, George, and Nannie, wife of Carroll H. Wood. George Wilson went through the late war. Mr. Byers was a prominent Mason, and was the father of that secret organization in Batesville. He was for a number of years editor of the Batesville News. He died of paralysis at the home of his daughter in Memphis. Mrs. Byers owns the block where she lives, and is a very wide-awake, energetic lady. She is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is much respected by all who know her. She is of Scotch descent. Her maternal grandmother was born, reared and educated in Edinburgh, Scotland, and spoke very fluently some seven languages. When nineteen years of age she came to America, and located at Lynchburg, Va. She died near Sandusky, at the age of one hundred and five years. The grandfathers on both sides came from England, and also settled in Virginia. They were all Revolutionary officers during the war. The father of Mrs. Byers first moved to Mississippi, and, being a graduate of the old Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, practiced his profession for a number of years. He then came to Batesville, practiced a short time, and then moved to Little Rock, Ark., where he passed his last days. He is said to have been the handsomest man in that city. He had been married three times, and was the father of twenty-six children—three now living by the first marriage, three by the second, and three by the third.

Rev. William Canon, who has ministered to the spiritual wants of his fellowmen in Independence County for many years, is a native of Rutherford County, Tenn., born on the 19th of February, 1832. His father, John Canon, was born in North Carolina in 1790, and served faithfully and well in the War of 1812. He participated in the battle of Horseshoe Bend, and in several minor engagements. He died in Carroll County, Tenn., in 1865. His wife, who had been originally Miss Elizabeth Dickson, was born in North Carolina in 1792, and died in the year 1875. Rev. William

Canon received a good English education in Bethel College, McLemoresville, Tenn. He remained with his father in Carroll County, Tenn., until 1857, when he moved to Searcy, White County, Ark., and from there to Independence County, in the same year. There he has since remained. He was a delegate to the Cumberland Presbyterian Conference, which convened at Evansville, Ind., in 1859, and was sent as a delegate to the Memphis Conference, in 1878. By his union to Miss Kate McFarland, of Independence County, Ark., he became the father of two children, only one now living, Albert D., who is engaged in commercial pursuits at Batesville. The youngest, Willie H., is no more. Mr. Canon is the owner of 140 acres of land in Independence County, and has a comfortable home. During the war he was in the Confederate service, joining McCauley's volunteers in 1863. He was then transferred to Col. Newton's regiment, and was made chaplain, which position he held until his health failed, and he was honorably discharged. He is a man of great public spirit, and one who takes decided interest in public affairs. He is a Mason, in good standing. He and his estimable lady are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a Prohibitionist, from the Democratic party.

Thomas B. Carpenter. A lifetime devoted with perseverance and energy to the pursuits of agriculture have contributed materially to the success which has attended Mr. Carpenter's efforts. He was the fourth of six children born to Jesse and Polly A. (Sidwell) Carpenter, and was born on the 2d of October, 1828, in Alabama. His father, who was a native of Virginia, came to Arkansas while it was still a territory (about 1833 or 1834), and located in St. Francis County, where he followed carpentering, and was a general worker in wood, and at the same time conducted farming. Thomas B. Carpenter was brought to Arkansas in his early youth, and was educated in the subscription schools of his adopted State. In 1853 he was united in marriage to Miss Tabitha A. Tuggle, a native of the Blue Grass State, and their family now consists of five children: Margaret L., born in 1855; James T., who died at the age of six

months; Dicie, who was born in 1861; Jesse Lee, whose birth occurred December 7, 1864, and Polly Alice, born February 26, 1868. In 1854 Mr. Carpenter made his first purchase of land, which consisted of 197 acres, and by hard work, managed in a few years to put forty acres under the plow, and to erect a good double log house, barns, etc., also a cotton-gin. In 1877 he sold this farm and purchased a tract of 211 acres in Christian Township, and has made some valuable improvements on this farm, also, improving seventy-five acres. After making this his home for twelve years, he sold it in July, 1889, for a consideration of \$3,000, and now thinks of giving up farm life, and engaging in mercantile pursuits. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has given his children good educational advantages, and they are now well qualified for any commercial position or pursuit. The youngest son, Jesse, has for some years been engaged as clerk in the mercantile house of a Mr. Van Ronkle, of Newport, Ark., and is now the trusted manager of his employer's business. With this son, Mr. Carpenter contemplates embarking in business. Richard, the eldest son, is a successful farmer of Jackson County; Margaret is the wife of W. P. Young, and resides in the county; Polly A. is still at home.

Thomas E. Carter, an extensive property owner of Sulphur Rock, was born in Prince William County, Va., at the mouth of Bull Run, on the 3d of October, 1824, and is a son of James P. and Elizabeth (Davis) Carter, both of whom were also born in Prince William County, Va., the former's birth occurring on the 23d of May, 1785, and the latter's on the 23d of October, 1786. The father died in 1860, and his wife at the age of eighty-five years. They were married in their native county, and there resided until 1838, when they came to Arkansas and located in Independence County, where both spent the remainder of their days. Mr. Carter was a carpenter and house-joiner, at which he worked, in connection with farming, all his life. The farm on which he located on coming to Independence County is situated three miles northeast of Batesville, and is known, far and near, as the old

Carter place, and is noted for chalybeate springs located thereon. The paternal grandfather was born in England, and came to the United States before the Revolution, in which war he served on the side of the colonists. The maternal grandparents were William and Elizabeth Davis, and were extensive planters of Virginia. Mrs. Davis was a native of Scotland, and lived to be one hundred years old. When the Carter family first came to Arkansas, Independence County was very thinly populated, and the farm on which they settled was an immense canebrake. Schools and churches were very few and far between, but our subject, Thomas E., acquired a fair education, his teachers being U. E. Fort and Burr Lee. At the age of twenty-one years he commenced to clear a farm near Batesville, but sold out in 1856, and moved to Big Bottom, where he opened a mercantile establishment on the plantation owned by Col. Morgan Magness, where he continued his enterprise until the breaking out of the war. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate service, and after the close of hostilities returned home and resumed his mercantile enterprises at Akron, as a member of the firm of Owen, Moore & Co., but in three years sunk \$150,000. He then retired to his farm and took up agriculture and stock raising as an occupation, in which he has amassed another large fortune. His first business transaction in life was to purchase a farm for \$600, on credit, and he now owns 800 acres of some of the finest bottom land in the State, besides other valuable property. Mrs. Eliza (Adams) Hulsey, a native of Fayette County, Tenn., born in 1825, became his wife in 1856, but her death occurred three years later, she having borne a family of two children: Susan, wife of Allen Bradford, and Elizabeth, who died when quite young. On the 15th of August, 1860, Mr. Carter wedded Miss Mary Adams, a sister of his first wife. She too was born in Fayette County, Tenn., and died the year after her marriage. In 1863 Nancy Ann Magness became his third wife. She is a daughter of Josiah Magness, and was born in Fayette County, Tenn., October 23, 1834, and, by Mr. Carter, is the mother of four children: Mary, wife of Thomas Nisbett; Noah, Alice and Eddie. Mr.

Carter has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-nine years, and in his political views is a Democrat. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and has become a prominent citizen of the county, owing to his sound judgment, progressive ideas and unimpeachable honesty.

Christopher Case, farmer, Batesville. No name is justly entitled to a more enviable place in the history of Independence County than the one which heads this sketch, for it is borne by a man who, though young in years, has yet been honorably identified not only with the agricultural interests of this county, but with its advancement in every worthy particular. He was born in the city of Batesville, Ark., on the 4th of December, 1851, received his education, and passed his youth in that city. He learned the harness-maker's trade, and followed this in Batesville until his marriage, after which he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1883 he moved to where he now resides, and has since been engaged in tilling the soil and stock dealing quite extensively. He owns over 268 acres of good land, with 200 under cultivation. He deals principally in cattle, is at present engaged in the dairy business, and has forty head of good milch cows. He makes two trips a day into Batesville, and is doing a good business. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Cora Knowles, a native of Missouri, and they are the parents of three children: Eva, Henry K. and Robert R. Mrs. Case is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Case's parents, George and Sarah (Ridgeway) Case, are both natives of Pennsylvania. The father emigrated to Mansfield, Ohio, thence to Illinois, and to Independence County, Ark., in about 1837. While in Illinois he met and married Miss Ridgeway, who had moved with her parents to that State. After coming to Arkansas, Mr. Case located in Batesville, where he carried on the mercantile business for some time. He died at Hopefield, Ark., in 1864. The mother is yet living, and resides in Batesville. They were the parents of seven children, now living: Mrs. Eliza Joblin, Mrs. Mary Maxfield, Mrs. M. A. Joblin, Robert R., Christopher, Dr. J. W. and George R.

Simeon Cason is an enterprising farmer of In-

dependence County, Ark., and the energetic manner in which he has ever taken advantage of all methods and ideas tending to enhance the value of his property has been the means of obtaining the competence he now enjoys. His farm consists of 117 acres of excellent land, of which sixty-five acres are in a high state of cultivation. He was born in Georgia, August 25, 1823, and is a son of Hillary and Mary (Smith) Cason, natives of the "Old North State," the former's birth occurring April 3, 1779. Their marriage took place about 1803, and of thirteen children born to them (seven sons and six daughters) only two are living: Simeon, and a daughter, who is the wife of Jesse Ward, and now a resident of Washington. Hillary Cason was a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife was a Methodist. Simeon Cason was educated in the common schools of Madison County, Ill., and, after attaining manhood, was married to Miss Sarah J. Leggett, a native of Arkansas, who died on the 6th of November, 1887, leaving him with a family of six children: George, John B., who died November 9, 1867; Zachariah, Henry Clay, James Y. and Mary V. Mr. Cason afterward married Mary A. Swan, and to them were given seven children, three of whom subsequently died. Those who survive are: Mary A., Drucilla, William T. and Benjamin F. Mr. Cason has held the office of justice of the peace and constable for the past fourteen years, and has been junior warden in the Masonic lodge. He and Mrs. Cason have long been members of the Methodist Church, and have always liberally contributed to churches and schools. In 1861 he joined the army, and was in a number of hotly-contested engagements. He was also a soldier in the war with Mexico, being first sergeant in Capt. A. R. Porter's company, First Regiment, Arkansas Cavalry, commanded by Col. Archibald Yell. He was captured with Maj. Bourland, Maj. J. P. Gaines and Capt. Cassius M. Clay, at Incarnacion, Mexico, and taken from there to the City of Mexico, remaining until the city was captured by Gen. Winfield Scott.

W. E. Chambers, merchant, Batesville. That the city of Batesville has a bright future before it is beyond all question. Situated as it is, with

excellent railroad facilities, it could not be otherwise: noting this fact many wide-awake merchants are locating in this town, which affords the best inducements to energy and enterprise. Among those recently established may be mentioned Mr. Chambers, who, although a young man, is old in his mercantile experience. He was born in Harde-man County, Tenn., July 24, 1866, and his parents, William C. and Fannie M. (Moore) Chambers, are natives of Mississippi and Tennessee, respectively. The father carried on the mercantile business the most of his life at Saulsbury, Tenn. In 1886 he came to Batesville, Ark., and died there January 17, 1887. The mother is still living. Their family consisted of two living children—Mrs. Ella Beane, of Newark, Ark., and W. E. The latter was favored with good educational advantages in Tennessee, and in 1886 came with his parents to Batesville, Ark., and engaged in the insurance and real estate business with T. B. Padgett for some time. He subsequently clerked a short time for O. P. Moore & Bro. In December, 1887, he engaged in merchandising, and has since carried it on. He has a select line of merchandise, and is doing well. He was married, December 14, 1887, to Miss Mattie M. Colton, of Ripley, Miss. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers are members of the church. Mr. Chambers is the owner of considerable property in the State of Tennessee.

Robert A. Childress, a prosperous farmer of Independence County, was born in Franklin County, Va., in 1813. He is a son of John W. and Sarah (Ferguson) Childress, both native of Virginia. The Childress family are of English origin, but the family has lived in the State of Virginia for several generations. The grandparents, Robert and Rachel Childress, both lived and died in that State. John W. remained in his birth place until the year 1817, when he moved to Missouri, and in 1819 again changed his location, settling in Randolph County, Ark. In 1829 he came to Independence County, and was one of the earliest settlers of that section, where he made his residence until old age began to creep upon his shoulders, when he went to live with a son in Galveston, Tex., where he died. His wife resided in Inde-

pendence County up to the time of her death, in 1840. Robert A. was the oldest child of this couple, and in his youth received a somewhat limited education in Independence County, on account of the very meager facilities for learning offered in that State. But after reaching his majority he returned to Virginia, where the educational advantages were greater, and attended some of the higher schools of that State until he had procured a satisfactory education. In 1841 he was married to Miss Martha A. Waugh, who was born in Virginia in 1823, and died in 1860. This marriage gave them nine children, of whom four are yet living: Thomas B., Julia C. (wife of Joseph B. Pritchett), Lewis W. and John W. In 1862 Mr. Childress married again, his second wife being Mrs. Josephine Sullivan, an amiable and pleasant widow lady, raised in Mississippi, and a daughter of Dr. Samuel Halliburton, who has also passed away. This union gave them four children, of whom two lived to maturity, and those yet living are Samuel K. and Sarah J., wife of J. E. Moore. His third wife was Mrs. Lucilla J. Cross, a widow, youngest daughter of Col. John Miller, an influential and prominent citizen of Independence County. Mr. Childress has resided at his present home since 1840, excepting five years spent at Batesville, where he was engaged in business. He owns 642 acres of land, and has about 325 acres under cultivation, all of it comprising some of the richest land in the State. He has held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years, and has proven himself to be an efficient officer, and a valuable man for the position. He is held in high esteem by the entire community, and enjoys that distinction which an old settler is entitled to. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity until the war, but since then has not been identified with any secret society. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1833, and an elder for over forty years. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church, and the children, excepting two, belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Childress is a staunch Democrat.

J. N. Churchill, farmer and merchant, of Black River Township, and postmaster at Charlotte, Ark.,

is one of the representative citizens of Independence County, and is a recognized leader in the public affairs of his locality. He was originally from North Carolina, born in Iredell County, in January, 1835, and the son of Charles C. and Matilda (Johnson) Churchill, natives, respectively, of Connecticut and North Carolina. The former was a relative of the three Churchill brothers, who came to one of the early colonies of Connecticut. Charles C. Churchill was born in 1791, and emigrated to North Carolina in 1829, where he met and married Miss Johnson. His principal vocation was tilling the soil, but he was well educated, and his true worth was soon appreciated. He was elected sheriff of his county, and served with credit in that capacity for some time. In 1842, he removed to Tennessee, bought a plantation, and successfully tilled the soil until his death, which occurred in 1845. He was an old-line Whig, and exerted quite an influence in the politics of his county. He was a Mason, and a man universally respected. His excellent wife survived him until in April, 1887, and then died at the ripe old age of seventy-four years. She was for sixty years a devoted Christian, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. J. N. Churchill is the third of a family of seven children (five of whom are living): Samuel B., died at the age of fifty-four years (1885), and was a farmer and stock raiser of Texas; Harriet J., consort of one Grady Pickens, who was killed in Hood's retreat from Nashville; J. N. (subject of our sketch); W. P., a farmer, married, and is living in Independence County; Curtis J., died on the 7th of April, 1877, at the age of forty-five years, a farmer and justice of the peace; Mary A., widow of William Hammond, who was a farmer of Black River Township; Marcia M. V., wife of W. H. Walden, a merchant and farmer of Black River Township and postmaster of Hazel Grove. J. N. Churchill was reared from early boyhood to the arduous duties of the farm, and secured his education in the common schools of North Carolina and Tennessee. At the age of nineteen, or in 1852, he came to Independence County and joined his brother, who had made his appearance in that county the year previous. In 1854 J. N. returned

to Tennessee, and spent one year in Oak Grove Academy (Fayette County), having earned the money in Arkansas which enabled him to obtain that part of his education. Having completed the year at school, he returned to Arkansas in 1855, and spent the ensuing four years in wielding the ferrule, conducting private schools in that State. On May 12, 1858, he wedded Miss Charlotta T. Hogan, daughter of Elijah Hogan, one of the first settlers of Arkansas. Heaven blessed this union with four children, all of whom are living: Charles D., born August 1, 1859, is a merchant of Charlotte, but contemplates merchandising in conjunction with his brother, Curtia J. (who was born in 1860), under the firm name of Churchill Bros., in Sulphur Rock; Mary M. was born on the 11th of March, 1861, and is the wife of W. H. Ward, a school teacher and farmer of Black River Township; and Lucy, wife of Dr. Robert C. Door, a successful physician of Black River Township. Mrs. Churchill departed this life on the 23d of March, 1889. She was a model mother and wife, and had long been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since his marriage, Mr. Churchill has followed the different avocations of teaching, cotton-ginning, threshing grain, and has also been engaged in merchandising. He built the first steam gin in Independence County, reduced the toll of ginning, and brought the second separating thresher into the county. In 1872, he embarked in the mercantile business on his farm, the present site of Charlotte postoffice, and established a branch store at Sulphur Rock, which he conducted for five years. At present he is erecting a large store building in Sulphur Rock, in which to do a general mercantile business. The first land Mr. Churchill ever secured was from land bought with wages received in compensation for teaching his first school in Arkansas (\$80 in gold), with which he purchased eighty acres of land. This policy he followed for several years, or until 1859, when he bought 320 acres, and lived on the same for fifteen years, clearing about seventy-five acres. He then bought 160 acres, cleared forty acres of the same, and in 1873 moved to that place (Charlotte), where he has ever since lived. He now owns about 3,000 acres of

land, and has cleared over 200 acres. He served in the late war about six months, but having been elected justice of the peace, and being a teacher, he was allowed to remain at home unmolested. However, he lost most of his personal property, and so, like a number of the old citizens of this county, had to begin anew when the war was over. In addition to his own family, Mr. Churchill has reared, and given the same opportunities in the common schools as his own children, ten orphan children. He votes with the Democratic party, and has a great deal of influence, politically. He holds a membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He was W. M. of Bayou Dota Lodge No. 126 for twenty years, and is the only charter member left of that lodge. He is a member of the Chapter and Council at Sulphur Rock. Mr. Churchill has always taken an active interest in and given his support to all public enterprises for the good of the county, and is now chairman of the executive committee on removal of county site from Batesville to Sulphur Rock.

Churchill Bros., general merchants, Sulphur Rock, Ark. The above mercantile firm, successors of J. N. Churchill & Sons, consists of these brothers, C. D. and J. C. Churchill, who succeeded their father in the business at Charlotte, Black River Township, Independence County, on the 15th of February, 1889. C. D., the senior member of the firm, is a native of Independence County, Ark., and was born on the 1st of August, 1859. He is the eldest child born to J. N. Churchill, whose sketch may be seen preceding this, and was reared to the duties on a farm. He was educated in Bayou Dota Academy, and later spent one year at Mountain Home Male and Female Academy, at Mountain Home, Baxter County, Ark. During the winter seasons, when not attending school, he spent his time in his father's store as salesman, there learning the principles of the business which have since made him a successful merchant. He was married, on the 16th of December, 1880, to Miss Callie Linn, daughter of J. H. Linn (deceased), who was a farmer, and also filled the position of county judge of Baxter

County, Ark. By this union two children were born: Daisy P., eight years of age, and is now living with her grandmother Linn, and attending school at Mountain Home, and Oscar Linn, who is six years of age, lives with his father, and attends school at home. Mrs. Churchill's death occurred on the 31st of October, 1887. The early training of Mr. Churchill fitted him for a commercial life, and his future prospects are indeed bright. J. C. Churchill, the junior member of the same firm, was born in this county on the 11th of September, 1863, and he, like his brother, was reared to farm life, and was educated in Bayou Dota Academy, where he spent ten months in the study of dentistry, under the tutelage of Dr. W. G. Roseborough, of Batesville. He was obliged to abandon the study of dentistry from the fact that one of his eyes was injured from the accidental discharge of a gun. Since then his entire time has been directed to commercial pursuits. On the 22d of January, 1885, his marriage to Miss Amanda Sorrells was consummated. She was the daughter of R. L. Sorrells, a native of Illinois, and a farmer of Black River Township. C. D. Churchill first engaged in business at Sulphur Rock, in the spring of 1879, under the name of Churchill & Son, and in the spring of 1880 the title was changed to C. D. Churchill. In September of the last mentioned year he removed to Hazel Grove, where he continued until the summer of 1887, when he removed to Charlotte; then, in January, 1888, he became a member of the firm of Churchill & Sons, composed of J. N. Churchill and the subjects of this sketch. Under this name they continued business until the 15th of February, 1889, when the present firm was formed. They recently erected a large store-building at Sulphur Rock, 32x60 feet, consisting of three large commodious rooms, in which they became located about the 1st of September, and now carry on a general mercantile business. Both are members of Bayou Dota Lodge No. 126, A. F. & A. M., and also hold membership in Council U. D. and Danley R. A. Chapter No. 59, at Sulphur Rock. C. D. Churchill is a member of Walnut Grove Church, Methodist Episcopal, South. They vote with the

Democratic party, and exert quite an influence in local politics. J. C. Churchill is notary public for Independence County. They take an interest in all improvements for the public good, and contribute liberally to their support.

J. C. Cobb, an honored ex-Federal soldier of the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, was born in Fulton County, Ky., in 1838, and grew to manhood on Blue Grass soil, but his educational advantages in his youth were of the most meager description. He was left an orphan when a small lad, and was reared by strangers, but left the family with whom he made his home, before he attained his majority, on account of ill treatment, and started out to seek his own fortune. He first went to Mississippi County, Mo., where he found a home with Dr. Snuzer, near Charleston, and remained with him until the war became an assured fact, when he joined the Federal forces at Indianapolis, Ind., being a member of the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, and served honorably and well throughout the war, and was mustered out of service at Bull's Gap, in East Tennessee. He participated in the engagements at Elizabeth (Ky.), Franklin, Hartsville, Galena, Clarksville, Knoxville, Jonesboro, and Bull's Gap, Tenn. At the latter engagement he was quite severely wounded, being shot from his horse and having his jaw broken. He served in Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. In 1883 his application for a pension was recognized, and he received back pay to the amount of \$1,233. He returned to Kentucky at the close of the war, and was married four months afterward, to Miss Nancy Whitlock, who was born in Kentucky, in 1841, and by her has a family of three living children: Martha A., wife of Walker Dunnagan; Mary L., and Myrtle May. Those deceased are John J., who died when eight years of age; Elizabeth, at the age of six months, and Emma J., when ten months old. About one year after the war Mr. Cobb removed with his wife to Arkansas, but only remained a short time; then they returned to Kentucky, and remained six years. Since that time they have been residents of Arkansas, and up to January 1, 1889, resided five miles from Sulphur Rock, but at

that date moved to the town, where they have since made their home. They are quite well-to-do, and each of their children owns forty acres of land, which was deeded to them by their parents. Mr. Cobb is a son of Amsy and Lettie (Ryan) Cobb, the former of whom was a native of North Carolina, and at an early day became a citizen of Kentucky, and lived and died in that State. The mother was born in Newcastle, Ky., and of their five children, four are still living: J. C., Anna, wife of A. McNutt; Elizabeth, wife of Bert Watton, and——. The maternal grandparents were John and Alsie (Smith) Whitlock. John was born in North Carolina, but was left an orphan in his youth, and ran away to Kentucky. He lived in Monroe and Phillips Counties, but died in Crittenden County, at the age of seventy-six years, followed by his wife, who was of Kentucky stock, at the age of sixty-six years.

William L. Coble, a highly-respected and well-known farmer and stock raiser of Independence County, is a son of Anthony and Nancy (Burris) Coble, of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively, whose marriage occurred in the latter State. The parents emigrated to Indiana about the year 1820, where their children were born, and in 1849 moved to the State of Arkansas, locating near the town of Sulphur Rock, in Independence County, where the father purchased a small tract of land and commenced farming in connection with his trade as a carpenter. He remained here until 1860, contracting for and building a great many houses in that time, and then sold his farm and moved to Jackson County, where he rented some land. He resided in Jackson County for three years, but finding the desire to return to Independence County too strong to resist, he moved back to that place and purchased 160 acres of land, upon which he erected a dwelling, barns and all necessary adjuncts to a well-regulated farm, and resided there until his death, January 8, 1881, at the age of ninety-one years. Mrs. Coble died in 1866, and was buried in what was then McGuire's cemetery, while her husband lies in Surrounded Hill cemetery. His son, William L. Coble, was educated at private schools in Sulphur Rock, and in connec-

tion with his brother, F. A. J. Coble, cleared, improved and put the farm on a paying basis long before the father's death. In 1864 he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, Col. Baber's regiment, and served as a courier for almost the entire time. After peace had been established, in 1865, he returned to his home, and was shortly afterward married to Miss Mary J. Hinkel, a daughter of Selsor and Sarah E. (Hopkins) Hinkel, of Missouri. Nine children were born to this union, which was a very happy one in every way, and four are still living: Laura, born March 2, 1875; Cordelelia, born September 4, 1879; Edna Asia, born July 13, 1883; William L., born November 7, 1888; all of whom are bright children, and Mr. Coble intends to give them the best education obtainable. At the time Mr. Coble came in possession of his farm, it consisted of 320 acres, with 160 acres under cultivation. He now owns 480 acres, with 200 acres cleared, and under good cultivation. He is a Democrat in politics, and a strong supporter of that party and its men, and in religious and educational matters he is one of the county's most liberal contributors, as also one of its most progressive. Mr. and Mrs. Coble are both members of the Christian Church.

George Cook, farmer, Independence County, Ark. Mr. Cook's birth occurred in Tennessee, on the 28th of August, 1826, and he was reared and educated in his native State. He was also married there, on the 26th of November, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Haskins, who was also born, reared and educated in Tennessee. His parents, John D. and Mary (Montgomery) Cook, were both natives of Tennessee, in which State they were married. George Cook came to Arkansas in 1849, locating near Sulphur Rock, Independence County, where he farmed for one season. He then moved to a farm west of Batesville, where he entered forty acres of land, and cleared about five acres, erected a single log house, etc., but in 1854 sold this. He then moved to a farm on White River, Washington Township, where he has resided for the past twelve years. His children were all born in Arkansas, except John D. Cook, his eldest son, who was born in Tennessee. The latter was married in Arkan-

sas, and is now living on a farm in Oil Trough Bottom, where he rents a farm and carries on the business of general merchandising in connection with farming. Another son, William Thomas Cook, is deceased; Mary Ann Cook married Mr. John Morgan, and now resides in Oil Trough Bottom; J. H. Cook married Miss Mattie Glover, who is now deceased (J. H. resides on the farm with his father); B. A. Cook married Miss Rebecca Holloway, and now resides in Oil Trough Bottom; Jane M. Cook married Mr. G. F. Mannz, and now resides in Christian Township, Independence County; Martha Price Cook married Mr. Thomas Glover (deceased), and is now residing with her father; George M. Cook resides at home with his parents. Our subject's education was obtained in the subscription and public schools of this county. When he first came to Arkansas all was wild and unsettled, wild animals abounded, and all the hardships necessary in a new country were experienced by this pioneer. He is a Wheeler in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as are also their daughters, Martha and Jane, and their son, J. D. Mr. Cook takes an active interest in religious and social progress, and has always been a liberal contributor to all such causes.

Virgil Y. Cook, one of Independence County's most enterprising merchants and farmers, and also one of its wealthiest men, is a son of William D. and Pernecia (Dodds) Cook, the father a Kentuckian, and a son of John Cook, one of the pioneer merchants of that State. Mr. Cook was born in Boydsville, Graves County, Ky., on the 14th day of November, 1848, and received his education in the adjoining county, at what was then known as Spring Hill Academy, but previous to that he had attended the subscription schools of Boydsville. His life was uneventful until the outbreak of the war between the States, when he joined the command of Gen. N. B. Forrest. He enlisted in the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, and served twelve months, and at the end of that time was transferred to the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, formerly Seventh Kentucky Infantry, where he was in the capacity of a private soldier. Mr. Cook took part in the battles

at Okolona (Miss.), Paducah (Ky.), Tishimingo Creek, Harrisburg (Miss.) and a great many other engagements, and was in Gen. Forrest's Pulaski campaign, in the fall of 1864, after which that general was transferred to Gen. Hood's command, for the purpose of making the raid on Nashville, in the winter of 1864. He also took part in the battles at Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, and later, in the spring of 1865, was with Gen. Forrest on his Alabama campaign, which terminated at Selma, on the 2d of April, 1865, and then surrendered at Gainesville, Ala., on May 16, 1865. Though serving as a private, Mr. Cook's record through the war would put to blush the actions of many men who held superior rank. He has in his possession yet the parole record received at Gainesville, on the occasion of his surrender, and values it highly, simply as a relic of those days. The brigade to which he belonged was the famous Kentucky brigade organized and commanded by Gen. Abe Buford, who afterward commanded the second division of Gen. Forrest's cavalry corps. After the surrender Mr. Cook returned to his home in Kentucky, where he remained until the year 1866, and then moved to Grand Glaize, Ark., where his father, previous to the war, had carried on business in partnership with Mr. M. F. Thomason, under the firm name of Cook & Thomason. Upon his arrival Mr. Cook, in company with Mr. Thomason, re-organized the firm and did business until the year 1874, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Cook went to the town of Olyphant, on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, where he conducted a large business, with fair success, until 1884. He then came to Oil Trough Bottom, and located on his Midland farm, about one mile and a half west of Elmo, where he established himself in business, and still remains. He is one of the most successful merchants and planters in that section, and his actions have always been characterized by an energy and enterprise that could not end otherwise. He owns 2,300 acres of land in Oil Trough Bottom, of which 1,600 acres are under cultivation, which he leases annually for a stipulated sum. Altogether Mr. Cook owns about 8,000 acres in Independence, Jackson.

Clay and Greene Counties, and the total amount that he has under cultivation is 2,000 acres. He was united in marriage to Miss Ophelia Lamb, a daughter of Enos and Frances (Parish) Lamb, of Tennessee, his wedding taking place at Jacksonport, Ark., on June 29, 1871. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cook: Neva, Whitfield, May, Jennie, a baby who died in infancy, and Varina. In business Mr. Cook carries a large line of general merchandise, in fact everything that is to be found in a first-class establishment, besides dealing in lands and having an interest in one of the finest ranches in Texas. He has erected a splendid dwelling and several buildings on his Midland farm, and owns a cotton-gin on the same farm that has no equal in Arkansas. His brother, Barnett M. Cook, is associated with him, but gives his attention, specially, to dealing in stock, cattle and horses, of which he has quite a herd. Barnett M. was also in the Confederate army, serving as a private soldier in the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, and took an active part in all the engagements and campaigns in which his regiment participated. He is a bachelor of forty-three years of age, having been born on the 18th of September, 1846, at Boydsville, Graves County, Ky. The maternal grandfather, Capt. John C. Dodds, commanded a company of soldiers in a Kentucky regiment under Gen. Jackson, in 1814-15, and participated in the battle of New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815. His father took an active part in the Revolutionary War, serving with the South Carolina troops, of which State he was a native, and died after that war on his way with his family from South Carolina to Kentucky, whither his widow with his children proceeded, settling in Caldwell County, near Princeton.

A. J. Craig, probate and county court judge of Independence County, was born on the farm upon which he now lives, one mile east of Jamestown, in 1844. He is a son of John L. and Margaret A. (Hardin) Craig, the former of whom was born in Alabama, in 1801, and the latter in Lawrence County, Ark., about 1817. When a young man Mr. Craig removed to Independence County, Ark., where he married, and spent the remainder of his

life, his death occurring in 1864; he was one of the earliest settlers of the county, locating in the dense woods, where he cleared a farm and reared his family. Mr. Craig was a member of the Methodist Church, of which church his widow, who is still living, is also a member. The latter is a daughter of Joseph Hardin, who was one of the pioneers of what is now Lawrence County. A. J. Craig was the fourth child in a family of five sons and three daughters. He received a common-school education, and during the last two years of the late war, served in the Confederate army, in Company C, Morgan's regiment, Price's cavalry troops; he was at the battles of Cape Girardeau, Helena, Pilot Knob, and many skirmishes, operating in Missouri, Kansas and Indian Territory, until the surrender at Jacksonport, in June, 1865, when he returned home. In 1867 Mr. Craig married Louisa, daughter of Cary and Margaret Simms, who came to Independence County, when she was a little girl. Mrs. Craig, who was a native of South Carolina, died in 1878, leaving one son and two daughters. In 1879 Mr. Craig married Dorcas Engles, of Independence County. She is a daughter of William D. and Margaret Engles, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Missouri, who removed to Independence County, Ark., when young. Mr. Engles died in 1845; he was a member of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Engles is still living, aged seventy-one years; she is a daughter of Job and Elizabeth Stark, who both died in Independence County, as did the parents of Mr. Engles. One son and one daughter have blessed the second marriage of our subject. Judge Craig has spent his entire life on the farm of his birth, which contains 127 acres, about eighty acres of which are under cultivation; forty acres he inherited from his father, and the balance he has earned. From 1878 to 1886 he served as justice of the peace, being elected to the office of county and probate judge in 1886, serving in that capacity with much ability, and was re-elected to the same office in 1888. He is a Democrat politically, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

M. R. Craig, proprietor of meat market, Bates-

ville. Dealing in articles necessary for our daily sustenance, it is not surprising that the number of those engaged in the butchering business should be large, but this field of enterprise is also a large one. Among those engaged in this pursuit is Mr. Craig, a native of Greenbriar Township, Independence County, Ark., born on the 16th of March, 1851, and the son of John L. Craig, who was a native of Tennessee. The father came to Batesville when a young man, taught school for several years, and was married in Independence County, to Miss Margaret Harding, a native of Arkansas. They then located in Oil Trough Bottom, and afterward moved to Greenbriar Township, where he purchased a farm, and there died in 1864. The mother is still living, and resides on the old homestead, in Greenbriar Township. They were the parents of eight children, seven now living: John, was killed in Tennessee, while serving in the army; Lizzie, wife of P. Tucker; Joseph, Andrew, James, Mark R., Laura, wife of W. L. Dunaway, and Jane, wife of William Cullens. M. R. Craig attained his growth in Greenbriar Township, and assisted on the farm until twenty-one years of age. At about 1875 he engaged in the butcher's business in Batesville, and has since carried it on. He owns a timber tract of land of forty acres, and is also the owner of town property in Batesville. He has been a member of the council of Batesville. In the year 1871 he selected Miss Sarah Elms as his companion in life, and the fruits of this marriage are four living children: Baswell W., Maggie, Andrew J. and Abernathy. One, deceased, was named Robert Henry. Mr. Craig is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of H.

George Washington Crow, a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, of Independence County, is a son of Robert and Margaret (Killinger) Crow, and was the fourth in a family of eight children born to the parents, his birth occurring April 8, 1819, in what is now Smyth County, Va. The grandfather, George W. Killinger, was a private soldier in Gen. George Washington's army, and fought in many of the battles under that famous hero. The family on both sides are descendants of old Virginians. In 1823 Robert

Crow emigrated to Roane County, Tenn., and located near Kingston, the county seat, where his son, George W., grew to manhood and received his education. In 1837 the father moved to the State of Alabama, which place he made his residence until his decease, and is now buried at Gravel Hill, De Kalb County, in that State. Two years later his son, George W. Crow, was married to Miss Sidney Hines, of Tennessee, by whom he has had four children: William Harrison, who was killed in the battle of Seven Pines, in 1862; Eliza A., who was married to Mr. H. Fike, of Alabama, at the residence of the bride's father, in 1859, but lost her husband in 1871; Palestine, who was married to Mr. Joseph Wilburn, of Alabama, but now residing in Stone County, Ark., and the last child dying in infancy. In 1847 Mr. Crow lost his first wife, who was buried in Garrett Cemetery, De Kalb County, Ala., and in 1849, he was married to Miss Avadney J. Dutton, of Alabama, by whom he had eight children, all living until they had reached their maturity excepting one; Mary, wife of William Tate; Nancy E., married to Mr. Newton Cooper, and now residing near Mr. Crow; Edmond Thomas, who was married to Miss Amanda Cooper; Bankston W., who was married to Miss Fannie Ellis, and residing near the father's home; Margaret Spurgeon, wife of Rev. James L. Brown, this daughter dying in 1879; Jane, who was married to John Tate, and John D., at home. Mr. Crow was ordained by the Missionary Baptist Church, in 1869, at Gravel Hill, DeKalb County, Ala. That year he moved to Arkansas and located near Sulphur Rock, where he purchased the farm upon which he still resides. He owns 356 acres of land, with about ninety-five acres under cultivation, and in partnership with his son, Bankston W., owns 160 acres, with twenty-five acres under cultivation, and good buildings and improvements. Mr. Crow has worked faithfully in the interests of the church, and many times has contributed to its support from his own private means. In 1887 the congregation at Maple Springs attempted to erect a church to be paid for by subscription, and Mr. Crow came nobly forward with \$112.00 for that purpose. He is at present the pastor at Maple

Springs, but formerly was occupied a great part of the time in filling such vacancies as occurred in that section. Four of his children also attend the father's church. In politics Mr. Crow is a Democrat, and previous to coming to Arkansas, had held the office of treasurer of De Kalb County, Ala., for two years. He has always been to the front in any enterprise for the advancement of religious and educational matters, and is a citizen of whom the county may and does feel proud.

Capt. John W. Cullins, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Greenbriar Township, Independence County, purchased his present farm of 320 acres, which is situated near Jamestown, in 1855; there was at that time little improvement on the land, which is now one of the best farms in the county. Mr. Cullins was born in Abbeville County, S. C., in 1828, and, receiving a limited education, he hired out on a farm at the age of fifteen, in which capacity he was employed until 1846. In the latter year he enlisted in Company C, Col. Coffee's regiment of Alabama Infantry, and served twelve months in the Mexican War, participating in the battle of Vera Cruz; he was honorably discharged at New Orleans in June, 1847, and after spending some time in Alabama, went to Mississippi, two years later returning to South Carolina, where he married and lived until his emigration to Independence County, Ark., in 1855, where he has since made his home. He devoted his entire attention to farming until 1867, when he built a store on the present site of Jamestown, and for twelve years engaged in merchandising in partnership with Jacob Pate. Mr. Cullins has accumulated considerable property, owning in all 540 acres, about 220 acres of which are under cultivation, beside real estate in Jamestown. During the Civil War Mr. Cullins served about four years in the Confederate army; the first year as captain of Company C, Desha's battalion, operating in Alabama and Mississippi, and subsequently assisted in organizing Company C, Arkansas Cavalry, of which he was appointed captain, in which capacity he served until the close of the struggle. He was in the battles of Marks' Mill, Big Blue, with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri and Kansas, surrend-

ering at Jacksonport in June, 1865, after four years of the hardships of war. Mr. Cullins first married in 1851, Mary Ann, daughter of Johnson and Margaret Simms, of South Carolina, who moved to Tennessee, in 1852, and three years later to Independence County, Ark., where Mr. Simms died before the war. Mrs. Cullins, who was also a native of South Carolina, died in 1856, leaving two sons, John S. and William S. In 1857 Mr. Cullins married Mary, daughter of Job Starks. Mrs. Mary Cullins was born in Independence County, where she died in 1867, the mother of three children, Henry N., Francis M., and Estella, wife of William D. Hatton. Mr. Cullins next married, in 1868, Martha M. Davis, daughter of Jesse and Margaret Flinn. She is a native of Guilford County, N. C. One daughter, Ida, has blessed this union. Mr. Cullins was the only child of Elijah and Mary (Swain) Cullins, both natives of Abbeville County, S. C., who removed to Georgia when he was only a year old. There the mother died soon after, and the father was subsequently twice married, having three children by his second wife and three by the third. He was a farmer by occupation, and spent the latter part of his life in Alabama, where he died soon after the war, a member of the Baptist Church. Capt. Cullins belongs to the Neill Lodge, of Jamestown, of the A. F. & A. M., and he and wife are members in good standing of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Hon. F. D. Denton, of Batesville, is a native of that town, born there on the 23d of November, 1841, and is one of the representative citizens of the county. His father, William F. Denton, was a native of Tennessee, and when a young man was united in marriage to Miss Margaret F. Desha, a native of Washington City, D. C. William F. Denton emigrated with his father, John Denton, to Washington County, Ark., in early territorial days, and there the latter died. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, under Gen. Jackson, and had followed agricultural pursuits all his life. The maternal grandfather, Robert M. Desha, was captain in the United States marine service, at Washington. He emigrated to Arkansas, and located at Helena, and

subsequently, leaving his wife and two children there, while on his return to Washington, was stricken down with yellow fever, and died at New Orleans, in 1822. The great-grandfather, Gen. Jo. Desha, was governor of Kentucky from 1824 to 1828, and was the first Democratic governor of the State. He commanded a division of Kentucky troops under Gen. Harrison. He died in Kentucky. William F. Denton came to Independence County, Ark., in about 1835, and one year later was made prosecuting attorney of this county. He was a lawyer by profession, and died in August, 1845. The mother is still living. Of the four children born to their marriage, two only are now living, Frank D. and Elvira F., wife of J. P. Boyd. One son, William F., was killed during the war, when only eighteen years of age. The other child, was Frances J. Mrs. Denton's brother, Capt. F. W. Desha, for whom our subject is named, was a captain in Yell's Arkansas regiment, in the Mexican War, and lieutenant-colonel commanding the Seventh Arkansas Battalion, C. S. A., in the Civil War. F. D. Denton attained his growth, and received a fair education in Batesville, but subsequently pursued his studies at Fayetteville (Ark.), College and Center College, at Danville, Ky. He was attending the last named institution, and was deeply immersed in his studies, when the breaking out of the war caused him to abandon his books and seek his home. Soon after he enlisted in Company C, Desha's battalion, and served until the close of the war. He was in Gen. Johnston's army, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Chickamanga, and was in Johnston's campaign through Georgia. He was wounded at Murfreesboro, by a gun-shot in the neck, cutting his windpipe, and lay on the battlefield two days. He was also wounded at the battle of New Hope Church, Ga., by a gun-shot in the side. He was then captured, and left in a hospital. He was carried to Nashville, where some ladies took care of him. He was exchanged in 1863, and again joined his regiment in Tennessee. After the surrender he returned to his home, arriving there in August, 1865, and engaged in tilling the soil. In 1866, he was elected sheriff, which position he

held until the reconstruction. In 1870, he engaged in merchandising, but carried this on for only about two or three years, as he was quite unfortunate in this business venture. In January, 1877, he established the Batesville Guard, and ran this paper in an able and capable manner until in July, 1885. In October of the same year he was appointed postmaster, and confirmed in January, 1886. Mr. Denton was married, in 1868, to Miss Mattie A. Lewis, a native of Holly Springs, Miss., and to them were born seven children, four now living: William F., Desha, Estella, and Rosa. Mr. Denton is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., K. of H., and K. and L. of H. He was elected to represent his county in the legislature, in 1881, and re-elected in 1883, serving two terms.

Col. Robert M. Desha, a prominent farmer of Independence County, was born in that county in the year 1847, and is a son of Col. Franklin W. and Elizabeth (Seavey) Desha, of Washington, D. C., and Independence County, Ark., respectively. The parents were married in Independence County, and settled upon the land now occupied by the Desha family, and where the father died April 30, 1869. He was a graduate from the law and literary department of the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., and became a successful lawyer as well as one of the most influential men in this county. He was prosecutor of his district at the outbreak of war, and was also a member of the convention that declared the State of Arkansas out of the Union. Upon reaching his sixteenth year he entered a business house at Clarendon, where he occupied a position of trust for some time, and then went to Kentucky, to attend college. He commenced to practice his profession at Batesville, and continued in the law at that point for twenty-five years. At the outbreak of war between this country and Mexico, he enlisted in Company D, First Arkansas Mounted Infantry, in which he held the rank of lieutenant, and on the occasion of the captain's death, at the battle of Buena Vista, Lieut. Desha was promoted to fill his place. During the Civil War he again enlisted and organized what was known as Desha's battalion, which he commanded until after the battle

of Shiloh, when he resigned on account of ill health, and returned to his home. Mr. Desha was at one time a member of Capt. Rutherford's company in Price's raids through Missouri, and was afterward severely wounded at the Fitzhugh fight, in Arkansas. After his return home he again resumed his practice and became one of the most promising men of Arkansas, as also one of the wealthiest. His father was Robert Desha, a son of one of Kentucky's most famous governors in the early days. Robert Desha entered the United States marine service, and was for a good many years a captain in that body. Col. Desha's mother was a descendant of the famous Bledsoe family, whose name figured so prominently in the early history of Tennessee; while the Desha family are of French descent, the name being formerly De Shaze. The mother was a daughter of James and Martha Seavey, of Virginia, who were married in Alabama, and moved to Batesville, Ark., in 1829, being then among the first settlers of that country. Mr. Seavey was of Scotch descent, and served under Gen. Jackson in the War of 1812. He afterward became a prominent farmer in Independence County, where he resided until his death, in 1835, his wife following him the same year. Their daughter, Mrs. Desha, is still living, and has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for over forty years. She was the mother of eleven children, of whom two sons and two daughters are yet living: Robert M., Benjamin, Mary and Lizzie. Col. Robert M. Desha, the oldest, now owns about 700 acres of land, and has some 250 acres under cultivation in valuable bottom land. In politics he is a strong Democrat, and from 1882 to 1886 he was one of the best sheriffs Independence County could ever boast of. He is very largely interested in stock dealing, ginning, milling and farming, and is a model and influential citizen. He belongs to Mill Lodge No. 285, A. F. & A. M., and has held all the offices except master. As far as popularity is concerned, Col. Desha has a host of friends in Independence County. He is an active politician and of value to his party, his services being well appreciated. He also belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter and Eastern Star.

Dr. Lycurgus A. Dickson, a prominent physician and surgeon, of Desha, Independence County, is a native of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and was born in 1827. His parents were Enos H. and Cynthia (Howell) Dickson, both of Tennessee. Enos H. Dickson was a cabinet-maker by trade, and was a son of William Dickson, a native of North Carolina, who died in Tennessee; the latter was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, participating in the battle of King's Mountain. Lycurgus A. was next to the youngest of a family of seven sons, and is the only one now living; he was left an orphan at the age of fourteen years, and lived with an uncle, G. B. Lanham, till nearly grown. His education was that which he could obtain in the common schools, and at the age of nineteen he engaged in teaching, which profession he followed several years. In 1851 he began the study of medicine, in Gibson County, Tenn., and in 1853-54 attended the medical department of the University of Nashville, Tenn., graduating from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1855. He began the practice of his chosen profession in Gibson County, Tenn., where he remained until 1856; in the latter year he removed to Independence County, Ark., where he has ever since been actively engaged in practice, with remarkable success. During the war he served two years as surgeon of the Eighth Arkansas Infantry, operating in Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee. In January, 1863, Dr. Dickson married Elizabeth G., daughter of Judge Henry Neill. Mrs. Dickson was born not far from where she now lives. Their children are: Maude M., wife of Dr. F. E. Jeffery; Dr. Henry N., a graduate of the medical department of Vanderbilt University, of Nashville, Tenn.; Robert L., Florence (deceased), Paul Lanham, Elizabeth Adair, and Enos H. The Doctor owns 280 acres of land, with 150 acres under cultivation. He is one of the oldest physicians in the county, and is a leader in his profession. His practice is large and remunerative, and he has the respect and confidence of a large number of friends and patrons. Politically, he is a Democrat. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Dickson is a member of the Methodist Church.



J. H. Musgrave

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

John H. Dickinson, clerk of the circuit court, Batesville. The public services of Mr. Dickinson, since 1880, have been characterized by a noticeable devotion to the welfare of Independence County, and his fidelity in his position of public trust has made a lasting impression upon the sphere of public duty. He was born in the city of Batesville, Independence County, on the 11th day of February, 1849, and is one of three children now living, born to the union of Benjamin and Maria L. (Slater) Dickinson, early settlers of Batesville. The father was a general business man, and kept hotel for several years. The three children now living are named as follows: Edward M., Elizabeth C. and John H. The latter was reared principally in San Joaquin County, Cal., and there he received a good practical education. At the age of twelve years he began learning the printer's trade at Stockton, Cal., in the office of the Stockton Independent, and there continued until twenty-one years of age. He then went to Delaware to visit his father, and subsequently came to Independence County, where he engaged as clerk in a country store. He continued in this business for some time, and in 1888 was elected to his present position. On the 31st of December, 1879, his marriage with Miss Virginia Byers, was consummated. Mr. Dickinson is a member of the Masonic fraternity; a member of the K. of H., and he also belongs to the K. of P.

William P. Dobson, a practicing physician and surgeon, of Union Township, Independence County, resides on a farm four miles north of Cushman postoffice. He was born in Surrey County, N. C., in 1846, and is one of two children born to John H. and Elizabeth Dobson, both natives of North Carolina. John H. was born in 1807 and died in his native State in 1866; he was of English-Irish descent. Mrs. Dobson, whose maiden name was Martin, was born in Wilkes County in 1817, and died in 1867; her ancestors were Dutch. William P. was reared in North Carolina, where he was given the advantages of a common-school education. He obtained his medical knowledge at the University of Louisville, Ky., and, since the year 1868, has been actively engaged in the practice of

medicine. He located in Independence County, Ark., in 1870, where he has ever since resided and devoted the greater part of his attention to his practice, which is extensive and lucrative. In 1875 Dr. Dobson married Miss Kittie Williamson, a native of Arkansas, who was born in 1856. Their six children are: John R., William T., David E., Burrus C., Archibald H. and Mary E. The mother is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the family is one well-known and respected. The Doctor owns 480 acres of land, of which he cultivates 125 acres. His politics have been Democratic ever since he cast his first presidential vote for Seymour and Blair.

John S. Dodd, a well-known resident and farmer of Independence County, was born in that county on the 17th of May, 1841, and is a son of Abner H. and Mary Jane (Martin) Dodd, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively, the latter coming to Arkansas, with her parents, when only three years of age. The father moved to that State with his father, in 1812, when the country was very sparsely settled. At that time, as well as John S. Dodd can recollect from his father's account, there were but one or two families in Greenbrier Township, and a few in Oil Trough. There was also a settler living at what is now known as Magness Ferry, from whom that place received its name. John S. Dodd received his education in Independence County, and grew to manhood in that place. It was here he met and won his wife, and also where he enlisted in the army, when the Confederacy's call to arms was heard. He became a member of Company D, Eighth Regiment, Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and served until December of the same year, when he was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., and returned home. In 1862 he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Col. Ganse's regiment of infantry, and remained with that regiment until 1864, but having only one opportunity to engage in battle, and that at Helena, Ark. He was afterward detached from his regiment and served in the engineer corps until the army disbanded, in 1865, when he returned home. Mr. Dodd was united to Miss Mary Ann Wood at the home of the bride's parents, in Independ-

ence County, on September 26, 1867, and this happy marriage has given them seven children, of whom six are still living: Mary Ann, born November 3, 1869; Joseph Abner, born March 21, 1871; William M., born February 21, 1873, (deceased); Melville J., born April 10, 1876; Benjamin Hardin, born November 17, 1878; John H., born June 20, 1880; Edna E., born May 22, 1880. Mrs. Dodd was a daughter of William M. and Lydia A. Robertson, who moved to Arkansas in 1851, where the father carried on his trade of wagon-making in connection with his farming interests. From his father's estate Mr. Dodd inherited eighty acres of land in Christian Township, with about twelve acres under cultivation. He now has 150 acres under cultivation, besides owning considerable more, and has erected some good buildings, barns and cribs upon the land. He also owns a grist-mill and cotton-gin, and is looked upon as one of the most progressive men in that section. He is certainly deserving of success for the enterprise displayed to make his community the foremost in that county. His children are being educated at the public schools, although the eldest children have attended the subscription schools principally. Mrs. Dodd and her eldest daughter are members of the Missionary Baptist Church and devout Christians, while Mr. Dodd, although not a regular attendant, is one of the most liberal and open-hearted men in the community toward religious and educational matters.

John G. Dodd is one of the successful small farmers of the county, and although his property only comprises eighty-seven acres of land, it is exceedingly fertile and well tilled, and consequently yields a larger annual income than many larger farms. He, like his father, John Dodd, was born and reared in Greene County, Tenn., the latter's birth occurring on the 15th of April, 1801, and his on the 16th of June, 1841. John Dodd was reared and educated in his native State, and was there married to Miss Catharine Girdner, who was also a Tennessean, and to them a family of four sons and four daughters was given. The living members are: Martha M., William W., John G., Mary L., Catharine L. and Samuel R. Mr. Dodd was a

successful farmer, and continued to follow that occupation until he was called to his long home, on the 12th of March, 1860, followed by his wife on the 18th of January, 1878. The elementary schooling of John G. Dodd, our subject, was received in Greene County, Tenn., and he was there also initiated into the mysteries of farming on his father's plantation. Concluding that he could do better at that occupation in some other locality, he moved to Independence County, Ark., in 1870, and here he has continued to make his home, his land, which is not under cultivation, being devoted to propagating the usual farm stock. He was married in Baxter County, Ark., August 16, 1875, to Miss Juliette S. Horton, also a native of Greene County, Tenn., and the two children which have been given them are William E. and Orpha C., both of whom reside with and assist their parents. Mr. Dodd has manifested his social spirit by joining the Masons, and has served as secretary of his lodge for about six years. He was president of the Agricultural Wheel one year, and has held the office of justice of the peace six years. He and wife are connected with the Baptist Church, and he has been a liberal contributor to all worthy enterprises, and is especially interested in the cause of education. In 1862 he joined the Confederate army, and served under Gens. Wheeler, Pegram, Vaughn, Morgan, Breckinridge and Early until he was honorably discharged, on the 27th of April, 1865.

James P. Dorr, M. D., one of the progressive citizens of Black River Township, and an eminent physician and surgeon of the same, is the son of Dr. Francis A. and Mary J. (Powell) Dorr, natives of Selsea, Germany, and Ohio, respectively. Dr. Dorr, Sr., came to Ohio at the age of twelve years, and spent his boyhood days in musical and literary studies. In his early manhood he entered a medical school in Cincinnati, and later graduated at Keokuk Medical College, Iowa. He was then married, and after living several years in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, in 1870 moved to Jacksonport, Jackson County, Ark., and there practiced his profession. He remained there until the spring of 1889, when he went to Hot Springs, opened an office, where he is at present practicing. Dr.

James P. Dorr was born in Iowa on the 6th of December, 1856, and spent his school days in that State and in Arkansas. He began the study of medicine in 1877, his father and Dr. Strauss (a doctor of natural sciences) being his instructors. During the years of 1879, 1880 and 1881, he attended the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1881, but had practiced, however, several months prior to his graduation. In the spring of the last mentioned year, he located where he now lives, and has since been practicing in this section. He has built up one of the largest practices in the county, and has been very successful, as his many patients, yet living, can testify. He is the owner of eighty acres of land on Dota Creek, but gives his entire time to his practice. He is the fourth of a family of eleven children, nine of whom are living: J. F. Dorr (merchant, whose present location is not known), Hattie (deceased, wife of Marion F. Israel, a merchant of Richland and Keokuk, Iowa), T. B. R. (a farmer of Black River Township), Samuel Ashton (a saddler, lives at Hot Springs), James P., R. C. (an M. D., of Black River Township, and enjoys a lucrative practice), A. P. (is a successful practicing physician, at Sulphur Rock), B. J. (is also an M. D., and is practicing his profession at Tupelo, Jackson County, Ark.), Grace G. (lives with her mother at Sulphur Rock). Mary and J. P. (the eldest of the family) died in childhood. James P. came from a long-lived people, his parents both surviving, his father nearly seventy, and the mother sixty-five years of age. The latter's parents both lived to the extreme age of one hundred years. Dr. Dorr, Sr., was an active Democrat, and his son, Dr. James P. Dorr, is also a Democrat, and is quite an influential citizen in his county, politically. On the 15th of November, 1888, the latter married Miss Mary E. Haddock, daughter of Jordan Haddock, of Independence County, Ark. The Doctor takes a great interest in the building of schools, and, in fact, in all public enterprises.

Richard Madison Duck, farmer and stock raiser, Oil Trough, Ark. Prominent among the many enterprising and industrious farmers of In-

dependence County appears the name of Mr. Duck, whose birth occurred in Rutherford County, N. C., on the 2d of November, 1816. He is the son of Robert and Margaret (McClure) Duck, both natives, also, of North Carolina. The paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and the maternal grandfather was a captain in the Continental army, and participated in the battle of King's Mountain. Richard Madison Duck received his education in his native State, and, after remaining upon a farm until about seventeen years of age, sought employment at the carpenter's trade. At the end of a year he found work with a carpenter and cabinet-maker by the name of Smith, a New Englander, with whom he worked about one year, receiving all his instruction from this man. The thorough drilling he obtained enabled him to become very proficient in his trade as a carpenter, and this business he followed until he came to Arkansas, which was in the year 1850. Mr. Duck selected as his wife Miss Martha Jane Redwine, of Chattooga County, Ga., and was united in marriage to her on the 22d of December, 1842. They became the parents of nine children, five daughters and four sons: Olivia D., born on the 15th of January, 1844, and the wife of John Bratton, of Searcy County, Ark.; George A., born August 19, 1845, and died May 13, 1886; Melvin Lafayette, born August 17, 1847, married, and now resides in the Lone Star State; James B., born August 23, 1849; Robert D., born on the 29th of December, 1851, and now resides with his parents; Nancy A. married Jesse McCroskey, who died in February, 1885; Mary S. married Elijah Nichols, and now resides at Oil Trough; Martha Jane resides at home, and Margaret O. married Alfred P. Aydelott, of Independence County, Ark., and now resides on a farm in Christian Township. After coming to Arkansas Mr. Duck purchased a tract of land in Searcy County, in partnership with Samuel P. Williamson. This tract consists of about 300 acres, some fifty-five acres under cultivation, and Mr. Duck soon became the owner of 260 acres. Later he sold this tract, and in 1860 moved to Independence County, bought land in Liberty Township, and there lived until after the

war. He was in the Confederate service, enlisting in the latter part of 1861, in Col. Crabtree's regiment of Arkansas Volunteers, and served principally on detached service, as tanner and shoemaker for the army of the Confederacy. In 1865 he was mustered out, and in 1869 he bought the farm upon which he is now living. There were at that time 113 acres in the lot, but at present he has 233 acres, with about 100 acres under cultivation. He has a fine orchard, with fruit of all kinds in abundance. Mr. and Mrs. Duck have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1845, and he has contributed liberally to the support of the church. Mr. Duck is also a member of McGuire Lodge No. 208, Oil Trough, Independence County, Ark., of which he was one of the charter members, and the only one now living. He is Democratic in his political views, and is a friend to progress.

N. E. Duffey, deputy circuit court clerk, and one of the representative men of the county, was born in Bristol, Conn., on the 12th day of August, 1849, and is the son of Nicholas and Mary (Hogan) Duffey, natives of County Westmeath, Ireland. The parents emigrated to America at an early day, and located in Connecticut. From there they removed to Illinois, in 1859, and settled in Madison County, near Edwardsville, where the father followed agricultural pursuits, and where he remained for several years. The mother died in 1851. Of their family there are three children now living: James, Owen, and Nicholas E., who is the youngest of the family. He was principally reared in Illinois, and there received his education. At once, with the energy and industry of his forefathers, he devoted himself to tilling the soil, and this continued until in April, 1872, when he came to Arkansas, and located at Batesville. He first engaged in the livery business, which he continued for a number of years, and then embarked in merchandising. This he carried on in Oil Trough Bottom for about five years, and three years in Batesville. The last few years he has been practically retired, with the exception of settling up his business. Since January, 1889, he has been acting as deputy circuit clerk. He is the owner of about 600 acres of land, with 240 under cultiva-

tion. By his marriage, which occurred in 1878, to Miss Eglantine Gainer, a native of Arkansas, he became the father of three children: Mollie, Gainer and Nora. Mrs. Duffy is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is a very public-spirited citizen, and is always ready to assist any public enterprise. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of the K. of P.

Thaddeus W. Dumas, business manager of the Co-operative Wheel Store, Pleasant Plains, Ark. The mercantile interests of this portion of Independence County, have been ably represented for several years by Mr. Dumas, who is a pleasant, genial gentleman, and a good business man. His birth occurred in Lowndes County, Miss., on the 20th of November, 1837, and he was one of six interesting children born to Winchester and Louisa (Jenkins) Dumas, both of whom were natives of South Carolina. They removed to Tipton County, Tenn., in 1864, and there the closing scenes of their lives were passed. Thaddeus W. Dumas came to Arkansas in 1873, and settled in Independence County, where he has since remained. He received his education in the Manual Labor School of Franklin College, Tenn., under the management of Tolbert Fanning. During the late conflict he served in the Third Kentucky Regiment, and participated in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh, Port Hudson, Jackson, and several less important engagements. He chose for his companion in life, Miss Phæbe James, whom he married in 1878. They have no children. Mr. Dumas possesses 160 acres of mountain land, and on the same are several fine mineral springs. He is a Jacksonian Democrat in politics, is a member of the Wheel, and in religion a Baptist.

Robert W. Earnheart is one of the leading farmers and business men of Washington Township, Independence County. He owns over 1,000 acres of land, of which only about 225 acres are cultivated, but comprise one of the finest farms in the vicinity. Mr. Earnheart is also the proprietor of a distillery, which has a capacity of ten gallons of whisky per day, and is situated on his farm, seven miles west of Batesville. Mr. Earnheart is a native of North Carolina, and was born January 25, 1849. His parents were Edward and Sarah (Mull)

Earnheart, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, May 10, 1811, and died in 1850; the latter was born March 2, 1819, and died in Arkansas, June 28, 1859. In 1853, after the father's death, the family removed to Arkansas. There were six children, only three of whom are now living. Robert W., who was the youngest child, was reared in Independence County, Ark., and his education consisted of but four months' attendance at the common schools. At the age of twelve years he began providing for himself, and has principally devoted his attention to farming, at which he has been very successful. December 29, 1869, Mr. Earnheart married Miss Martha E. Harmon, also a native of Independence County, who was born October 23, 1850. Mrs. Earnheart died January 15, 1886, the mother of six children, viz.: Lee Edward, Joseph W., Robert S., Emma I., Jefferson B. (deceased) and Martha P. February 9, 1887, Mr. Earnheart married Miss Mattie Winston, and their union has been blessed with one child. Mrs. Earnheart was born in Independence County, May 12, 1867. Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the former is also a member of the Masonic order. He is politically a Democrat, and is one of the most extensive farmers in Washington Township.

William J. Erwin, an enterprising and prosperous farmer of Independence County, was born in Maury County, Tenn., on October 22, 1833. He is a son of Alexander K. and Elizabeth (Wilson) Erwin, of the same State. The paternal grandfather was an early settler of Tennessee, and a soldier in the War of 1812. His son, Alexander K., was reared in that State, and followed the occupation of a farmer until the spring of 1840, when he emigrated to Independence County, Ark., making the entire journey with his family in wagons. He located in Washington Township, where he entered a tract of land in the woods, upon which he lived until 1870, when he moved to Batesville, where he lived up to the time of his death, in 1872, his wife following him six years later. They were the parents of seven children, of whom three are still living: William J., Laura, wife of Dr. D. C. Ewing, and Martha, wife of Clinton McGuire. William

J. Erwin was only seven years of age when his parents arrived in Independence County, and he remained on the farm until he had reached his maturity, receiving in that time a fair education. In 1862 he enlisted in McCauley's cavalry company, Seventh Regiment, and served in that body until the surrender. Mr. Erwin took part in all the principal engagements west of the Mississippi River, and, although displaying a recklessness in battle sometimes that was marvelous, he was never wounded or captured. After the surrender he came home and resumed his work on the farm, starting in with a determination to make that his business and to be successful at it. He has never aspired to be a politician, and rather shuns the notoriety that public office would bring—the only position he would ever consent to filling being that of judge of election. In 1871 he moved to where he now resides, within one mile of Batesville, and in 1873 built a fine residence. He owns altogether about 1,000 acres, and has some 650 acres under cultivation, of which 550 acres are situated in Oil Trough Bottom, being some of the most valuable land in that section, and adapted to any growth. Mr. Erwin raises corn, cotton and hay, also cattle, sheep and hogs. In 1866 he was married to Miss Cornelia Glenn, by whom he had six children, three of them yet living: William A., M. E. and Nellie. His wife died after a happy married life of fourteen years, and he was united to Miss Ida Lipscomb, of Maury County, Tenn., on June 26, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin are members of the Presbyterian Church, and the former belongs to the Royal Arch Masons, and in politics is a Democrat.

D. C. Ewing, M. D., a well-known physician of Batesville, was born in Madison County, Tenn., on November 7, 1846, and is a son of David C. and Sophia (Dixson) Ewing, of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The elder Ewing immigrated to Tennessee about the year 1819, and settled in Madison County, where he died in 1858, his wife following him in 1888. They were the parents of ten children, of whom six are yet living: Elizabeth C., wife of W. S. Carson, a grand-nephew of the celebrated scout and Indian fighter,

Kit Carson; Jane W., who was married to James Steed, and died in 1871; Adeline E., wife of James F. Bray; Newton A.; the Doctor; Joseph D., who died in Los Angeles, Cal.; Fannie, wife of Granville Ingram, and Margaret, wife of Robert Davis, deceased. The Doctor was reared on his father's farm, in Madison County, Tenn., and received his education at the Madison Academy. On September 13, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-first Tennessee Infantry, and served sixteen months, afterward joining Company B, Twenty-first Tennessee (Forrest's) Cavalry, in which he continued until his surrender at Gainesville Junction, Ala., to E. R. S. B. Canby, who was killed by Capt. Jack, a celebrated Indian chief. The Doctor served in a number of the most important battles, and, though one of the foremost in the ranks and in the thickest of battle, he was never once wounded nor captured. After the war was over he remained in Madison County, Tenn., where he read medicine under Dr. D. M. Spencer, at the same time obtaining a knowledge of the drug business in a store at that place. In 1869 he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, and upon graduating, in 1871, came to Arkansas and located at Batesville, where he has been a resident and practiced medicine ever since. He has built up a large and lucrative practice, and is well known throughout this section, not only for the skill displayed in his profession, but also for his personal qualities. The Doctor is a member of the Arkansas State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Honor, and was an alderman of Batesville for four years. On July 2, 1874, he was married to Mrs. Laura A. Cox, of Mississippi, but reared in Arkansas. He has made his home one of the most attractive in Batesville. The Doctor owns considerable town property, and his residence is unsurpassed.

Elisha M. Flinn is a native of Guilford County, N. C., and was born in 1828. He is a son of Dr. Jesse W. and Margaret (Bowen) Flinn, both of North Carolina. Dr. Jesse W. Flinn was born September 4, 1801, and lived in North Carolina until our subject was three or four years of age,

when he removed to Madison County, Ky., and thence, in 1839, to McMinn County, Tenn., where Mrs. Flinn died in 1844. Mr. Flinn married again, and in 1857 located in Independence County, Ark., where he spent the remainder of his life as a farmer and stock raiser, also practicing medicine to some extent; when young he was for several years engaged as a circus performer; his death occurred in Greenbriar Township in 1873. John Flinn, paternal grandfather of Elisha M., was of Irish descent, and served as a soldier in the Revolution; he died in North Carolina at the advanced age of one hundred and four years, still retaining his eyesight. The maternal grandparents of our subject died when Mrs. Flinn was quite small. To Jesse W. and Margaret Flinn were born three children. Elisha M. received his early education in the common schools, and afterward attended for eighteen months Eastmalla Academy, Eastern Tennessee, which qualified him to teach, which profession he followed only one term as assistant. In 1852 Mr. Flinn married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Tempie Moore, natives of North Carolina, who spent the latter part of their lives in Independence County, Ark. Mrs. Flinn was born in McMinn County, Tenn., and died in 1864, leaving one daughter, Mary, now the wife of Jefferson Porter. In 1866 Mr. Flinn married Anna Todd, a native of Randolph County, who died in 1872. Three children were born to the latter union, viz.: James R., Emma Vernettie, and Jesse Lee (deceased). Mr. Flinn located on his present farm in Independence County in 1856, and for the past thirty-three years has made his home there. He has 200 acres of fine farm land, of which 140 acres are under cultivation. He traded extensively at one time, driving stock to Georgia and Florida. In the latter part of 1861 he enlisted in Company C, Col. Newton's regiment of Arkansas cavalry, and served as orderly sergeant, and quartermaster three and a half years; he was in the battles of Little Rock, Cape Girardeau, Jefferson City, and others, and was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri and Kansas. During service he was twice slightly wounded. After the war he returned to his farm, to which he has since devoted his entire attention.

He is politically a Democrat, and for fifteen years has been a member of the A. F. & A. M., Neill Lodge, of Jamestown.

Robert Gardner. Independence County, Ark., has won an enviable reputation as a prosperous farming country, and this reputation has been acquired through the enterprise and energy of such agriculturists as Mr. Gardner. He is now residing one mile southeast of Elmo. He was born in Gibson County, Ind., on the 3d of October, 1843. He received an excellent common school education in his native county, but in 1873 emigrated to Arkansas and located in Independence County, where he continued farming, having learned the details of this work in his youth of his father, who was a successful agriculturist. Off and on, for the first ten years of his residence here, he rented land of W. D. Hodges. Mrs. Mary L. Bennard became his wife in February, 1874. She was born in Arkansas, and died on the 18th of January, 1882, being buried in the Kirk family cemetery. She left four children: John and Sallie (twins), who were born on the 4th of July, 1873; Mary, born August 22, 1879, and Edna, born October 29, 1881. Mr. Gardner's second union was to Mrs. Minerva Scanlan, a native of Arkansas, their union being consummated January 6, 1882. He has always been a warm friend of education, and has kept his two eldest children in school for the past eight years, their attendance being ten months out of the year. He is one of the trustees of the school, and prides himself upon the fact that their school is one of the best in the county, and that none but the best teachers are employed, the salaries they offer being sufficiently large to command only the best educators. While in Indiana he was a member of the Masonic order, and belonged to Gibson Lodge No. 420, of Hazleton. His parents, John and Mary (Nixon) Gardner, were born in Indiana.

W. A. Glass. The manufacturing industries of Independence County, Ark., are ably represented by the pottery establishment belonging to Mr. Glass, which is located at Sulphur Rock. Mr. Glass was born in Texas, in 1858, and came with his parents to Saline County, Ark., where he grew to manhood and was educated. At the early age

of fourteen years he commenced learning the potter's trade, serving an apprenticeship under his father, and at the age of about twenty years began working on his own account, and operated a pottery establishment in Benton for some time, and then followed the same occupation in Bradley County for about one year. Since that time he has been in Sulphur Rock, with the exception of three years, when he returned to Benton, and since June 19, 1888, he has had a permanent pottery establishment at this place, which he considers a fine location, as the clay is of a superior quality, and the advantages for shipping are good. He has a very large trade, and although his establishment turns out 3,000 gallons per week, he can hardly supply the demand. He was married in Saline County, Ark., to Miss Mary Glidewell, who was born in Tennessee, but was reared in Arkansas. To them have been born four children: John C., William A., and Lula. Frederick died at the age of two years. Mr. Glass is a son of Lafayette and Eliza H. (King) Glass, the former of whom was born in Tennessee, on the 5th of July, 1830, and the latter on the 5th of December, also of that year. The father lived for many years in Saline County, but died in Mississippi. He and wife were the parents of seven children, W. A. being the third of the family. Grandfather Glass was born in Tennessee, emigrated to Texas at an early day, then came to Arkansas, and made his home in Sebastian County until his death. He was a hatter by trade, and was a Master Mason, as was his son Lafayette.

John W. Glenn, a retired merchant, and one of Batesville's leading citizens, was born in Independence County, on April 29, 1850. His parents were William W. and Martha E. (Hassell) Glenn, of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The father emigrated to Tennessee at an early period, and met and won his wife in that State. In 1828 or thereabouts he moved to what is now Independence County, Ark., and located on the old homestead, where he now resides. The Indians were still here when he arrived, and all the dangers of a pioneer's life were fully experienced. Wild game of every description abounded in plenty, and in return for the warfare made upon his stock by

the savage animals in that country the elder Glenn hunted considerably. His first residence was a little log cabin covered with clapboards, and this section was chosen on account of his wagon breaking down at that point. After stopping awhile and looking over the country, he concluded that it would be about the right place to locate, and immediately commenced building a home. Jeanette Hassell, Mr. Glenn's father-in-law, came with them, and built a home near by. He had but two children with him, Martha E. and Mary, the latter shortly after being married to James Wilson, a Presbyterian minister, who emigrated to Arkansas with them, and after the war removed with his wife to Arkadelphia, where he resided until his death. Mr. Wilson was an officer in the late war, and served with distinction throughout the entire fight. Mr. Hassell died from a stroke of paralysis, at the home of his son-in-law, W. W. Glenn, in this county. He was a large slave-owner, and had accumulated a fortune in real estate. W. W. Glenn was born in 1808, and came to Independence County when in his thirty-second year. He passed through all the trials and obstacles of a new country with a determination of purpose that eventually made him a successful man, and he is now very wealthy. He is in his eighty-first year, but is still as active as a man with twenty years' less weight on his shoulders, and has been a resident of Independence County for over sixty years, watching it grow from infancy to a thriving and populous center of civilization. Five children were born to the elder Glenn and his wife, four of whom grew to maturity, and three still living: John W., Mrs. A. M. Hickerson, and Mrs. T. R. Taylor (whose husband is the owner of the Arlington Hotel). Those deceased were the first child, who died in infancy, and Mrs. Nellie Irwin, the latter, a noble woman and loving sister. The father, W. W. Glenn, was sheriff of Independence County for a number of years, whose name was a terror to evil-doers, and it was through his efforts that a great many of the desperate characters of earlier years were run to earth. He also held the office of county judge, besides a number of minor positions, all of which he filled honorably. John W. Glenn

was educated in Batesville, and at various other places, and upon finishing his college life commenced merchandising at the former city in 1872. He carried on this business until 1886, when he was burned out, causing a loss of \$15,000. Since then he has been winding up the affairs of his old business and dealing in real estate. He owns between 2,000 and 3,000 acres of land, some of it lying in the river bottom, and very valuable, and has a large amount of it under cultivation, one farm of 400 acres producing some of the best crops in that section. He also deals extensively in horses and mules, and owns some of the best animals in Arkansas. In 1875 Mr. Glenn was married to Miss Sarah E. Maxfield, a daughter of Uriah Maxfield, and sister of Maxfield Bros., prominent merchants of this locality. This marriage has given them five children: Edgar H., Nora A., Effie M., Nellie L. and June. Mr. and Mrs. Glenn are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Glenn belongs to the K. of H. and K. & L. of H. Both parents have attended the Methodist Church for a great many years, and are held in high esteem by the entire community.

H. H. Goodwin. Among the representative farmers of Independence County, Ark., there are none more favorably known, or more highly respected, than Mr. Goodwin, for, like the majority of farmers, he has been sober, honest and industrious, and has won the property he now owns by the sweat of his brow. He is a native of the county, born in 1844, and is a son of O. P. Goodwin, a Virginian by birth, born in Hanover County, in 1810. When about twenty-five years of age he moved to the State of Arkansas, and has since been a resident of Independence County, where he is well and favorably known. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Hotchkiss, was born in Roane County, Tenn., in 1817, and bore him fifteen children, the following of whom survive: O. P., who married Miss Carrie Bryant, a native of Mississippi; J. W., who wedded Miss Bettie Searcy, a native of Arkansas; P. J., who married Miss Emma Gibson, an Alabamian by birth; Martha G., who wedded William Hurt, a native of Arkansas;

Emma G., the wife of Richard Lee, of Arkansas; O. P. and H. H. The latter, like the majority of farmers' sons, devoted his time and attention to farming as he was growing up, and in the meantime acquired a good, common-school education. After reaching mature years he was married to Miss Mary Pope, a Georgian by birth, their nuptials taking place March 6, 1876, and to their union have been born six children: Albert S., Robert E., Elizabeth M., Kirby A., Hattie, and an infant unnamed. Mr. Goodwin is a Mason, and has held the office of treasurer of his lodge for three years. During the Rebellion he joined McBride's forces in August, 1862, and his first hard fight was at Prairie Grove. After receiving his discharge on the 16th of May, 1865, he returned home, and resumed the peaceful pursuit of farming, which occupation he has since industriously followed. He is an enthusiastic patron of education, and for five years has served in the capacity of school director. Mrs. Goodwin is a daughter of M. L. and Melvina Pope, who were native Georgians. The father was killed at the battle of Baker's Creek, Miss., May 16, 1863, and was followed to his long home by his wife in 1867. Mr. Goodwin owns a good farm of 120 acres, of which about fifty are under cultivation, and since his marriage has cleared fifty acres of woodland.

E. R. Goodwin, druggist, Batesville, Ark. There is no branch of business more important in the whole list of occupations than that of a chemist and druggist. A prominent and representative establishment devoted to this branch of industry, is that of Mr. Goodwin, who, for a number of years, has been before the public in this line, and whose house is one of the best in the city. He was born in Panola County, Miss., on the 19th of December, 1845, and is the son of Albert G. and Maria A. (Moore) Goodwin, both natives of Suffolk, Nansemond County, Va. They were married in Virginia, and emigrated to Mississippi about 1838, locating in Panola County, where they remained until 1849. They then removed to Perry County, Ark., and in December, of the same year, moved to Batesville, of the same State. While living in Perry County the mother died, in

1859, and ten years later the father died in Batesville. He was a merchant by occupation, but the war almost ruined him financially. They were the parents of eight children, only three living: Albert F., Charles E., and Eugene R., who is the youngest of the three living. He was but four years of age when he went to Memphis with his parents, and was but fourteen when he came to Batesville. He received the principal part of his education in Memphis, Tenn., for after coming to Batesville he remained in the store with his father until the opening of the conflict between the North and South. In 1862 he enlisted in Capt. McGuffin's company, and served until the surrender, in June, 1865. He was with Price's raid through Missouri, and was in almost a continuous fight. At the close of the war he returned to Batesville, and began clerking in a dry-goods store. In October, 1868, he started clerking in a drug store, and in 1872 he entered in partnership with A. W. Lyon, continuing until March, 1875, when Mr. Goodwin engaged in the business for himself, and this has since continued, a period of seventeen years. He carries a general line of drugs, stationery, etc. He was married in 1871 to Miss Louisa F. Davies, a native of South Carolina, who bore him four children: Lillie F., Cora D., Mabel T., and Lula H. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the K. of H., and also the Legion of Honor.

Abraham Gossett is the proprietor of Distillery No. 154, at Newark, Independence County, Ark., which was established in November, 1888, and has a capacity of fifty gallons per day, which, it is expected, will soon be increased to seventy-five gallons per day, consuming all the surplus corn raised in that portion of the county. Mr. Gossett is a native of Independence County, and was born February 2, 1862. His parents are Allen and Charlotte (Brannan) Gossett, both natives of Tennessee, who, in early life, removed with their parents to Arkansas, where they married. They are active members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and are among the most prominent residents of Independence County, where they now reside.

Allen Gossett was in the Confederate service four years during the late Civil War, serving a greater portion of the time as orderly sergeant; he has been a farmer all his life, and has been most successful in his chosen occupation. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his political sympathies are with the Democratic party. Nine children have been born to the parents of our subject, viz.: Abraham, Robert M., Cassandra, Florence (wife of William Kenman, a farmer of Independence County), Williamson and John (twins), Madison, Lena and Sarah (deceased); the latter was married to William Bruce, and died at the age of twenty-two years. Abraham Gossett received a common-school education, and at the age of twenty-one years began farming for himself, but after one year, abandoned the farm, and engaged in trading, in which he was successful for a time. In 1881 he turned his attention to the mercantile business in Johnsonville, Humphreys County, Tenn., and two years later removed to Newark, Ark., where he engaged in the same business, and built the second business house in that place. He continued merchandising until January 1, 1889, when he determined to devote his entire time and attention to distilling, of which he is making a great success. April 22, 1885, Mr. Gossett married Miss Blackhead Tomblinson, a daughter of John N. Tomblinson. Mrs. Gossett is a native of Independence County. They have two children: Owen and Newel. Mr. Gossett is a member of the Baptist Church, the I. O. O. F., and Masonic fraternity.

Capt. Hiram Vardeman Gray (deceased). The above name is familiar to all the old citizens of Independence County, for it was borne by a man who was honest and upright, and whose life was without reproach in his intercourse with his fellowmen. Capt. Gray was born on the 22d of April, 1822, in Graves County, Ky., and was the son of Capt. Gilson and Rachel (Hodge) Gray, natives of North Carolina, who were among the early settlers of Graves County, Ky. The father was a captain in the War of 1812. In their family were five children. George M., a school teacher by profession, who went to Illinois in 1849, was elected and served two years as sheriff of Massac County.

Later he represented a senatorial district in the Illinois legislature. In 1857 he contracted consumption and died at the age of thirty-nine years. Gilson, farmer and youngest son, on hearing that his brother Hiram had enlisted in the war, came to the home of his brother, and then, learning that the latter was at Helena, joined him there. He was his brother's nurse, remaining as such till his death, which occurred in Memphis in 1876, at the age of forty-eight years. Celia was the wife of Luke Ogden, a farmer of Kentucky, and her death occurred in 1852, at about thirty years of age. Malenia was the wife of Tillman H. Steele, a soldier of the Mexican War, and a farmer. She and her husband came to Arkansas in 1854, and here her death occurred in 1867, at the age of forty years. Capt. Hiram V. Gray was reared as all other farmers' boys, but was left an orphan when but a lad, and he and his brothers and sisters were left to look out for themselves. As might be supposed, his educational advantages were not of the best, but being naturally of a studious turn of mind he improved spare moments and became an average scholar. His early life on the farm gave him a strong constitution physically, and made him a practical, sensible man, and fitted him in an admirable manner for the public life he was destined to live. During his early manhood he followed agricultural pursuits, and in 1840 was married to Miss Mahala Sweeny, a daughter of David Sweeny, who was a school teacher and a native of Tennessee. After his marriage Capt. Gray lived in Kentucky and tilled the soil until 1852, when he came to Arkansas, and at first stopped in White County. Not being pleased with the country, he started to return to his native State, but when he reached Black River Township, and became acquainted with some of the people, he concluded to settle there. He at first entered eighty acres of land, which he improved, and later bought 400 acres of J. N. Tunstill, which he added to this tract. He erected good buildings on the same and cleared forty acres of the land. Subsequently he bought 160 acres about four miles from the first, which was woodland. In 1854 he was elected to the office of constable, which office included the duties

of deputy sheriff, in which capacity he served, having been re-elected twice, until the breaking out of the war, in 1861. Being a strong Union man and his politics well known, he found plenty of opportunities to argue his opinions. In the spring of 1862, while in Batesville, he was asked under what flag he would fight, and made this answer: "I will be found under the stars and stripes, battling for God and liberty;" upon which he was struck by a citizen and surrounded by 100 others, one of whom had a rope to hang him. Being a highly respected Mason, some of the members of that order interfered in his behalf, and this saved his life. Later, in May, 1862, Mr. Gray organized a company of 100 men, and, on the 24th of June, he joined Curtis' army at Batesville, and was mustered in at Jacksonport. From there he went to Helena, where he remained stationed to await orders. While lying there one-half of his command, unused to malarial atmosphere, sickened and died. Capt. Gray, himself, took sick with measles, and after sixty of his men had died, he and the remnant of his command were sent to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, for their health. Capt. Gray was sent to the Fifth Military Hospital, and, notwithstanding that he was attended by the best medical skill that could be procured, and the most careful nursing, he continued to decline until December 2, 1862, when death came to his release. At present there are but eleven of his company of 100 men living, seven in Independence County. In this brief memoir it is impossible to do justice to the person whose memory it is designed to commemorate. His memory is perpetuated in Independence County by having his name given to the G. A. R. Post at Sulphur Rock, No. 33. His premature death left Mrs. Gray a widow with six children in the country of the enemy, and in the midst of the greatest fratricidal contest the world has ever known. Her oldest child was twenty years of age and the youngest six. Mrs. Gray soon lost all her property, and was so harassed by the soldiers that she had to take refuge in another State, going to St. Louis in the spring of 1863. In 1864 she moved to Illinois, and, after a short residence in that State,

moved to Potosi, Washington County, Mo., where she met Gen. Price's army, and was robbed of her all. Thus she was left entirely without funds, and, to add to her trouble, her eldest son was taken prisoner. However, on account of physical disability, and at the instance of some of his friends in the Confederate ranks, young Gray was released after a short time and allowed to return to his home. The subsequent trials of Mrs. Gray would fill volumes, and this continued until the close of the war, or in the fall of 1865. They then returned to their home in Arkansas, to find that the ruthless hand of war had taken everything movable away, the house alone remaining. Here she passed the remainder of her days, her death occurring on the 14th of October, 1884, at the age of sixty years. She was the widow of Capt. Gray, at her death, never having married again, and devoted her life to her children. Capt. Gray and wife were both Christians, he having received the ordinance of baptism on his death-bed. Mrs. Gray had been for forty years a member of the Baptist Church. They were the parents of seven children: Henry C., born in August, 1841, was reared to farm life, was unmarried, and when the war broke out joined his father's company. He was one of the unfortunates who died at Helena, his death occurring in August, 1862; Sally A. was born August 2, 1851, and died at Potosi, Mo., on the 30th of December, 1864; William C. was born on the 2d of December, 1842, in Marshall County, Ky., and was reared to farm life. His education was limited, but through his own efforts he is a good practical scholar. He came with his father to this State in 1852, and his career up to 1865 has been given. On the 31st of January, 1867, he married Mrs. Martha (Edwards) Burt, a native of Tennessee, and by her he has one child, Lydia A., who was born on the 5th of February, 1868, and is at present her father's housekeeper. Mrs. Gray died of consumption on the 30th of June, 1870; and, May 2, 1875, Mr. Gray married Miss Amelia A. Anderson, a native of Arkansas. Three children were born to this union: William C., born on the 9th of February, 1876; Thomas B., born on the 15th of September, 1877, and John H.

born on the 20th of September, 1879, and died in November, 1880. Mrs. Gray died on the 4th of October, 1879. She was an excellent woman, and a devoted member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gray continued farming until his thirty-fourth year, when, on account of bad health, he picked up the basket and chair-making trade, which occupies his attention at the present time. He votes with the Republican party, and is a member of the Wheel. Capt. Gray's next child was Mary A., wife of W. H. Gires, a farmer of Black River Township; Benjamin J., was born on the 14th of January, 1847, and was married on the 6th of November, 1869, to Mrs. Margaret (Alexander) Hall, and has the following family: Hiram V., born January 3, 1871; James W., born December 24, 1872; Sarah A., born October 15, 1875, and Robert B., December 30, 1878. Mr. B. J. Gray and his three sons are all natural musicians, all playing the violin. His principal occupation is that of a farmer. He votes with the Republican party, and like his brother, W. C., is a member of the A. O. U. W. The next child of Capt. Gray is James G., who was born on the 7th of February, 1853, and on May 7, 1874, he married Miss Susan Kennedy, a native of Arkansas, and seven children were born to this union, five of whom are now living: Ida, born on the 21st of February, 1875; Joseph I., born on the 19th of March, 1881; Nellie Zora, born on the 19th of February, 1884; Elam, born on the 10th of February, 1886, and James G., born on the 16th of February, 1888. Those deceased are: Martha J., died on the 15th of May, 1878, at the age of one year, and the others were unnamed. James G. Gray has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and also votes with the Republican party. He is a member of the Wheel. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and are highly-esteemed citizens.

Hon. E. C. Gray, born in Guilford County, N. C., on the 9th of October, 1830, is a son of John Gray, a native of Randolph County, of that State, who was there reared to manhood, educated, and married, the latter event being to Miss Ver-linda Robbins, by whom he became the father of

two sons and four daughters. After following the life of a husbandman in his native State until 1850, he removed to Arkansas and settled in Independence County, where he became the owner of 500 acres of land, and died in 1878. His wife had previously expired in her native State, in 1844. They had been worthy members of the Methodist Protestant Church. E. C. Gray received an excellent education in Trinity College, North Carolina, but it was then known by the name of the Union Institute. After his removal to Arkansas with his parents, in 1850, he was married to Miss Ann S. Meacham, a native of Independence County, Ark., and their union resulted in the birth of eleven sons and six daughters. Of this large family fourteen are still living: Julius B., Aurelius G., Mary M., Sarah A., Dr. Christopher C., Dr. Elisa J., James E., William A., Queen E., Thornsberry A., John W., Virgil O., Aurora, and Lillie. Mr. Gray is a wealthy planter of Arkansas, being the owner of 1,300 acres of land, of which there are about 400 acres under cultivation. In 1877 he was elected to represent his county in the State legislature, and discharged the duties of this office in a manner very satisfactory to his constituents. He has also served as justice of the peace, and during the late war (in 1862) enlisted under Col. Dobbins, in a company of Arkansas cavalry. He was discharged at Jacksonport in 1865, and after his return home resumed tilling the soil. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and, although not a member of any church, he is a liberal contributor to churches and schools.

A. G. Gray. The subject of this sketch is a native-born resident of the county, and as such is looked upon with respect and esteem by his many acquaintances. His birth occurred on the 18th of December, 1854, and he is one of fourteen surviving members of a family of seventeen children, born to E. C. Gray and Ann S. (Meacham) Gray, his wife, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, in 1830, and was educated in Trinity College, of that State. He was a member of the Agricultural Wheel for about four years, but withdrew on account, as he thought, of the political sentiments which had crept in. He is one of the leading

farmers of this locality; was elected to represent Independence County in the State legislature in 1875 to fill the term of 1876, and received the largest vote of any man who ever ran for office in this county. He served faithfully and efficiently for one year, discharging his duties in a manner which needs no additional words of compliment. He has been justice of the peace for about eight years, and in this capacity also has been a faithful servant of the public. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army as a sergeant and served as such until the final surrender, when he returned home and again engaged in farming, and has become one of the most substantial husbandmen of the county. His wife has long been a member of the Methodist Church. From this sterling pioneer sprang the subject of this sketch, and, like his father, he has become an honored and respected resident of the county. His education was received in Independence and Sharp Counties, and his attention, while growing, was given to farming his father's land. He was married in Independence County to Miss Ella Albright, a native of the State, and a daughter of Alvis and Mary Albright, who are well-remembered pioneers of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Gray have been born five children: Bertha F., G., Stella, Justin and Albert. A. G. Gray, like his father, was a member of the Agricultural Wheel, withdrawing for a like reason. He is also a member of the Masonic lodge, in which he has held the office of senior warden for about three years. He is a Methodist in faith and his wife a Presbyterian, and both are deeply concerned in all good works, being especially interested in churches and schools.

Hon. Robert H. Griffin resides in White River Township, Independence County, Ark. He was born in Meigs County, Tenn., May 25, 1836, and is a son of William and Mary (King) Griffin, natives of Greene County, Tenn. William Griffin was a farmer by occupation, and was also a shoemaker by trade. He removed with his family to Roane County, Tenn., when our subject was young, where they remained until 1860, in the latter year locating in Independence County, Ark., which was his home until his death, that occurring Novem-

ber 25, 1863, at the age of sixty-four years. His first wife, the mother of Robert H., was a daughter of Robert King, a native of North Carolina, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Griffin died in Roane County, Tenn., a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which church Mr. Griffin was also a member. He afterward married Hannah Chauncy, who died in Texas; she was a member of the Baptist Church. Politically, Mr. Griffin was a life-long Democrat. To the parents of the subject of this sketch, five sons were born, viz.: John S., who is a farmer in Iowa; Robert H.; Joseph W., engaged in the livery business at Whiting, Iowa; Thomas M., and William; the last two died in childhood. Robert H. received his early education in his native State, and at the age of twenty-one began for himself. He married, August 5, 1856, Margaret Chauncy, daughter of John and Hannah Chauncy, of Roane County, Tenn. She was born January 13, 1834. Mrs. Griffin died in Independence County, Ark., July 21, 1877, the mother of seven children, viz.: Mary E., who died when quite young; James A., a farmer of Independence County; Lettie J., wife of T. J. Davis, of Texas; Sarah J., wife of Odell DeVaughan, also of Texas; John R., of Texas; William H., at home, and Joseph S., at home. In 1878 Mr. Griffin married Elizabeth Rice, of Independence County. She is a daughter of William Rice, and was born August 15, 1855. Four children have been born to this union: Eva, who died at the age of two years; Robert A., Ethel and Alda. Mr. Griffin has always been engaged in farming. In the fall of 1860 he located in White River Township, Independence County, where in a few years he purchased land, which has ever since been his home. He owns 415 acres, of which 100 acres are under cultivation. In 1872 he was elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he served eight years; he was then elected county and probate judge, serving three terms. He afterward represented the county in the General Assembly. In August, 1862, he was mustered into Company A, Col. Shaver's regiment, and served until the surrender at Jacksonport, Ark., June 5, 1865, as second lieutenant, participating in many battles, among them Prairie

Grove, Pilot Knob, Trading Post and Big Blue. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder. Judge Griffin is a Democrat, and is one of the most enterprising and influential citizens of the county.

McCurdy Hail, sheriff and collector of Independence County, was born in Greene County, Ark., on the 15th of September, 1851, and is the son of Dr. William P. A. Hail, a native of Tennessee, who, after growing to manhood, was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Underwood, also a native of Tennessee. In 1851 the parents immigrated to Arkansas, locating in Greene County, at Greensborough, and here the father practiced his profession until 1852. He was a graduate of the Tennessee Medical College, and was a physician and surgeon of considerable note, having followed this business all his life. He was a surgeon in the Mexican War. At the above mentioned date he moved to Smithville, Lawrence County, where he received his final summons in 1857. The mother died in the spring of 1863, at Powhatan, the county seat of that county. They were the parents of seven children, only two now living: Stevadson A. and McCurdy. The latter passed his youth and early manhood in Lawrence County, but the only education he obtained was by self-application; and although reared in town, when old enough he engaged in agricultural pursuits, thus continuing for four years. He then embarked as clerk in a store, at Evening Shade, and remained there until 1871, when he moved to Hickory Valley, subsequently working on the construction of the Kansas City Railroad as a carpenter. In 1873 he engaged in merchandising at Hickory Valley, Independence County, but lost nearly everything by being burned out in 1879. In 1886 he was elected sheriff and collector of this county, and was complimented by being re-elected in 1888. It is but a statement of the truth when it is said that no man could be found more capable to fill that position than Mr. Hail. He was postmaster at Hickory Valley from 1873 to 1884. By his marriage to Miss Mary A. Meacham, in 1873, he became the father of five children: Willie A., McCurdy, Jr., Lizzie W., Nettie and Lena. Mrs. Hail is a mem-

ber of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and K. & L. of H. He is the owner of 300 acres of land, with eighty acres under cultivation, and he also has a house and lot in Batesville.

Mrs. Lou C. Hathcock (whose maiden name was Watts), the relict of Seaborn A. Hathcock, was born in Independence County, Ark., March 16, 1860, and is a daughter of Mrs. Manerva O. and William T. Watts, who were born February 24, 1812, and January 22, 1831, respectively. They moved from Perry County, Mo., to Independence County, Ark., in 1849, where the father is now making his home with his daughter. Mrs. Hathcock. Mrs. Watts died October 2, 1883, leaving one single daughter, also residing with her sister. Mrs. Hathcock was reared and educated in Independence County, Ark., and was here married, March 4, 1874, to Seaborn A. Hathcock, who was born in the State of Mississippi, November 20, 1847. He there acquired his scholastic training, and came to Arkansas May 24, 1873, here engaging in the mercantile business in Sulphur Rock. After a career which marked him as one of the successful and representative business men of the county, his death occurred on the 7th of January, 1888. He was always noted for his intelligence, energy and honesty, and won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he had business or social relations. He left a wife and four interesting children to mourn his loss, the names of the latter being Minnie L., Henry C., Eddis W., Virgie O. Mr. Hathcock was a Democrat in his political views. Mrs. Hathcock is residing at her home at Sulphur Rock, where her family and the duties attendant upon domestic life engage her time and attention. She is not a member of any church, but is a believer in the Christian faith, and supports the cause by precept and example.

C. R. Handford & Co., manufacturers of mountain red cedar, telegraph poles, railway piling, sawed and split fence posts, cedar shingles and pickets, oak, yellow pine, sycamore, walnut, ash and cottonwood lumber, have the largest enterprise of the kind in this part of the State, and do an immense business in the manufacturing line. This

business was established in 1884, and has been in successful operation since its organization. The firm employs a great many hands, and carries on business the year round. The senior member of this firm, Charles R. Handford, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1842, and was partly reared in that State, and in Philadelphia, Penn. He subsequently moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence to Kansas, leaving Philadelphia in 1854. In 1856 he arrived in Wyandotte County, Kas., just as the border trouble was beginning, and there he worked at the lumber business, and at farming, securing such education as the time afforded. He came to Arkansas in 1872, in August, before the Iron Mountain Railroad was built, and located in Pulaski County, going then to Saline County. He was married in Iowa, to Miss Sarah Brown, who bore him six children: Myrtle, Stanley, Charles, Jack, Willie and Frances. In 1884 Mr. Handford came to Batesville with his family, and in that year the present business was established. He owns a nice residence in that town, and is also interested as a stockholder in the Bank of Batesville. His parents, Joseph and Narcissa (Robertson) Handford, were natives of Philadelphia, Penn., and Ohio, and descendants of English and Scotch ancestors, respectively. Charles R. Handford enlisted in the Federal army while living in Wyandotte, Kas., in 1862, Company A, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, and served until August, 1865. He participated in all the principal engagements, and was never sick a day, nor was he ever wounded or captured. The junior member of the above-mentioned firm, J. S. Handford, was born in the city of Philadelphia, in 1854, and went to Kansas with his parents. He engaged first as a clerk in a dry goods store, and was thus occupied for a number of years. In 1876 he engaged in the saw-mill business in Arkansas, and carried this on for about twelve years, being interested in it at the present. He became a member of the firm at Batesville in 1884. He was elected president of the Batesville Bank on the 1st of July, 1889, at its organization, and now holds that position. He was married in December, 1879, to Miss Abbie J. Boyer, a native of Illinois, and to them were born five chil-

dren. Mr. Handford is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of the K. of P.

Anthony B. Harrelson, farmer and stock raiser, Dota, Ark. Mr. Harrelson is a native of Lawrence County, Tenn., born on the 30th of March, 1837, and when sixteen years of age, emigrated with his parents to Independence County, Ark., landing in Black River Township on Christmas day, 1853. His father, Vincent Harrelson, was a native of the Blue Grass State, born in 1800, and when a young man was wedded to Miss Mary Anthony, also a native of Kentucky, and born in 1802. After marriage they came to Arkansas, and there the father died in 1875, and the mother—previous to this—in 1861. The father tilled the soil successfully all his life. During his youthful days he was a playmate of David Crockett, of pioneer fame, and they were great friends. Both the parents were church members—the father a Baptist and the mother a Methodist. The maternal and paternal grandparents were natives of Kentucky, in which State they passed their last days. Anthony B. Harrelson passed his boyhood days on the farm, and not being favored with many opportunities for attending school, his educational advantages, in consequence, were quite limited. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-three, by following agricultural pursuits on his father's farm, and this continued until 1862, when he enlisted in the Union army, Company A, First Arkansas Infantry, for six months' service, and was discharged at St. Louis. He then moved to Illinois. Previous to this, in 1860, he led to the matrimonial altar Miss Phoebe A. McDonald, daughter of John and Jane (Brown) McDonald, natives of Mississippi. The McDonald family emigrated to Arkansas in the 50's, and after a few years' residence in this State, returned to their native State, where the parents passed the remainder of their days. To Mr. and Mrs. Harrelson were born nine children, seven of whom are living: William F., born in 1861, is now married, and engaged in tilling the soil near his father; Mary E., wife of W. D. Bowlby, a farmer of Black River Township; Laban V., married and engaged in farming on the farm of his father; John A. Logan (deceased); Burrilla (deceased); James El-

don, at home with his father, and eighteen years of age; Thomas Monroe, age sixteen, at home; Charles L., at home, and fourteen years of age; and Mattie Nora, eleven years of age. For several years after the war Mr. Harrelson rented land in Illinois, and returned to his home in Arkansas in 1867, where he has resided continuously ever since. He also rented land in Arkansas until about twelve years ago, when he traded for 136 acres of land, and on this he is now located. He has 100 acres under cultivation; has good buildings, orchards, and fences, and is doing well. In the year 1885 he erected a cotton gin, and has been very successful in this enterprise. Mr. and Mrs. Harrelson have taken great interest in school and church matters, and have given their children each a fair education. Mrs. Harrelson is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Harrelson takes an active part in politics, and he votes with the Union Labor party. He holds membership in the following societies: The G. A. R., H. V. Gray Post No. 33, Sulphur Rock; A. F. & A. M., and Ladies' Chapter, and also the Agricultural Wheel. He came to Independence County when there were very few settlers in the County, and when wild game was plentiful. Where fine farms and growing towns are at present situated once flourished heavy timber. Mr. Harrelson is one of the progressive citizens of the community, and has aided materially in developing this part of the county.

James W. Headstream is well known in Washington Township, Independence County, as an enterprising and successful farmer. He first located there in 1845, at which time he entered a considerable tract of land, and devoted his entire attention to the pursuit of agriculture. He now owns 340 acres in Independence County, 150 acres of which are under cultivation, and about 200 acres in Stone County, Ark. His early experiences in the county (which has for so many years been his home) were those of the pioneer, and his present prosperity is the result of many hardships endured and the practice of economy as well as good management and enterprise. Mr. Headstream was born in Hickman County, Tenn., about the year 1827. His parents were John P. and Harriet (Hassel) Head-

stream. John P. Headstream was a native of Sweden, and was born in 1810. When a young man he left his native country and came to Nashville, Tenn., afterward locating in Hickman County, where he married. About 1835 he removed to Helena, Ark., his death occurring in 1844 in Monroe County, Ark. His wife was born in North Carolina, in 1812, and lived until 1880. Of their nine children but three are now living. In 1849 James W. married Rachel M. Ford, whose birth occurred in Tennessee in 1831. She was the daughter of James G. and Martha A. (Roland) Ford. She lived to be the mother of twelve children, of whom six survive, viz.: Harriet O., who married Claiborn Pierce; Sarah P., wife of John Olvey; James P.; Margaret, who married Robert Baird; Felix J. and Virginia L. In 1869 Mr. Headstream married Mahulda Pierce, who was also a native of Tennessee, and was born in 1837. Seven children have been born to this union, all living, viz.: David R., Anna J., Dora H., Laura A., Samuel B., Maude and William T. B. Mrs. Headstream is a daughter of Zadock and Nancy Pierce. Mr. Headstream is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. They reside near Victor postoffice, six miles west of Batesville, and are among the earliest settlers of the township.

John A. Hinkle, of the firm of Hinkle & Co., Batesville, owes his nativity to Izard County, Ark., where his birth occurred the 20th of December, 1852. His father, John D. Hinkle, was a native of Tennessee, and after reaching manhood was united in marriage to Miss Arena Beckham, also a native of Tennessee. They emigrated to Arkansas in the 40's, locating in Izard County, and there he followed the profession of teaching, but in connection carried on farming also. The father died in 1852, but the mother is still living. She was married the second time to Stephen Taylor, by whom she had five children, three living: Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, Mrs. Amanda Bone and Mrs. Emeline Haley. Mr. Taylor died in 1876. The mother resides on the old homestead in Izard County, and enjoys fairly good health. John A. Hinkle secured a fair education in the common schools, and re-

mained on the farm until seventeen years of age. He then engaged as a clerk for Hinkle & Son (his uncle and cousin), at Lunenburg, where he remained until 1876, after which, in May of that year, he embarked in merchandising for himself at Melbourne. He carried on business at that place until 1883, when he sold out and removed to Batesville, where he carried on the business alone. The firm was changed in 1885 to J. A. Hinkle & Co., by adding Jeff P. Hinkle, a cousin, and thus continued until H. H. Hinkle, another cousin, and brother of Jeff P., became a member of the firm, and the title was changed to Hinkle & Co. This firm carry a full line of general merchandise, valued at from \$12,000 to \$15,000. They are doing a good business. Jeff P. died in April, 1889. H. H. Hinkle retired from the business in 1888, and engaged in the banking business, which bank was consolidated into a stock company in July, 1889, with H. H. Hinkle as cashier. Thus John A. was left alone to run the mercantile department. Mr. Hinkle has a wide experience in merchandising, having followed the business from seventeen years of age. He was married, in 1879, to Miss Talitha Kilpatrick, of Hazlehurst, Miss., and the daughter of William A. Kilpatrick. Mrs. Hinkle is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Hinkle is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Batesville Telephone Company; is also vice-president of the board of directors of Batesville Telephone Company; is a member of the board of directors of Batesville Printing Company, and of the board of directors of the Bank of Batesville.

William D. Hodges, who is classed among the most independent and progressive farmers of Northeast Arkansas, was born August 18, 1833, and is a son of Fleming and Sarah (Kimzey) Hodges, both natives of North Carolina. The father died in the State of Alabama about the year 1843, and the mother was again married some time afterward, her second husband being David C. Whitehead of that State. They emigrated to Arkansas in 1855, where the mother died in 1878. The birthplace of William D. Hodges was in Flat Rock, N. C., and he received the greater portion of his education at Burrett College, in Spencer, Tenn.

In 1879 he was married to Mrs. Mary Hinkle, a charming widow, by whom he had one child. William D., Jr. Mr. Hodges commenced in business for himself in 1855, and continued up to 1862, accumulating in that time considerable property, and being quite a large slave-owner. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served about three years in the commissary department, and at the close of hostilities he returned to Independence County, and again commenced farming and milling. In connection with those two branches he operates a cotton-gin, which has been one of the most successful in that section. Mr. Hodges is a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, and is always foremost in aiding and encouraging anything, which, in his judgment, will advance the interests of his county and State. He is a Democrat in politics and has held several offices, but has declined time and again to fill any political office for the last year or two. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church with his wife, and is always interested in educational and religious matters, and in secret orders he is a member of Jacksonport Lodge No. 91, A. F. & A. M., as well as of Danlis Chapter of the R. A. M., at Oil Trough. Mr. Hodges is one of the largest land owners in this section, his land comprising 8,000 acres, with some 850 acres under cultivation. The balance, which is almost all bottom land, and situated in Jackson and Independence Counties, is rented by tenants, and some of it used for grazing purposes. He owns 200 head of cattle, horses and mules, and at one time kept a great many sheep, but finds the latter are not an advantage financially.

H. M. Hodge, examiner of public instruction and loan agent, Batesville. The history of every community is made up, so far as its more interesting features are concerned, of the events and transactions of the lives of its prominent, representative citizens. In any worthy history of Independence County, an outline of the career of the subject of the present sketch should not fail to be given, together with a sketch of his family. His parents, Louis and Willie (Cavener) Hodge, are natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Tennessee. They are still living in

the latter State, and are happy and comfortable in their declining years. H. M. Hodge owes his nativity to Marshall County, Tenn., where his birth occurred March 13, 1849. He received his education at the Morrisville Male and Female College, at Marshall, graduating from the same in 1869, and subsequently became a teacher in that institution. One year later he went to Western Tennessee, and here wielded the ferrule for four years. In 1875 he came to Independence County, Ark., and here continued his former occupation for several years. In 1885 he turned his attention to the manganese mines, and was very successful in this. He had charge of the Keystone mines for one year, and was one of the first men employed. He was also acting collector. He now owns a mining interest in Izard County, and property in Batesville. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Fannie Benton, and both he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In April, 1889, he received his appointment as public instructor. Mr. Hodge is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is also a member of the K. of H.

Robert H. Hodges, M. D. Among the people of Independence County, the name of Dr. Hodges is a familiar one, for during his twelve years' practice here he has won an enviable reputation, not only as a practitioner, but as a citizen and neighbor. He was born in Tennessee, May 1, 1850, but reared and educated in the State of Kentucky, and at the age of twenty-three years began the study of medicine under W. A. Lively, M. D. He is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Louisville, and has been a citizen of Independence County since September 1, 1877. He is a member of the Independence County Medical Society, also the State Medical Society of the State of Arkansas. He owns some valuable property at different places in the county, and a comfortable and pleasant home in the town of Sulphur Rock. He was married to Mrs. D. J. Magness, *nee* Bone, December 10, 1879, and the happy results of their union are two boys, Eugene and Armstrong, and three girls, Ethelind, Jessamine and Nettie Roberta. Dr. Hodges is a modest, conservative and unassuming gentleman, and he and

his wife are both consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Hon. William P. Huddleston is the name of a prominent farmer and a fitting representative of Independence County, who moved to that locality when the surrounding country was a wilderness, and has remained to see its present fortieth year of civilization under the leadership of sturdy spirits like himself. He was born in McNairy County, West Tenn., on March 24, 1836, and is a son of William P. and Sarah (Hodges) Huddleston, of Claiborne County, East Tenn. The father was a man of more than ordinary ability, and for a number of years was a teacher in the public schools of his native State, and a noted scholar. In 1849 he emigrated with his family to Independence County, Ark., and located in what is now Gainsboro Township, where he purchased a tract of land and began a home. He filled many civil offices with distinguished ability. None but the pioneers of Arkansas can fully understand the dangers and hardships that surrounded the early settlers of this State, when, for days and weeks, they had to contend with the terrors of a new country without the support and companionship of any civilized beings besides themselves. On May 1, 1877, the elder Huddleston died, and was followed by his wife on April 3, 1886. William P. Huddleston grew to manhood with his parents, assisting them with the duties of the farm, and in the early struggles of his life displayed the same strong character and firmness of will that characterized his father. He commenced in life on a farm of eighty acres, but his industry and fine judgment have increased it to 500 acres, of which 200 acres are under cultivation. During the struggle between the Union and the rebellious States he was an ultra-Union man. In the spring of 1861 he became a member of the Arkansas State militia, and from the 28th of May, 1862, until the close of the war, served in the Federal army as dispatch-bearer and scout. It was in the stirring times of battle that the finer metal of the man was discovered; when the modesty and unassuming appearance of the individual gave way to the brave and gallant soldier in many a charge through shot and shell. On July 28, 1861,

Mr. Huddleston was married to Miss Martha J. Ward, of Lincoln County, N. C., who emigrated to Arkansas with her parents in 1859. This union was a happy one, and six children were given to the parents, of whom four are yet living. After the death of this wife Mr. Huddleston was married on September 9, 1877, to Miss Orpha E. Blair, and by this marriage has had four sons and one daughter. Mrs. Huddleston is a native of East Tennessee, and came to Arkansas with her mother in 1869. Her father, Napoleon Blair, was a soldier in the Confederate army, and met his death from a wound received at the battle of Atlanta, Ga. Politically Mr. Huddleston was formerly a supporter of the Democratic party, and still adheres to the true principles of Democracy as laid down by Jefferson. In 1885 he identified himself with the labor organization, known as the Agricultural Wheel, and was elected to the lower house of the XXVIIIth General Assembly of Arkansas as the candidate of that body, which position he filled with distinguished ability and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and a Royal Arch Mason. He has filled all the stations in the Blue Lodge with distinction to himself and satisfaction to the craft. He is a past High Priest of Dannerly Chapter No. 57, of Sulphur Rock, Ark. He is an active member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and a liberal contributor to the cause of Christianity and suffering humanity wherever dispersed about the inhabitable globe.

Wiley B. Huddleston has become closely identified with the progress and development of Independence County, Ark. He was born in McNairy County, West Tenn., March 2, 1843, and is one of six surviving members of a family of eleven children born to W. P. and Sarah Huddleston, who were also Tennesseans, the former's birth occurring in Claiborne County. He was a farmer and teacher by occupation, and in both callings became well and favorably known. He emigrated to Arkansas in the year 1849, and settled in Independence County, eight miles northeast of Batesville, where he endured the privations incident to pioneer life. He was an active member of the Baptist

Church for a period of forty-five years, filling many important stations, among which were the positions of deacon, clerk of the association, church clerk, and licensed minister. He filled several civil offices with dignity to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He died May 1, 1877, in his sixty-seventh year. Sarah, his wife, survived him nine years, and died April 2, 1886, in her seventy-third year. She was a consistent member of the Baptist Church for more than thirty-five years, and died in the full triumph of a living faith. Wiley B. Huddleston was reared in Independence County, Ark., receiving the greater part of his education near Rolla, Mo. After returning home he was married to Miss Martha H. Wainwright, a native of Arkansas. Soon after this event he settled on a farm consisting of 134 acres, which yields annually a golden harvest of the diversified products of this climate. This result has enabled him to become an independent and prosperous citizen. To him and his worthy companion eight children were born, of whom six were boys and two girls. Six are now living. He is a member of the institution of F. & A. M., and has filled a number of stations in the order with credit to himself and satisfaction to his lodge. He is a member of organized labor. He was formerly identified, politically, with the Republican party, but is now a non-partisan, and votes for men and measures, and not for party. He and his wife, Martha H., are members of the Baptist Church.

Kelley Monroe Hulsey, farmer and stock-raiser. Among those who have become intimately associated with the farming and stock-raising interests of this county we cannot fail to mention Mr. Hulsey, who, from a very early period in life, has given his attention to this channel of business-life, gaining for himself a reputation which may be a source of pardonable pride. He is the son of Kelley and Sarah (Smalley) Hulsey, the former probably a native of Georgia, and the latter of South Carolina. The elder Hulsey was married in Arkansas, about 1820, and was a successful agriculturist all his life. He served five years in the War of 1812, and participated in one of the principal battles. His father, Charles Hulsey, probably

moved to Arkansas about 1811 or 1812, and was one of the earliest settlers of the northeast part of the State. Joseph Smalley, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, moved to Arkansas about 1812. Kelley Monroe Hulsey was born on the 12th of December, 1827, in Independence County, Ark., within one mile of his present home. Like other farmer boys, he early learned the principles of farm life, and received his education in the schools of the county. He was one of five children born to his parents: Allen (deceased), Rachel A. (deceased), Charles (deceased), Warren and Kelley M. After the death of his first wife the brother married Miss Eliza Adams; Rachel A. Hulsey married Mr. John W. Fowler, by whom she had one child (she and her husband are now both deceased); Kelley M. Hulsey chose for his companion in life Mrs. Mary Jane (Wiley) Gibbons, and was married to her on the 20th of October, 1850. In 1863 he enlisted in Col. Dobbins' cavalry, and served until cessation of hostilities. He participated in the battles of Helena, Little Rock, Grand Prairie, and numerous skirmishes. In 1870 he purchased 148 acres of land, in its virgin state, and eighty acres of this he has cultivated, and is now living on the same. It is considered one of the finest small farms in Independence County, beautifully situated, on the banks of White River. While Mr. Hulsey has not attempted to raise fancy stock, he has upon his farm good grades of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. He is a member of McGuire Lodge No. 208, A. F. & A. M., Oil Trough, Independence County, Ark., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has filled the offices of justice of the peace and constable in a very satisfactory and creditable manner.

John M. Hurley, farmer and stockman, was born in Franklin County, Tennessee, in 1850, and, at the age of ten months, he was removed by his parents to Independence County, Ark., and here has received his education and rearing. At the age of fourteen years he moved with his parents to the State of Illinois, and during his four years' residence in that State his time was employed in attending school, his educational advantages being excellent. They next settled in Jasper County,

Mo., near Carthage, where John M. made his home for eight years, then removing to Benton County, Ark. Prior to this, he had spent about eighteen months in Colorado, and had worked in the mines in Leadville, accumulating thereby quite a sum of money. He was married in Benton County, to Miss Anna Hale, a native of the county, and two children blessed their union: William M. and Fannie C., who died at the age of four months. In March, 1876, his wife died in Dallas County, Tex., and he was afterwards married to Miss Sarah J. Haddock, who was born in Independence County, Ark. Three of their four children are living: Charles A., James A., who died at the age of three years; W. W. and Thomas W. Since 1878 Mr. Hurley has resided in Independence County, and has turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, being engaged in tilling forty acres of his eighty-acre farm. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Agricultural Wheel. His father, John Hurley, was born and reared in Tennessee, and was married there to Miss Sarah A. Harrington. He is yet living, and resides in Webb City, of Jasper County, Mo. The mother died in 1875, on her birthday (the 14th of October), at the age of fifty-five years. The paternal grandfather was born in the State of Maryland, was an early resident of Tennessee, and a hatter by occupation. He was of Scotch descent and lived to be 107 years old. His wife was a Denton. John Hurley, the father of our subject, reared a family of fifteen children, eleven sons and four daughters. The first ten children were sons, then came a daughter, then another son, and afterwards three more daughters. Of the ten sons who grew to manhood none of them ever drank liquor or used tobacco until after they were grown. All are married and have families of their own. They held a family reunion in January, 1889, and the father was there, aged seventy-seven years.

J. B. James, of the general mercantile firm of A. M. James, of Sulphur Rock, Ark., was born in the State of Texas, in 1855, but was reared mainly in Randolph County, Ark., whither his parents moved when he was quite young. His rudimentary education was acquired in the common schools, and

in 1878 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Anna M. (Robison) Bonner. Possessing keen business foresight, he concluded to embark in the general mercantile business, which he did at O'Kean, in 1881, and remained there some three years, when he closed out his business at that place, and came to Sulphur Rock and opened up his present general mercantile establishment. In 1887 he again engaged in business at O'Kean, and gave it in charge of his stepson, W. F. Bonner, the latter receiving a one-half interest in payment for his services. The style of the firm is James & Bonner. Mr. James has resided at Sulphur Rock for five years, and is doing an exceptionally good business. His stock is valued at about \$4,000, and his annual sales amount to \$20,000. Besides this possession he owns a business house and lot and a fine residence property. His wife assists him in the store, and deals in general millinery goods, and shows remarkable taste in arranging her stock and in the goods she sends out. She is a highly-educated lady, and received her education in the schools of Alton, Ill. Mrs. James was born and reared in Wheeling, W. Va., and during the Civil War attended school at St. Louis. Her father was a German by descent, and was a tobacco merchant in Wheeling. Mr. James has been postmaster of Sulphur Rock for the past eighteen months, and his step-daughter, Miss Bertie Bonner, is his principal deputy. He is a Democrat, and belongs to the K. & L. of H.

Dr. Finis E. Jeffery, senior member of the firm of Jeffery & Dickson, physicians and surgeons of Jamestown, Independence County, was born in Izard County, Ark., in 1855. He is a son of Hon. Miles and Sarah (Williams) Jeffery, the former born in Missouri, in 1816, and the latter in Izard County, Ark., about 1820. The parents were married in Izard County, which county was always their home, the father dying in 1868, and the mother in 1875, both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Hon. Miles Jeffery was reared in the wilds of Arkansas with no educational advantages, but became one of the most influential men of the county, and held many positions of trust and honor, taking an active interest in every-

thing pertaining to the upbuilding of the community. He served as justice of the peace for many years, was sheriff of Izard County from 1844 to 1846, and from 1856 to 1860 represented that county in the legislature with credit and distinction. In his death the county was deprived of one of its most valuable men. Hon. Miles Jeffery was a son of Judge Jehoiada Jeffery, who was of a Virginian family of English descent, and in 1816 removed to the White River country, Ark., settling in what is now Izard County, where he spent the rest of his life. In 1824 he represented Independence County in the Territorial legislature, and brought forward a bill to make a new county, calling it Izard, for the then governor of Arkansas; he subsequently represented Izard County in the legislature, and brought forward another bill to divide the county, naming the new county thus formed, Fulton, for the man then governor of the State. For perhaps a dozen years he served as judge of the county and probate courts of Izard County, and was one of its most prominent men. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and had a personal encounter with an Indian, whom he killed and whose scalp he brought into camp; he died at his White River residence in 1846, esteemed by many. The maternal grandfather of our subject was also a pioneer of Izard County, but in an early day went to California and was never afterward heard of. Dr. Finis E. was one of the younger members of a family of nine sons and six daughters. He was reared on a farm, receiving a good education at the common schools and the La Crosse Collegiate Institute. He began the study of medicine in 1876, with Dr. O. T. Hunt (deceased), of Izard County, and graduated in 1879 from the University of Louisville, Ky., after a two years' course; he was in a class of 105, and was one of ten who stood the best examination, being awarded the degree of honor. He immediately returned to Arkansas and began practice in partnership with Dr. L. A. Dickson, of Jamestown. Dr. Jeffery is now one of the leading medical practitioners of the county, and has an extensive and remunerative practice. June 10, 1886, he married Maud Dickson, daughter of his former partner, Dr. L. A. Dickson. Mrs.

Jeffery is a native of Greenbriar Township, Independence County. Dr. Jeffery is a prominent member of the Independence County Medical Society, the Arkansas State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is the present mayor of Jamestown, and takes an active interest in all public enterprises, being one of the influential men of his town. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Jeffery is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

L. C. Jernigan, of the general mercantile firm of L. C. Hathcock & Co., was born in Henry County, Tenn., in 1854, but has been a resident of Independence County, Ark., since 1859, and was prominently identified with its agricultural interests up to 1883. Although he never attended school for more than three months at a time, he received the fourth first-grade certificate ever issued in Independence County, and taught school with marked success from 1875 to 1883. In the latter year he became associated with Mr. Hathcock as salesman, in his general mercantile store, but upon the death of the senior member of the firm of S. A. Hathcock & Co., Mr. Jernigan became connected with the business, and has remained thus interested up to the present time. He is the owner of some valuable real estate in the county, and had done much to build up the commercial standing of the city of Sulphur Rock, and was one of the first members of the city council. January 16, 1883, he was married to Miss Victoria, a daughter of Rev. J. W. Bell, of Cotton Grove, Tenn., and two children, Bonnie P. and Kate C., have blessed their union. The paternal grandfather moved from his native State of North Carolina to Tennessee, and there spent the rest of his days. His son, our subject's father, was born in North Carolina, and now resides in Sulphur Rock, and makes his home with his son, L. C. The family have been members of the Methodist Church for generations, and Mr. Jernigan, the father, has always been known for his uprightness and purity of character. L. C. Jernigan's older brother, T. M., joined the Confederate army before he was eighteen years of age, and during his four years' service, was a

participant in nearly all the regular engagements, and was neither wounded nor taken prisoner. His brother, James F., is a noted Methodist divine, and although he received a limited early education, during his early manhood he formed the resolution of devoting his life to the ministry, and was very successful from the first. After several years' preaching in different counties in Arkansas, he was given charge of the Sulphur Rock circuit, and in one year's work, over 150 souls were converted to Christianity. He is now located at Osceola, White River conference. He was first married to a Mrs. Shoup, at Jacksonport, Ark., and after her death he wedded Miss Lizzie Kamp. The mother of our subject was born in 1814 and died in 1878. In 1889 the brothers and sisters held a family re-union, the first time all had been together in ten years. It was a joyful and happy occasion, and when the time for parting came, the old father read a chapter in the sacred family Testament, and led in prayer. Instead of feeling sorrowful, all were shouting at the parting. Many will see this who knew and loved the good old father and grandfather, now eighty-two years old, recalling the name of William H. Jernigan with tender memories.

John Kimmer is the youngest but one of the family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, born to Henry and Sarah Kimmer, both of whom were natives of North Carolina, where they spent their lives. Henry Kimmer was a farmer by occupation. John Kimmer was born February 2, 1815, and was reared in his native State of North Carolina, where he received a common-school education. In the year 1836 he married Miss Esther Eford. Mrs. Kimmer was born in North Carolina in 1817, and died in Arkansas, March 3, 1888, leaving nine children, four sons and five daughters, viz.: Henry, Margaret, wife of John York; Sarah A., who married William McBride; Mary, now Mrs. William Fulbright; George W., Robert, Louisa, wife of J. B. Fulbright; Martha, now Mrs. A. D. York, and Jacob. About the year 1867 Mr. Kimmer removed with his family to Independence County, Ark., where they have since resided. He owns a fine farm of 267 acres, about sixty acres of which he has under cultivation. In politics he is a

Democrat, and, as an enterprising farmer and well-to-do citizen of the township, he is most highly respected. He resides about two miles southeast of Cushman postoffice.

C. C. Kirkland, a well-known planter and cotton-raiser of Independence County, Ark., was born in Alabama, in 1826, and is a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Anderson) Kirkland, who were born in South Carolina and East Tennessee, and were married in Alabama, whither the mother was taken when a child, but where the father moved after reaching manhood. Mrs. Kirkland died in 1882, at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Kirkland died in 1845, aged fifty-three years. Five of their eight children are now living: Two brothers, besides our subject, reside in Arkansas; Lucinda is the widow of William Tate, and resides in Tate County, Miss.; W. R., died in Alabama, at the age of thirty-five years; J. W., died in Mississippi, aged about thirty-five years, also; Martha, who married Mr. Garrison, died in Mississippi, and Ellen, wife of Ed Johnson, now resides in Memphis, Tenn. C. C. Kirkland grew to manhood in Northern Alabama, and in 1860 came to Independence County, Ark. During the Rebellion he served in the Confederate army three years; was at the battle of Helena, was a participant in a great many skirmishes, and was assistant ordnance master on Price's raid through Missouri. Since the war he has been engaged in farming, and for eight years past he has been collecting agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company during four or five months of each year. He was first married, in 1851, to Miss Charlotte Parks, who was born in Alabama, in 1829, and the result of their union has been six children: W. T., who is now employed with The Goodspeed Publishing Company; Mary E., wife of W. P. Sneed; Frances C., wife of Tom Hardin; James W., Calvin A., and Joan, wife of John A. Thomas. In 1872 Mr. Kirkland was called upon to mourn the death of his wife, and after remaining a widower for some time he was united in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Jane Whaley, by whom he has one child, Cora. Mr. Kirkland has always supported the men and measures of the Democrat party, and has shown his approval of secret organizations by becoming a

member of the Masonic fraternity, in which order he has ascended to the Royal Arch degree. He has a good and fertile farm of ninety acres, improved with buildings, fences and orchard, and supplied with all necessary stock.

Martin Lacy is one of the prosperous general merchants of Independence County, Ark., and by his superior management and rare business ability and efficiency, he has done not a little to advance the reputation the county enjoys as a commercial center. He was born in the "Emerald Isle" in 1846, and two years later was brought by his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Lacy, to America, but the latter's death occurred soon after her arrival in New Orleans. He was then taken in charge by his father, James Lacy, who had previously come to the United States, and was removed by him to Missouri, where he was reared and educated. Martin Lacy is the only surviving member of two children born to this couple, and after first acquiring a fair knowledge of the English branches, in the common and subscription schools of Clark County, he entered on a course of study in the Christian Brothers' College, of St. Louis, and was graduated from this institution in 1869, at the age of twenty-two years, his course there being marked by hard study and rapid progress. After leaving school he engaged as a clerk and book-keeper with M. L. C. Bevans, of Canton, Mo., and after remaining thus employed for about four years, he went to Shreveport, La., where he was occupied as book-keeper with John W. Bowers & Co., wholesale grocers. At the end of two years he removed from there to Winchester, Mo., and again resumed his old occupations of clerking and book-keeping, but this time was an employé of John Hennessy. In the year 1877 he came to Arkansas, and filled the latter position for N. E. Duffy, at Oil Trough, Ark., where he remained three years, purchasing, in April, 1880, a stock of general merchandise, and embarking in business at Oil Trough, in a store-house which had previously been erected for the purpose. His stock consists of dry goods, boots, shoes, clothing, hats, caps, hardware, tinware, drugs, etc., and Mr. Lacy is also engaged in dealing in cotton. Upon his shelves will at all

times be found an excellent assortment of the various articles in which he deals, and in all his relations with the public, he is strictly honest and fair. He is assisted by James M. Nichols. He is a communicant of the Catholic Church, and his wife is a Baptist. On the 24th of March, 1880, he was married to Miss Sallie E. Toler, a native of Missouri, the wedding taking place at the home of the bride's parents, in Oil Trough. They have had four children: Martin, who was born December 31, 1880, and died March 31, 1882; Jesse, born May 18, 1883; Dollie May, born December 5, 1884, and James Edwin, whose birth occurred March 26, 1888. Mr. Lacy has always supported the principles of the Democratic party.

Byron Lacy is a prominent merchant, and the postmaster of Elmo, Ark. The oldest of two children, he was born January 16, 1860, in Dublin, Ireland. His parents were Frank and Fanny I. (Byron) Lacy, natives of Ireland, and both from among the oldest families in that country. The father received his education in France, and was one of the most polished and gallant men of his day, while the mother was educated at the home of her parents by private tuition. Mrs. Lacy's father, Thomas Byron, occupied a high position on the Queen's Bench, Dublin, and at the time of his decease, was succeeded by Mr. Frank Lacy, who held the office until its abolishment, when he was retired on full pay until his death, in 1885, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, his wife having gone before him ten years. The second child was a daughter, Ada Lacy, who was born June 8th, 1862, and was married, in 1887, to Mr. Edgar Little, who occupies a position of trust in the Bank of Ireland, Dublin. Byron Lacy came to America in the spring of 1880, and located at Elmo, where he was employed by M. & W. D. Hodges on their farm. He remained in this position for a short time, and then applied for and obtained the post of watchman on the White River bridge near the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, two miles below Newport, Ark. He remained in this capacity until the autumn of 1881, when, in company with a friend, he went into the business of hunting, trapping and trading in furs up to the spring of 1882.

His first experience in commercial life, was with Mr. Oliver Brown, who kept a grocery and bakery, and with whom he remained until the beginning of 1884, and then bought Mr. Brown out, and continued the business for two years longer at Newport. In the summer of 1886, he retired from business at Newport, and returned to Elmo, and in January, 1887, purchased the stock of merchandise of G. A. Duck & Bro., at that place. The stock consists of general merchandise and plantation supplies, and Mr. Lacy's shelves will at all times contain a fine assortment of every line in which he deals. In 1887 Mr. Lacy was united in matrimony to Miss Laura Hodges, a daughter of W. D. Hodges, and this happy marriage has given them two children: Fannie and Mable. Mr. Lacy is a member of the Episcopal Church, while his wife attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is much admired for her active work in that faith. Upon locating in America, Mr. Lacy declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and at the proper time received his naturalization papers, voting the Democratic ticket since then. He is a charter member of Newport Lodge No. 26, Knights of Pythias; and postmaster of Elmo, Ark. He has become one of the leading citizens of Independence County, and has set an example worthy of emulation not only by his former countrymen, but by the rising generation of America. His thrift, enterprise and ability have procured for him the success that always attends those virtues.

Whitmill Leggett, a pioneer of Independence County, Ark., was born on the 10th of January, 1829, in the old log cabin on the place where he now lives. He is the son of Whitmill, Sr., and Elizabeth (Masters) Leggett, the father a native of North Carolina, and the mother of Pennsylvania. The elder Leggett came to Tennessee and served about two years in the War of 1812, under Gen. Jackson. He got his brother to take his place while he came on and settled in what is now Ruddell Township, Independence County. The county was then a territory, and called Lawrence County. He was among the very first settlers of this locality, and erected a little log cabin of rough character. Everything was wild and unbroken.



William P. Huddleston
SHARPS + ROADS,
INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

Independence County Arkansas
Boards of Roads

1911

County of Independence, Arkansas

Attest my hand and seal of office this 1st day of April 1911

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a few Indians were here, and the woods abounded in wild animals. The clothes and shoes were all home-made, and one pair of shoes was to last through the year. Although they experienced many hardships, they at the same time enjoyed themselves most thoroughly. He moved to the farm where Whitmill Leggett, Jr., now lives, in about 1825, and bought the land of the government. There were no improvements whatever at that time, but he set to work, and after several years of hard work had made considerable changes. He died on this place in 1855. The mother died in 1864. They were the parents of a large family of children, two now living: Jeremiah, and Whitmill, who was reared and educated in the district where he now lives. He has followed the duties on the farm from early childhood, and this he continues at the present time. He owns 240 acres of land, with 150 under cultivation, over half of which he has cultivated himself. In the conduct of his estate, Mr. Leggett gives each detailed portion of work his personal and close observance, and the care and methods ever exercised have contributed to place him among the foremost farmers of the vicinity, as he is one of the most intelligent citizens. He had one brother, Zechariah, who was killed at Chickamauga during the war. Mr. Leggett was married, in 1855, to Miss Virginia Leaneave, by whom he has two children living: Rebecca and Lou May. He was married the second time, in 1873, to Miss Victoria Ann Mack, who bore him three children: Emma A., Rachel C. and Whitmill, Jr. Mr. Leggett is a Royal Arch Mason, and has been a member of that fraternity for over thirty years. Mrs. Leggett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as is her daughter, Emma A.

L. C. Lindsey, treasurer of Independence County, is still less than thirty-eight years of age, but is holding, nevertheless, one of the most important and responsible offices in the county and discharging the duties of this position with an energy, efficiency and ability surpassed by few, if any, public officials. He was born in Lawrence County, Tenn., September 30, 1851, and is the son of Daniel and Sallie (Dalton) Lindsey, the father a

native of Tennessee and the mother of North Carolina. They were married in the former State, and in 1853 emigrated to Independence County, Ark., located first in Liberty Township, then in Independence, where he purchased a tract of land. He owned the first mill in the county, which was run by water power. He was also the first mechanic in that section and there resided until his death, which occurred in December, 1862. The mother is still living. Ten children were born to this union, three now living—Mary, wife of Jacob Elms; Lewis C., and Tennessee, wife of Robert Simmons. The father was justice of the peace for a number of years and deputy sheriff in Tennessee. L. C. Lindsey was but two years of age when he came with his parents to Arkansas, and here he was reared and received his education. He assisted on the home place until the death of his father, and in 1871 removed to Greenbriar Township, Independence County, where he still resides. He owns 120 acres of land, with about 90 acres under cultivation. He was elected to his present office in September, 1888, but previous to this had served as deputy sheriff from 1886 to 1888 under McCurdy Hail. For his companion in life he chose Miss Elizabeth C. Pritchard, who became his wife in 1876. They have five children—Sallie, Lenora, Daniel, Ollie and Ira. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the former is a Democrat in his political views.

Dr. Henry G. Logan, of Independence County, was born in Cleveland County, N. C., January 30, 1847, and is a son of John R. and Sarah P. (Jackson) Logan, natives of York District, S. C. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and the paternal grandfather of our subject was John B. Logan, a native of Virginia, who spent the greater part of his life in York District, S. C., where he died. John R. Logan was an extensive farmer, and acquired considerable means, though he was a heavy loser by the war. He was one of the most prominent men of his county, and held many positions of trust and honor. He was a representative in the State legislature four years, and was a lifelong Democrat. Both he and his wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, though

Mrs. Logan was formerly a Presbyterian. They had ten children, viz.: Benjamin F., Leonardas M., Henry G., Elizabeth Bomer, Emily Herndon, Amanda McBrayer and Ida Hogue, living; and David J., who was captain of Company F, Eighteenth South Carolina Confederates, and was killed by pickets in the trenches of Petersburg, June 18, 1864; John Pinkney was killed at Hatch's Run, February 6, 1865, while serving in the Twelfth North Carolina Infantry; Hugh G. died at the age of three years. The mother died in 1865, at about the age of fifty-one years, and Mr. Logan afterward married a Miss Allison, of York District, S. C., who now resides at the old homestead, in Cleveland County, N. C. John R. Logan died in Cleveland County, N. C., April 14, 1884, aged seventy-three years. Henry G. received his early education at Shelby, N. C. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Second North Carolina Reserves, and served as first lieutenant until the close of the war, surrendering at Greensboro, N. C. After the close of the war he attended school one year, and the following two years engaged in teaching. He also learned photography, at which profession he worked at Shelby. While traveling through North and South Carolina and Mississippi he studied medicine, and, in 1874, attended a course of medical lectures at Louisville Medical College. In 1879-80 he attended the Atlanta Medical College, where he graduated, returning to Arkansas, where he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. He has been very successful as a physician, and now has an extensive practice. In 1874 he married Sarah Howell, daughter of Henry Howell, of Independence County. She was born in 1855, and reared in Mississippi. They have two children living, viz.: Emma E., aged eight, and Jefferson D., aged five. Marion P. died at the age of three years.

Isaac J. Long, D. D., president of the Arkansas College, located at Batesville, one of the most noted institutions of learning in that State, is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Long, was born in Virginia, but in early life removed to East Tennessee and settled on the Holston River, in Hawkins County, where the

father of the Rev. Isaac Long, was born and grew to manhood. Dr. Long's maternal grandfather was Luke Hamilton, of Scotch parentage, but born in the North of Ireland. In early life he emigrated to America and settled on Rocky River, in what was then Pendleton District, now Anderson County, S. C. Isaac Long, Sr., was a lieutenant in Gen. Jackson's command during a part of the War of 1812, and at the close of that contest he went with his kinsman, Col. Joseph Calhoun, to South Carolina, and settled among his relatives in Abbeville District, then known as "Calhoun Settlement;" but the climate being unfavorable to his health, he soon removed to Anderson, where he was married in 1816, and on May 23, 1844, died from the sting of a poisonous spider before completing his fifty-seventh year, his widow following him in 1848. Rev. Isaac J. Long was the fifth son and youngest child of his parents, and was born near the Savannah River, in Anderson District, S. C., on the 23d of February, 1834. His early life was spent at the home of his parents, and at the time of his father's death he had only reached the age of ten years. After his mother's death, four years later, he was left to act upon his own judgment, and immediately began his battle with the world. The only schooling he obtained during his parents' lifetime was nine months attendance, when in his eighth year, and this was reached after a walk of nearly three miles along a lonely country path. The start obtained in this manner, however, developed a strong desire for an education, and many difficult points were mastered and problems solved by studies pursued at night by the light of pine knots, gathered at the close of the day's labor. On reaching the age of sixteen years, and squaring up accounts with his fellow-men, he found his worldly possessions amounted to only two suits of clothes and a single barrel shot-gun, worth about \$6. Thus equipped he started out to seek fame and fortune. His first engagement was to labor as a common farm hand on a cotton plantation at a compensation of \$5 per month and his board, rising at 4 o'clock in the morning and working though the day with the foremost laborer on the place. In this way he saved

up enough money to complete his English education. His classical and mathematical course was obtained chiefly at Thalian Academy, in South Carolina, where, in addition to keeping up with his classes, he filled the laborious position of tutor for three hours each day, as a means of defraying expenses. Receiving encouragement and assistance from a friend and pastor, the Rev. David Humphreys, he entered Center College, at Danville, Ky., in 1855, and graduated from that institution with the second honor in a class of twenty-seven gathered from thirteen States. Having chosen the ministry (Presbyterian) as a profession, he entered the Theological Seminary at Danville, four days after graduating from college, and remained here for some time enjoying the instruction received from men of national reputation. In 1859 he was selected as one of the principals of the preparatory department of his alma mater, and here began his work as an instructor in ancient languages, in which he has been identified during a large portion of his subsequent life. He was licensed to preach after the usual examinations by the Presbytery of Transylvania, at Lebanon, Ky., on the 12th of April, 1860, and after preaching the gospel for several months, he resigned his position as instructor, and repaired to the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., for the purpose of attending the lectures given by the celebrated Dr. Thornwell, professor of theology at that institution. He entered in October, 1860, and remained a portion of that winter and spring, expecting at the close of the session to return to Kentucky, but the Civil War beginning in the spring of 1861, thwarted all his plans. He then accepted a call to the pastorate of Concord Presbyterian Church, in Sumter County, S. C., and was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Harmony, October 31, 1861. At the outbreak of war, although strongly opposed to secession, yet believing that his allegiance as a citizen was due primarily to the State, his fortunes were cast with the Southern Confederacy. He served for a time as an independent volunteer chaplain, accepting neither commission nor compensation from the government. Dr. Long founded an academy at Batesville, by

employing teachers and boarding them partly without compensation, and giving a part of his own time to the work. This formed the nucleus from which the Arkansas College was organized, in the fall of 1872, and of which he was elected the first president, with the professorship of ancient languages and moral science, holding this position at the present time, besides preaching regularly to his pastoral charge. This institution has been pressed forward by Dr. Long's perseverance in the face of many discouragements and difficulties incident to such an undertaking, until it has achieved a success almost unprecedented. He was married at Itonia, S. C., on August 30, 1859, to Miss Callie Penelope, second daughter of the Rev. J. L. Kennedy, A. M., a widely-known and eloquent Presbyterian clergyman, who was also an eminent classical teacher in the northwestern part of South Carolina, and at one time professor of mathematics in Oglethorpe University, Georgia. Mrs. Long is of Scotch Irish descent, and a relation and namesake of Mrs. William Preston, of South Carolina. Dr. Long and his wife are the parents of seven children, six sons and one daughter, of whom three sons died in infancy. Eugene R. was born in Sumter County, S. C., December 10, 1862; the only daughter, Irene, was born October 3, 1864; Ross K., born June 12, 1871, and Mack H., born July 24, 1873. Dr. Long is a thoughtful, deliberate speaker, and a profound theologian and logician. In addition to his labors here as a minister, he has founded and conducted the Arkansas College, at Batesville, of which he has been president since its commencement. He is a thorough educator, and many young men and women of Batesville and elsewhere have abundant reason to feel grateful that they were placed under his care. He is one of the most useful men in the community, and one whom the people greatly appreciate.

M. C. Long, an enterprising business man of Jamestown, Independence County, is a dealer in general merchandise, farm implements, etc., and is also postmaster. He was born in McMinn County, Tenn., in 1851, and is a son of William R. and Susan C. (Scoggin) Long, natives, respective-

ly, of Tennessee and North Carolina. They were married in the latter State in 1850, and subsequently in 1857 removed to Independence County, Ark., where Mr. Long died in March, 1889. Mrs. Long is still living, and is about fifty-eight years of age; the former was a tanner by trade in early life, but afterwards turned his attention to farming. He served a short time in the Civil War. He is a son of Moses Long, a native of Tennessee, who died in that State in 1880. The parents of our subject were both members of the Baptist Church. They had ten children (six living), of whom M. C. was the eldest. The latter attended the common schools and one year at high school in Houston, Mo., after which he taught one year in Texas, with which exception he has lived in Independence County since six years of age. In 1875 he married Ruth A., daughter of William and Emeline Jessup, the former a native of Indiana, and the latter of North Carolina. They lived several years in Greene County, Mo., and soon after the war removed to Lawrence County, thence to Independence County, where Mr. Jessup died in June, 1889. He was a blacksmith, and served as justice of the peace several years in Missouri. Mrs. Jessup is still living. Mrs. Long is a native of Missouri. Mr. Long engaged in farming a short time after marriage, and, then in 1878, established a grocery in Jamestown, in connection with which he taught school. In 1882 he enlarged his stock, and now keeps a general stock of merchandise, valuing the same at about \$4,000. In 1878 he was appointed postmaster, which position he still holds. He served two terms as mayor of Jamestown, and is one of the most influential citizens of the place. Mrs. Long is a member of the Baptist Church. They have five children, and the family is most highly respected by all who know them. The great-grandfather of Mr. Long, George Long, was a native of Virginia, where he probably spent his life; he was a prominent Baptist minister.

Andrew G. McCauley, merchant, and notary public, Pleasant Plains, Ark. As might naturally be expected, mention is made in the present work of many citizens of Independence County, Ark., now prominent in their different callings, but none

more so than Mr. McCauley, who represents the mercantile interest of this vicinity. Born in Covington, Tipton County, Tenn., on January 29, 1851, he is the son of John A. and Emaline. (Cheek) McCauley, both natives of North Carolina. The parents were married in 1844, and five years later moved to Arkansas, where the father received his final summons. His excellent wife still survives. They became the parents of six children, all now living with the exception of one. Andrew G. McCauley secured a good practical education in the private schools, and subsequently engaged in merchandising at Pleasant Plains (then Fairview), Independence County, Ark., in 1875, and has continued there since. He carries a first-class stock of goods, such as dry-goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps and general supplies. He has assisting him Mr. Blackburn, an accomplished salesman, who gains many customers by his pleasant, social manners. Mr. McCauley is also notary public, has been postmaster for thirteen years, and also filled the office of justice of the peace in a satisfactory manner for four years. His marriage was consummated in 1878 to Miss Gertrude Garretson, of New Jersey, and they have two children, Beulah B., aged nine years, and Garrie G., who died at the age of seventeen months. Mr. McCauley is the owner of 120 acres of fine land, and also valuable property in the town of Pleasant Plains. He is a staunch Democrat and a firm believer in Democracy. He also takes a great interest in the progress of the State and county.

Eli McClain, M. D., a young physician of acknowledged merit in Independence County, Ark., was born in Randolph County, this State, April 24, 1859, and is one of four surviving members of a family of eight children born to the marriage of Matthew McClain and Aley Huffstedler, that marriage occurring August 7, 1851, in the State of Tennessee, where they were born, the former May 20, 1822, and the latter November 27, 1832. They moved to this State in the year of their marriage, procuring a place in Randolph County, where the father continued to till the soil up to his death, April 29, 1864. His widow married John S. Campbell, August 7, 1867. They, with all the children

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that have arrived at the years of accountability, are members of the Christian Church. The McClain children still surviving are: Margaret, born October 23, 1856; Martin, born January 14, 1861; Julia, born December 23, 1862, and Dr. Eli. At first, the latter attended school in his native county, but a strong desire to study medicine led him to enter the Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., in which institution he made progress sufficient to justify him in entering into active professional life, which he did in his native State, and has continued successfully in this calling up to the present date, and many can testify to his ability. He is an active member of the Christian Church, and is unmarried.

William B. McClendon, farmer, Jamestown, Ark. For many years, or since his location in this county, the reputation which Mr. McClendon enjoys has been not only that of a substantial and progressive farmer, but of an intelligent and thoroughly-posted man in all public affairs. He is the son of Joel and Matilda (Mauldin) McClendon, the former a native of North Carolina. The father moved to Alabama while young, from there to Mississippi in 1840, and in 1853 to Independence County, Ark., where he departed this life in 1858. Mrs. McClendon came to Arkansas with her husband, and died at their home in 1857. William B. McClendon was born in Springville, St. Clair County, Ala., on the 28th of December, 1838, and began business for himself at the age of twenty years. He married his present wife, Mrs. Martha J. (Morgan) McClendon, the same year. Her parents, John and Mary Morgan, were natives of South Carolina, and both are deceased. Mr. McClendon, by his marriage, became the father of ten children, seven living: David E., aged twenty-nine years; Laura E., aged twenty-seven years; Cynthia E., aged twenty one years; Henry C., aged eighteen years; George D., aged sixteen years; Bertha A., aged thirteen years, and Claude O., aged seven years. The three deceased are: Thomas J., aged twenty-four years; Neaty E., aged eleven months, and Effie, aged four weeks. Mr. McClendon owns 260 acres of excellent land in Independence County, on which he has a pleasant home with all mod-

ern improvements. He was with the Eighth Arkansas Regiment, Govan's Brigade, Cleburne's Division, Hardee's Corps, Army of Tennessee, for over three years during the late war; was wounded and captured at the battle of Murfreesboro, but made his escape, and came back to his home in Independence County, in 1864, where he began life anew by renting land for four years. In 1868 he bought land in the woods, his present farm. He has held the office of justice of the peace for two years; is a member of the Masonic lodge at Jamestown, and is a Democrat in politics. He has also been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church for thirty years.

Dr. M. McClure is the owner and manager of "The Batesville Steam Patent Roller Flour Mills," supposed to have cost over \$20,000, including steam cotton-gin, with steam compress for baling; also wood-working machinery, planing-mills, re-saws, and woolen mills; also the owner of very valuable city property and thousands of acres of land in this and adjoining counties. He left home when but seven years old, and has paddled his own canoe ever since. From what we can learn from his friends, he educated himself and made all his property by his untiring industry, notwithstanding his father's estate (who died when the Doctor was but two years old) left a competency to have educated all the heirs, if it had been properly managed by the administrator. The above shows what a boy can do if he has the will and determination. Dr. McClure was born twenty miles north of Maysville, Ky., and obtained the most of his education in Ohio. He graduated in the dental profession in Cincinnati. Practicing his profession in Decatur, Ill., for six years, he went South in 1858, and settled in Batesville, Ark., where he has remained since. He married a Miss H. A. Sigler, in Ross County, Ohio, in 1861. He joined the Confederate army in 1864, and surrendered as assistant surgeon, at Jacksonport, in 1865. He put several thousand dollars in a newspaper, The North Arkansas Times, a Democratic sheet, now owned by Batesville Printing Company, and still Democratic. We understand Dr. McClure has about quit his profession, but still keeps things moving.

that have arrived at the age of twenty-five. (March 1890) The first of these is John H. McChesney, born October 28, 1865, at the farm of his father, John H. McChesney, near the town of Clinton, in the county of Adams, Mo. He attended school in his native place, and then went to the University of Missouri, where he received a degree in law. He is now practicing law in Clinton, Mo. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is an active worker in the same.

John H. McChesney is the owner of the farm on which he lives, and is also the owner of the mill on the same. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is an active worker in the same. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is an active worker in the same.

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William L. McGuire, farmer, Batesville. The name that heads this sketch is one long and worthily identified with Independence County, and, indeed, no history of this immediate vicinity would be complete which failed to make proper mention of Mr. McGuire. Originally from St. Louis County, Mo., his birth occurred near the city proper now, on the 5th of September, 1840. His father, Elam S. McGuire, was a native of North Carolina, but emigrated to Missouri while single, and was married in St. Charles County, of that State, to Miss Catherine E. Lewis, who was a native of Virginia, but who had emigrated to Missouri with her parents. They moved to St. Louis County a short time afterwards, and located near St. Louis, where he followed tilling the soil for one year. He lived in a little cabin, cut wood and hauled it to St. Louis. In 1841 he moved to Independence County, Ark., and stopped in Batesville, where subsequently he and his brother, William L., engaged in farming in what is now Greenbriar Township. They farmed in partnership for a number of years. He then moved to Batesville and carried on the drug business until about 1856, when he bought and moved upon the Lee farm, adjoining his flouring-mill property, a mile and a half northeast of the town, which he had purchased three or four years before, and which farm, with a part of the mill property (210 acres, 100 under cultivation), is owned and cultivated by his heirs. He there remained until his demise, in December, 1858. The mother died in December, 1888. He and his wife, being faithful Christians, members of the Presbyterian Church, were among the few to organize a Presbyterian Church in Batesville, in 1849. He was elected and ordained a ruling elder. They gave a hearty, cheerful, helping hand to all religious, educational and benevolent efforts and enterprises in the community. They were the parents of seven children — all living: William L., Charles E., Thomas W., Walter S., John W., Elam A., and Laura B. The father was postmaster at Batesville through one administration (Taylor and Filmore's) and was also school commissioner. He was a Whig in politics, and was also a Know Nothing. He was a promi-

nent Mason. William L. McGuire was but one year old when he came to this county, and here he received a good, thorough education. He attended the Literary and Military Institute in St. Louis County, Mo., for some time, and was there at the time of the death of his father. He then came home and there remained. His father was a man who believed in making his boys useful, and required their assistance in his business. There the son first learned in some degree the ways and forms of business — drug store and postoffice, and further on, milling, running of machinery, etc. When his father sold out his drugs and moved on the farm, he being the oldest, naturally became the leader in carrying out the directions of his father until his death, when he became more the manager on the farm, on which he has continued, with the exception of two years in the employ of his uncle, E. R. McGuire, and cousin, J. C. McGuire, in Oil Trough Bottom, this county, in charge of a gin and mill; and one year in the employ of his aunt, Mrs. S. S. Watson, St. Charles County, Mo. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in his politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C. Dobbins' Regiment and served through the war. He was wounded twice at LaGrange, Ark., by a pistol shot, once in the right leg and once in the shoulder. He was in a great many hard skirmishes and witnessed many hardships.

James Clinton McGuire, a prominent and successful farmer of Independence County, is a son of Edwin R. and Emeline (Craig) McGuire, of North Carolina and Missouri, respectively, and is the oldest of four children born to the parents, the next in order being Mary E., Cordelia and William E. The father was one of the earlier settlers of this county, having come here in 1837, and locating at Oil Trough Bottom. He was one of the largest land-owners in Independence County at that period, owning about 1,700 acres, with some 600 acres under cultivation, and resided there in contentment and prosperity from 1837 to 1864, when he was burned out of house and home by a band of marauding jayhawkers, who were roaming over the country plundering honest settlers. He

was well known and active in political circles, as well as all public enterprises, and was a man who commanded considerable influence in his day. He attended service at the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was an honorable man in every action. Mr. McGuire was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and took an active part in developing and organizing lodges. He belonged to Mount Zion Lodge No. 10, and was also a member of Batesville Chapter No. 9, besides being at one time a member of De Molay Commandery, at Louisville, Ky. His son, James Clinton McGuire, was born at Oil Trough on the 17th of October, 1839, and received his education at that place. In early life he showed some of his father's characteristics, and the course he pursued in after life fully entitles him to be "a chip o' the old block." He is a member of the same Lodge and Chapter as his father was before him, and the same iron will and determined character mark his career as they did the older man. He now owns about 700 acres of land, and has placed some 500 acres under cultivation, and is a true representative of the progressive farmer. In 1871 he was married to Miss Mattie E. Erwin, who has been a devoted wife. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, while her husband attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Richard A. McHenry is an extensive farmer of Big Bottom Township, Independence County. He was born in Batesville, Ark., January 12, 1840, and is a son of James and Mary (Parker) McHenry, natives, respectively, of Tennessee and Kentucky. James McHenry went to Kentucky when quite young, where he married, subsequently settling at Batesville, Ark., when there were but few people living in that part of the State; he was a mechanic by trade, but devoted the greater part of his attention to farming. He died in Batesville, in 1844. Of his five children, our subject is now the only one living. Mrs. McHenry afterward married William May, to which marriage one daughter was born, now deceased. The mother died in Independence County, in 1862, aged about forty-eight years. When but thirteen years of age, Richard A. left home to work for himself, engaging at anything that he could, farming and working on a

steamboat. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Eighth Arkansas Confederate Infantry, and served nine months, being discharged at Nashville, Tenn., on account of disability. In 1863 he re-enlisted, and was under command of Capt. Knight, Col. Sweet's regiment, during the Missouri raid, participating in several skirmishes—among them Pilot Knob, Independence and Kansas City. After the war Mr. McHenry returned to Independence County, Ark., and turned his attention to farming, his first purchase being eighty acres of land in the bottoms of the White River. He now owns 880 acres of as fine farming land as there is in the county, which he has acquired through enterprise and good management. January 21, 1863, he married Rose Tunstall, a daughter of Thomas Tunstall. She was born in Independence County, April 4, 1847. They have three children living—Richard K., Katie N., wife of James Brooks, a farmer of Independence County, and Rosa L. Those deceased are: Mary E., James L., James I. and an infant. Mr. McHenry is a Royal Arch Mason, and in politics is a Democrat. He is an industrious farmer, and has been very successful in his chosen occupation.

John Lemuel McKee. From this brief and incomplete review of the life record of Mr. McKee it will be seen that his life from earliest youth up to the present time has not been uselessly or idly spent. He is a progressive planter, residing in Christian Township, but was born in Tennessee, in February, 1839, and is a son of John and Barbara Ann (Smith) McKee, who were born, reared, and married in North Carolina. The parents emigrated to Arkansas in 1848, and located one mile west of where our subject now resides, on what is known as the Newport and Batesville road. His land was heavily covered with timber, and consisted of 160 acres, and during a fourteen years' residence on this place he cleared and improved the entire tract. This property he sold in 1862, and bought the farm on which his son, John Lemuel, is now residing, and here lived until his death, which occurred during the war. He was followed to his long home by his good wife in 1870. The subject of this sketch received the

greater part of his education in Arkansas, and remained with his parents on the farm until the breaking out of the late Rebellion, when he volunteered as a private in Company G, First Arkansas Infantry, and served until wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, having taken an active part in the battles of Bull Run, Manassas Gap, Murfreesboro, Shiloh, and in various skirmishes. He was honorably discharged in 1864, by reason of disability caused by the wound received at Chickamauga, the ball having penetrated the left eye, and lodging just above the left ear. He remained in the hospital at Marietta, Ga., for about seven months after the battle, and after recovering sufficiently to travel he was discharged, and returned home, which place he reached about the middle of May, 1864. October 28, 1866, he wedded Miss Lucy McCravy, a daughter of John and Permelia (Newton) McCravy, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Alabama, in which State Mrs. McKee was also born. In 1860 Mrs. McKee came to Arkansas with her married sisters, Mrs. Eliza Kennemur and Mrs. Mary Haney, but her early education was received in her native State. Mr. and Mrs. McKee have two children, Jesse H., who was born on the 21st of September, 1867, and died October 28, 1867, and George F., whose birth occurred on the 13th of December, 1868, he being now the manager of the home farm. Mr. McKee has always lived the life of a farmer, and, although he has been a life-long Democrat, he has never held an office, or aspired to do so. Mrs. McKee and their son, George, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, although Mr. McKee has never united with a religious denomination, he has always contributed liberally to the support of churches. His uncle, George McKee, held the position of major in the volunteer army throughout the Mexican War.

Y. M. Mack, farmer, Batesville. The subject of this sketch, well and favorably known to a host of acquaintances in this community, is a fair example of what can be accomplished by industry and perseverance. He was born November 13, 1838, his birth occurring in Wayne County, Tenn., and is

the son of A. W. and Serene (Hutson) Mack, the father a native of Rockingham County, N. C., and the mother of Maury County, Tenn. The father emigrated to Maury County at an early day, and there met and married Miss Hutson. After residing here for twenty-two years they removed to Wayne County, of the same State, and there remained for another twenty-two years. In the fall of 1854 he came to Independence County, and located four miles northeast of Batesville on what is known as Blue Creek. He bought a tract of land, with about fifty acres under cultivation, 280 acres in all, and there resided until his death, which occurred on the 7th of May, 1876. While living in Tennessee he held a number of minor offices. He was a carpenter by trade, having learned the same in Maury County, Tenn., and followed this for many years. He was born in 1793, and was eighty-three years of age at the time of his death. His great-grandfather was a native of Scotland, and was an early emigrant to North Carolina. Some of the family were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. The mother died August 9, 1844. There were eight children in their family, six daughters and two sons, three now living: Aseneth R., wife of John W. Ingalls; Young M., and Victoria A. D. L. J., wife of Whitmill Leggett. Young M. came to Independence County, with his parents, when about sixteen years of age, and here he received the principal part of his education. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Desha's battalion, and this was consolidated into the Eighth Arkansas at Shiloh, in 1862. He enlisted as a private and was promoted to corporal, sergeant, second, third and first lieutenant, and finally to the rank of a captain. He was at the battle of Perryville, was in all the engagements of the Army of Middle Tennessee, and was in the 120 days' fight during the fall of Atlanta. He was wounded, by a gun-shot, in the right arm, at New Hope Church, was taken to the hospital at Macon, Ga., and there remained four weeks. He was again disabled at Franklin, Tenn., but not seriously. He was within twenty feet of Clayborne when that officer was shot. Capt. Mack was captain of Company H, Eighth Arkansas, and served

with great bravery in every office. He went home on an eighty days' furlough, but the war was over when the time expired, and he surrendered at Jacksonport in 1865. They were mustered in with eighty-three men, and at the close there were but twenty-three left. After cessation of hostilities Capt. Mack engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has carried on this calling ever since. When he left the army he did not have a decent suit of clothes. He is now the owner of 300 acres of excellent land, with 160 acres under cultivation. He has a good residence and all out-buildings are in good condition. By his marriage, which occurred in 1874, to Miss Lou Gilbreath, a native of Arkansas, he became the father of six children: Maud M., Minnie P., Leonidas L., Sidney C., Louie D. and Jeff D. Mrs. Mack and two daughters are members of the Methodist Church. He is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge and Chapter, the K. of H., and the K. & L. of H.

Col. Morgan Magness (deceased) was one of the earliest settlers and most prominent residents of the State of Arkansas. He was a son of Jonathan Magness, and was born in Davidson County, Tenn., December 18, 1796, his death occurring in Independence County, Ark., September 1, 1871. When sixteen years of age he removed with his parents from Tennessee to Independence County, Ark., locating on Miller's Creek, northwest of Batesville; one year later the family removed to a point six miles southeast of Batesville, and subsequently settled in Big Bottom Township, where they entered land, and from that time were most prosperous. Col. Magness won very distinguished success as a farmer, and at the time of his death was one of the most substantial men in the State; he was also extensively interested in stock raising and planting. He represented Independence County in the lower house of the State legislature several years, and his honorable service in that capacity will long be remembered by his constituents. His first wife was Keziah Elliott, a native of North Carolina, who died in Independence County, Ark., leaving no children. In 1845 Col. Magness married Susan Dunnigan, who was born in Dickson County, Tenn., in 1815. To this union were

born five children, four of whom grew to maturity, viz.: William D., D. P. W. (a planter and stock raiser, died in November, 1875, at about the age of twenty-five years), Elizabeth F. (now the wife of Joseph J. Waldrop, a prominent farmer of Independence County, Ark.), and Morgan J. (who was born in 1855, and died December 2, 1882). Mrs. Magness died March 16, 1877. William D. Magness was born in Big Bottom Township, Independence County, August 1, 1846. He received the advantages of a common-school education, and remained at home the greater part of the time until his father's death, having spent some time with him in Texas during the latter part of the war. He then began farming for himself, and is now the owner of about 1,000 acres of fine land. February 5, 1879, he married Mary E. Edgar, a native of Jefferson County, East Tenn., who was born March 15, 1852. They have one son, Morgan E. Politically, Mr. Magness is a Democrat; his father was formerly a Whig, and during the latter part of his life sympathized with the Democratic party.

Benjamin Magness is one of the influential men and enterprising farmers of White River Township, Independence County. His birth occurred in Rutherford County, N. C., January 27, 1821, and he is a son of Jacob and Eda (Webb) Magness, who were also natives of Rutherford County, N. C. Of their family of eleven children, five grew to maturity, and but two are now living, our subject and a sister, Mrs. Sallie Chetwood, of North Carolina. Benjamin Magness was an extensive and successful farmer in his native State, where he spent the whole of his life, his death occurring at the age of seventy-seven years; his wife died when sixty-three years old. Both were consistent members of the Missionary Baptist Church, in which church he served as deacon for over forty years. The paternal grandfather of our subject was also named Benjamin Magness; he was a native of North Carolina, and served in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Magness was a daughter of Robin Webb, also of North Carolina. Benjamin Magness, subject of this sketch, received his education in his native county, and remained on his father's farm until 1840. In the latter year he married Charlotte Mc-

son Cassius, Tenn., in 1815. To this union were
 married Susan Dunnington, who was born in
 Ark., having no children. In 1845 Col. Morgan
 North Carolina, who died in Independence, Tenn.
 son. His first wife was Susan Dunnington, a native of
 several years, and his honorable service in
 capacity will long be remembered for his courage
 and distinction. He purchased Independence
 County in the lower part of the State
 he was also extensively in
 was one of the great settlements in the State;
 success as a farmer, and at the time of his death
 prospect was very bright and
 they entered land, and from that time were most
 manfully settled in Big Bottom Township, where
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 the town of Independence, Tenn.
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 Independence County, Ark.
 Town, December 12, 1871. His death occurred in
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Col. Morgan Dunnington (deceased) was one of
 of Ill., and the K. A. of Ill.
 part of the Masonic Illus. Lodge and Chapter, the
 member of the Methodist Church. He is a son
 and wife, Mrs. Mary and the
 M. Minnie P., Elizabeth L., Sidney C., James J.
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 Jackson, Tenn. The residence of the family is
 when the time came and he died in 1871, at about 71
 on an earlier date, but the war was not over
 with great bravery in every office. He will be

Brayer, daughter of Samuel McBrayer, of Cleveland County, N. C. Mrs. Magness only lived a short year after her marriage. Mr. Magness next married Adaline Sweega, who was a native of Rutherford County, N. C. Her father was Elijah Sweega. To this union were born seven children, five sons and two daughters, viz.: Robert L., a farmer of Independence County, Ark.; Alonzo, also a farmer; Almina, wife of John McFarland, of North Carolina; George O., merchant at Newark, Ark.; Elijah, engaged in farming in Independence County; Susan, who died in North Carolina, and Jacob, engaged in merchandising in Independence County. Mrs. Magness died in 1865, at the age of thirty-two years. Mr. Magness subsequently married Barbara Ann Rice, who was born November 24, 1843. The following children have blessed this union: Martha A., wife of Frank Martin, of Newark; John M., a farmer; William W., also a farmer; Ella (deceased), Amanda W., Julia, Benjamin A., Hugh T. E. D., Gertie A. P., Bonnie B. and Leona. After his first marriage, Mr. Magness worked a farm of 365 acres, which his father gave him in Rutherford County. In 1858 he removed to Arkansas, locating in Independence County, where his first purchase consisted of 330 acres; he now owns 1,000 acres of good farm land, and is one of the most extensive farmers in the county. For forty-eight years he has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and though taking no active part in politics, his sympathies are with the Democratic party. He supports liberally the cause of education, and is ever ready to assist in the advancement of its interests. Mr. Magness is one of the most substantial men of Independence County, and is highly respected by all who know him.

Isaac Magness is a properous farmer and stockman, residing on Section 14, Christian Township, Independence County, Ark., his postoffice address being Oil Trough. He is a son of Josiah and Parilee (Williams) Magness, his maternal grandfather being Isaac Williams; the paternal grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812, and a participant in the battle of New Orleans. Isaac Magness was born in Fayette County, Tenn., May 24, 1836, and

was there reared to manhood and educated, but came with his parents to Arkansas in 1857. They resided in Cross County until 1867, then moved to Independence County, and purchased 130 acres of land, a portion of which was under cultivation, and here resided until the father's death, in 1870, he being the owner of 150 acres at that time. His wife died in 1880. Isaac Magness enlisted in the Confederate army in 1862, and was a member of Col. Bob Shaver's regiment, serving until June, 1885, and was a participant in the battle of Little Rock, and numerous skirmishes. After his return from the war he again took up the implements of farm life, and has continued in this calling up to the present time. His first purchase of land was in 1870, and consisted of eighty acres, but he sold this two years later and purchased land in Christian Township, which he also sold in 1879. His present farm consists of 243 acres, and at the time he purchased it there were but fifteen acres under cultivation, and it was only improved by a small log cabin. He now has 130 acres cleared and 110 acres under cultivation, and on this is an excellent frame dwelling-house and other good buildings. He is a member of McGuire Lodge No. 208, of the A. F. & A. M., at Oil Trough, and has always been known as a liberal and public spirited citizen. He was married on the 1st of September, 1868, to Miss Missouri Hungatte, a native of Arkansas, whose father was born in Illinois and her mother in Indiana. To them the following family have been given: Willie Lee, who was born on the 22d of August, 1869; Elisha T., whose birth occurred September 9, 1871; John M., who was born February 22, 1875, and Hardy Marquis, born January 4, 1880. The eldest child, Miss Willie Lee, was married to James Monroe Nichols on the 26th of May, 1889, her husband being a son of John G. and Nancy (McGuire) Nichols.

Jacob F. Martin, one of the well-to-do and most highly respected farmers of Washington Township, Independence County, resides five miles southwest of Victor postoffice. He was born in Independence County, August 18, 1839, and is a son of John and Sarah (Fulbright) Martin, natives, respectively, of Tennessee and North Carolina.

The parents of John Martin were early settlers of Lawrence County, Ark., where they died. John Martin was married in Independence County, where he died about 1858. He was a farmer by occupation. The mother of our subject died in 1887, and of her eleven children ten lived to be grown. Jacob F. was the sixth child. He was reared in his native county, but was deprived of the advantages of an education, his help being required at home. In 1859 he married Miss Elizabeth F. Nettles, who was born in the State of Tennessee, April 15, 1841. Of the nine children who have blessed their union but four survive, viz.: Henry, Frances (now the wife of William F. Shaw), Laura and Minnie. In 1861 Mr. Martin enlisted in the Civil War on the Confederate side, serving faithfully until the surrender, in 1865. He is a staunch Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for John Bell, of Tennessee. He owns 353 acres of land, about 115 acres of which he has under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which they take an active interest. The family is most highly esteemed by their many friends, and their long residence in the county has made their name a familiar one here.

Adam Martin, of the firm of Martin & Bradley, publishers of The Wheel, at Batesville, Ark., is a native of Sulphur Rock, Independence County, Ark., and the son of Hon. John G. Martin, a native of North Carolina. The elder Martin was a successful agriculturist by vocation, and became a very prominent man later in life. He was elected to the house of representatives in 1878, and served one term. He was also justice of the peace before the war, and discharged such duties as were incumbent upon that office in a capable and efficient manner. He died at Sulphur Rock in 1881. He was married in Indiana, and in about 1849 located at Sulphur Rock, where his widow still lives. Twelve children were born to their union, three of whom are mutes, two sons and one daughter, all of whom were educated at the same school and were graduates. Six children are now living: Mrs. Sallie J. Bradley, George D., Mrs. Lee Tulley, Urban, Pike and Adam, all of whom

reside at Sulphur Rock, except Pike, who is in Little Elm, Tex. Adam Martin graduated at Little Rock, Ark., in 1869, and was in school for seven years, in the first school which was organized for the deaf and dumb. He was appointed teacher in 1878, following this profession for four years, and resigned in 1882. He learned a part of the printer's trade at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, and he and his partner established the Sulphur Rock Wheel in 1887. One year later they moved their paper to Batesville, where they have since continued its publication. They have a large circulation, and issue a good, spicy sheet. Mr. Martin was married in 1882 to Miss Eunice N. Walls, at Holly Grove, Monroe County, Ark., and she is also a mute. They have two sons, Ralph H. and Adolphus W. W. Mr. Martin is a member of the old Presbyterian Church of Little Rock, and is also a member of the Wheel and Alliance. He and his partner are both mutes and get along as well as most business men. During the year 1880 Mr. Martin traveled extensively through Texas, New Foundland, Canada, and all the New England States. Most of the time was spent on the ocean. During this trip Mr. Martin met with about 1,500 mutes.

George L. Massey is a man of more than ordinary energy and force of character, and no agriculturist of this region is deserving of greater success in the conduct and management of his farm than he. He, as well as his father, Jason Massey, was born in Orange County, N. C., the latter's birth occurring in 1802, and the former's, May 6, 1830. The latter was married, in his native State, to Rachel Peirson, also a native of the "Old North State," and to their union were born two sons, of whom our subject is the only one now living. The father was of Irish descent, and both he and wife were earnest members of the Methodist Church at the time of their death, the father's demise occurring in 1882, and the mother's in 1871. George L. Massey received a good practical education in the common schools of Tennessee, and at the age of sixteen years removed to Arkansas, and was afterward married in that State to Miss Margaret E. Lowe, who was a native of Arkansas, and died

in March, 1874, having become the mother of four sons and one daughter, three of the family surviving: Edwin L., who married Miss Missouri Gunn, a native of Mississippi, who died in March, 1874 (he afterward married Miss Vida E. Morgan, a native of Alabama); Ida, wife of Frank J. Leggett, a native of Arkansas, and Henry M., who wedded Mattie McClendon, of Alabama. After the death of his first wife Mr. Massey married Miss Sarah Jane Bryant, who was a native of Mississippi. Her parents, Richard and Elizabeth Bryant, were Virginians, and became the parents of twelve children, six of whom are now alive. Mr. Bryant died in April, 1876, and his wife in December, 1873. Mr. Massey owns land to the amount of 1,000 acres, and has about 300 acres under cultivation. In 1862 he joined the army, and after participating in the battle of Helena and other engagements, he was discharged in 1865, and returned home to again take up the implements of the farm. Mr. Massey is a Mason, and a member of the Agricultural Wheel. He is a liberal contributor to schools and churches, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

David B. Mayfield, farmer, Desha, Ark. No worthy reference to the agricultural affairs of this county would be complete without mention of Mt. Mayfield, among others engaged in tilling the soil. Besides this, he enjoys to an unlimited extent the confidence and esteem of all who know him, and is one of the influential men of the county. His birth occurred in Cobb County, Ga., February 26, 1840, and he is the son of Elisha and Elizabeth (Blackwell) Mayfield, both natives of Georgia. The mother died in 1841, and the father then married Miss Catherine Blackwell, a sister of his first wife. The elder Mayfield removed to Izard County, Ark., in 1858, and there he received his final summons in 1869. His second wife followed him to the grave in 1888. David B. Mayfield received his education in the private schools of Georgia. He entered the Civil War at its commencement, and was with his regiment, the Eighth Arkansas, until the surrender. He was in active service, and participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Shiloh, being wounded in the

last named battle. He was captured at Lookout Mountain, and, after a long confinement at Rock Island, made his escape and went to Canada, where he remained until after the surrender. He then came to Batesville, Ark., where he met and married his present wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Massey) Mayfield, in 1867. They have two children living and two deceased. Those living are Jesse and William, who are now at home. Mr. Mayfield is the owner of 380 acres of land. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a prominent member of the Wheel. He and Mrs. Mayfield are members of the Methodist Church, and are much esteemed citizens.

B. F. Mayhue possesses those qualities of industry and energy which are characteristic of people of Ohio nativity. He was born in Scioto County, August 28, 1843, and was one of nine sons and three daughters born to the marriage of Amos Mayhue and Margaret Stumbaugh, who were also of Ohio birth. They were reared, educated and married in that State, and there the father became possessed of about eighty acres of land, which he gave to his youngest son. He subsequently removed to Illinois, and afterward came to Arkansas, and in these two States served the public in the capacity of justice of the peace. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. B. F. Mayhue received his schooling near Shawneetown, Ill., and while a resident of that State was married to Miss Sarah A. Fowler, on the 10th of October, 1861, and their marriage has been blessed in the birth of seven children; Benjamin W., William A., Marion M., Mary M., Sarah A. and Dora C. On the 22d of July, 1883, he was called upon to mourn the death of his wife, she having been a native of Illinois, and a daughter of William and Amy Fowler. Mr. Mayhue afterward married Miss Matronia Steed, a Kentuckian, their marriage taking place on the 12th of November, 1883. Their family consists of three sons and one daughter. Mr. Mayhue has eighty acres of his 160-acre farm under cultivation, well supplied with all necessary stock and buildings. He is a Mason, and was a member of the Agricultural Wheel, but resigned his membership in that organization, not

because he objected to its principles, but to the way it was conducted. In 1862 he enlisted in the army, under Capt. McCaleb, and the first hard combat in which he took part was Mobile Bay, Ala. After receiving his discharge, in November, 1865, he returned home and resumed his farming operations, to which he has since given his attention. Mrs. Mayhue is a member of the Methodist Church.

James A. Meacham, an energetic tiller of the soil, in Independence County, Ark., was born on the west fork of the Cumberland River, in Montgomery County, Tenn., October 29, 1810, and is one of three living members of a family of eight children born to John W. Meacham and Mary Allen, both of whom were born in the State of Tennessee, the former a native of Montgomery County, where he was also reared and educated. He was an industrious and fairly successful agriculturist, and showed his approval of secret societies by joining the Masonic order, of which he was an active member. In 1814 he moved to the State of Arkansas, which at that time was a Territory, and the nearest market where he could sell the products of his farm, and the results of his hunting and trapping expeditions, and purchase necessary articles, was St. Louis, Mo. His wife was a member of the Methodist Church. James A. Meacham was educated in the common schools of Independence County, attending a school taught by John Daniels, in Batesville, which was the first house of the kind erected in the town. He was married to Miss Mary N. Fenley, a Georgian, who was born on the 23d of January, 1812, their nuptials taking place on the 30th of April, 1835. Of six daughters and two sons born to them, five of the family are still living. Mr. Meacham owns 220 acres of fertile land, and, by industry and judicious management, has put about 120 acres under the plow. He has been a member of the Masonic order for about thirty years, and is an active member of the Methodist Church. He was a border ranger for one year during the 30's, but his services were not afterward needed. James A. Meacham, who is still a hale and hearty old man, has sixty-six grandchildren, and twenty-one great-grandchildren.

T. A. Meacham is a prosperous farmer of Independence County, Ark., and was born in this county September 14, 1831, being a son of John W. Meacham, who was born in Orange County, N. C., May 8, 1786, and was reared and educated in Virginia, and afterward married in Montgomery County, Tenn., on the 24th of December, 1809, to Miss Mary Allen, who was also a native of the "Old North State." James and T. A. Meacham, and Margaret Carter are the only ones of their family of eight children who are now living. The father was a farmer. T. A. Meacham was reared and educated in Independence County, and was married on the 13th of March, 1856, at which date Miss Elizabeth Allen, also a native of the county, became his wife. The following children have been born to this union: Mollie A., Sarah A., James A., Eliza E., Leona, Jeff, Cora L., William A. and Robert R. Mr. Meacham's acreage amounts to 500, of which there are about 150 acres under cultivation, which he has cleared and put under the plow himself, and in tilling his broad acres he has met with more than average success. He has shown his approval of secret organizations by joining the Masonic Lodge, and in this order held the position of junior warden for some time. He served in the late war under Gen. Hindman, and in 1862 participated in his first hard battle at Prairie Grove, Ark., which combat lasted for about twenty-nine hours. He and family attend the Methodist Church, and, owing to their long residence in the county and their many admirable qualities, they enjoy an extensive acquaintance and are highly respected.

F. B. Meriwether is a native-born resident of the county, his birth occurring in 1861, and he received his early scholastic training in the common and graded schools of his native county. From his earliest youth he clerked in his father's store, and, after attaining a suitable age, became a partner with his father in a store in Batesville, and was married, in 1880, to Miss Queen Berry, whose birth occurred in Mitchell, Tenn., in 1862. To them have been born two children, but only one is living, Nettie. The wife died on the 3d of September, 1887. After his father's death, Mr. Meriwether

engaged in business with G. W. Browning, and came to Sulphur Rock, where he was engaged in merchandising until 1886, and has since been in the lumber business. He is quite well fixed financially, and the father, at the time of his death, owned nearly 2,000 acres, his estate being one of the largest and richest in the county. F. B. Meriwether is one of the leading young business men in Independence County, and, as a young man, is very popular with his associates. Unlike most persons to whom a competence is left, he has not foolishly squandered it, but has continued to add to it, and is now ranked among the wealthy residents of the county. His parents, W. D. and Eleanor Meriwether, were Kentuckians, the former being a native of Shelby County, where he was born September 5, 1822. He was taken by his parents to Mississippi, thence to Independence County, Ark., where both his father and mother died. At the time of his marriage, he had very little property with which to commence life, but he opened a country store on his forty-acre farm, and at the breaking out of the war, owned an extensive tract of land, a lucrative mercantile business, and thirty-five negroes. He was a very heavy loser during the war, and during this period the most of his time was spent in St. Louis and Little Rock. After the war he again opened business on his farm, and did exceptionally well until 1871, when he and family moved to Sulphur Rock, and for the next eight years were engaged in business at this point. From that time until 1883, when the father died, they were occupied in merchandising at Batesville. He was one of the shrewdest and most successful merchants of the State, and was justly called the "Cotton King of Northeast Arkansas." In his family were twelve children: Mary, who died when six years of age; Julia, the wife of G. Brown; Buck, George, Martha, Johanna, wife of Dr. J. W. Hodges; William, Frank B. (our subject), Clinton, David, who died at the age of three years; Eliza, who died at the age of three and one-half years, and Thomas, who died when an infant. The maternal grandfather died at the age of one hundred and three years.

Killis J. Mills, an enterprising farmer and

stock raiser of Greenbriar Township, Independence County, was born in White County, Tenn., in 1835. His parents were James and Rachel (Pennington) Mills, natives, respectively, of South Carolina and Tennessee. At the age of five years James Mills went with his mother to White County, Tenn., his father, Lewis Mills, having been killed in the War of 1812. He was a farmer by occupation, and spent the greater part of his life in White County, Tenn., where he died in 1883. His wife is still living in White County, aged about seventy-four years; she is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and is a daughter of John Pennington, also of White County, where he died, having made his home there for many years. To James and Rachel Mills were born three sons and six daughters, of whom our subject was the third. In February, 1858, Killis J. married Lean, daughter of Thomas and Deidamia Elms, who located in Independence County in 1859. Mrs. Elms is still living. Mr. Elms was a teacher by profession, and for several years served as sheriff in Putnam County, Tenn.; he died in 1860. Mrs. Mills is a native of White County, Tenn. The year after his marriage Mr. Mills located in Van Buren County, but three years later removed to his present farm in Independence County, which was then unimproved; he has two farms, 136 acres in all, which he now has well improved and under cultivation. During the late war he served nearly four years in the Confederate army; he first enlisted in Company D, First Arkansas Infantry, in which he served nearly three years, subsequently joining Capt. McGuffin's company of cavalry, remaining until their surrender, at Jacksonport, in June, 1865; he participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Helena and Little Rock, and while serving in the cavalry was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri. At the close of the war Mr. Mills returned to his home, and again turned his attention to farming, at which he has been very successful. He is a member of Neill Lodge No. 82, A. F. & A. M., at Jamestown. Politically, he was reared a Whig, but is now a Prohibitionist. Mrs. Mills is a member of the Methodist Church. They have two children—James T. and Elizabeth.

H. L. Miniken, a prosperous business man of Batesville, and one of its leading citizens, was born in that city on August 9, 1850, and is a son of John and Jane (Middleton) Miniken, of Washington County, Penn. The Miniken family were early settlers of Pennsylvania, whose ancestors originally came from England. The great-grandfather's brother was a noted Tory, who, at the outbreak of the Revolution, returned to England, where all trace of him was lost. John Miniken emigrated to Zanesville, Ohio, and remained at that place for a few years, when he traveled further west, making the trip by water. The boat in which he took passage contained a great number of emigrants, and one day an explosion occurred, which completely wrecked the vessel and killed a number of people. Fortunately, however, the greater portion of them were picked up out of the water, and among the survivors was Mr. Miniken, who returned home, and again started west with his family, but traveling this time by wagon, and coming all the way overland. He arrived at Batesville, with his family all in good health, and immediately entered into the drug business at that place, afterwards carrying a large stock of general merchandise. Mr. Miniken rose rapidly in the estimation of the people in his new home, and after residing here some time, represented Independence County in the legislature for one term, and also served as county judge. He was a very prominent man and influential citizen up to the time of his death, in 1852. The mother is still living and enjoying fair health. They were the parents of fifteen children, of whom only four are living: Julia, wife of Charles Bagley, a resident of California; Jane A., wife of the Rev. P. Hickerson; Helen, and Harvey L., the latter being the youngest of the family. He was reared and educated in Batesville, where he was engaged for some years in the livery business. In 1879 he commenced dealing in general merchandise, a business he has continued ever since, meeting with great success, owing to his method of transacting business. Mr. Miniken has adopted certain rules for his establishment from which he never deviates. His practice is to sell the best goods at the lowest price, to be fair and square in

all of his actions, and these methods have given him a reputation and enlarged his business to such an extent that he is now looked upon as an authority in commercial circles. He was married, in 1882, to Miss Sarah J. Lawton, of Washington County, Penn., by whom he has had one child—Donahue L. Mr. Miniken is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a stockholder in the Building and Loan Association of Batesville and St. Louis. He also has an interest in the Batesville Canning and Evaporating Company.

D. C. Montgomery is a man well remembered in Batesville, and one with whom many of the old landmarks of that city are associated. He was born in Guilford County, N. C., in 1810, and was reared and educated at that place. Upon reaching his maturity he learned the carpenter's trade, and after becoming proficient in that, moved to the State of Illinois, where he followed his avocation of carpentering for some years. He next moved to Missouri, and there formed the acquaintance of Urban E. Fort, at one time a well-known and popular citizen of Independence County, and from him learned of the opportunities offered in Batesville. He came to that place in 1840, and, after a few years' residence, was one of its most prosperous and enterprising young mechanics. It was here that he met his first wife, Miss Pheamster, by whom he had one child, who died in infancy, and was shortly afterwards followed by the mother. In 1859 he was married to Miss Mary A. Rutherford, a sister of ex-State Senator Rutherford, but had no children by this wife. In time, Mr. Montgomery became the leading carpenter and contractor in Batesville, and many of the old buildings were erected by him and his then young associates. George Case, Samuel B. Wycough and Thomas Wamac. At the close of the war, or about 1867, he moved to his late residence, some six miles from Batesville, where he led a quiet and easy existence up to the time of his death. He was one of the thirteen persons who formed the organization of the Presbyterian Church in Batesville, many years ago, all of whom have since died, and he was one of the leading spirits in all public enterprises. Mr. Montgomery was one of the few men who were

not afraid to express their candid opinion on political or religious subjects, and in every case his views were correct and judgment good. He held a high place in the hearts of his fellow-citizens, and out of the entire community it would have been impossible to pick his enemy. During the war he was appointed postmaster at Batesville, and previous thereto was elected, through his own merits, to the legislature for five successive terms, and filled the position honorably. Mr. Montgomery helped to build the first house in Hughes' addition to Batesville, and had no superiors in his trade. He left no children at his death, but his widow still survives him, and resides on the home farm, where she owns some 300 acres of land, with about 100 acres under cultivation, and which is creditably managed by her brother, James Ruth-erford. Many of the citizens of Batesville have passed away to their eternal sleep, but none have ever left a void in the hearts of their fellowmen as did Mr. Montgomery, who, although his form has departed forever from the gaze of loving friends, his name still lingers, and will last in their memory as long as life remains in the community.

Jesse A. Moore, a well-known and respected citizen of Independence County, is a native of Jefferson County, Tenn., where he was born February 7, 1840. His father, I. W. R. Moore, was also born in the same county and State in the year 1808. It was there he met and married Miss Julia Moore, of Hawkins County, Tenn., whose parents, Hugh and Sarah Moore, of Virginia, had first settled in that place shortly after marriage, and some years later moved to Jefferson County. This happy marriage was productive of seven children, three sons and four daughters: George L., a resident of New Orleans; Hugh L., who married Miss Eliza Dickson, of Hawkins County, Tenn.; Mary, wife of John Coke, of Tennessee; Martha R., wife of Matterson Love, a native of North Carolina; Julia Ann, who married Lucian Welch, of North Carolina; Sarah, not married—now residing in Chattanooga, Tenn., and Jesse A., who, like his father, married a Moore, the lady being Miss Elizabeth Moore, of Arkansas. This union gave Mr. Moore and his wife three boys and two girls, of

whom three children are still living: Jessamie, Malcolm and Ernest. By industry, economy and good management Mr. Moore has accumulated quite a snug competence. He owns about 400 acres of land, and has 200 acres under cultivation, besides possessing ten town lots in a valuable portion of Moorefield. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has held the office of Worshipful Master for four years, and was also elected a member of the legislature in 1873, but through some political chicanery Mr. Moore was not allowed to take his seat in that body that year. In 1885, however, he was elected and served in the legislature, and also has charge of the postoffice at Moorefield. His wife is a regular attendant of the Methodist Church, and a devout Christian lady.

M. M. Moore, grocer at Sulphur Rock, is a son of James F. and Anna G. (Dillingham) Moore, both of whom were born in North Carolina, the former's birth occurring in Iredell County, and the latter's in the year 1813. They were married in Independence County, Ark., whither the father came in 1819, and the mother with her parents when a child. They reared their family in this county and here the father was engaged in blacksmithing, carriage-making, farming and stock raising. In these enterprises he accumulated a large fortune, and died in 1872, at the age of sixty-five years, and his wife when thirty-five years old. He was a Whig in politics, and two of the four children born to himself and wife are now living. The paternal grandfather, John Moore, was born in Scotland and came to the United States, locating in North Carolina, where he married and spent his life, dying at the age of one hundred years. M. M. Moore grew to manhood in Independence County, but owing to the scarcity of schools in his youth, he received a limited early education. Brought up to a knowledge of farm life, he very naturally chose that as his calling at first, but when the war broke out laid down his farm work to enlist in the Confederate army. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded, and, accepting Lincoln's proclamation, he did not return to service, but came home and resumed farm work, continuing until 1875, when, with keen business

foresight and realizing the advantages to be gained in conducting a grocery, he embarked in the business at Sulphur Rock. In connection with this he looks after the interests of his farm, which comprises 240 acres. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and in his political views is a Republican. He was first married when twenty-seven years of age to Miss Fannie Rushing, who died in 1876, having borne the following children: John, who died when six years of age; Mary, wife of Everett Murphy; Daniel, Susie, who died at the age of ten years; Rosa and Enoch. His second wife was Miss Mary Moore, and their two children are named John N. and Fannie. In his younger days Mr. Moore taught school for about ten years in Northern Alabama and some in Independence County, Ark.

Col. T. J. Morgan, farmer and stock raiser, and one of the best known men in Independence County, was born near Hamburg, S. C., in the year 1827. He is a son of John and Mary Ann (Vaughn) Morgan, of Edgefield District, South Carolina, and Augusta, Ga., respectively, who were married in Abbeville District, South Carolina, where they resided until 1832, and then emigrated to Independence County, Ark. The parents were among the earlier settlers, and came here when Independence County was a wilderness. They bought some land and began improving it, and in time, as the country began to settle up, the father became one of its leading men. He was a successful farmer and a highly respected citizen, and for some years held the office of justice of the peace, being also associate judge of the Independence County court. His father, William Morgan, was also a native of South Carolina, of Irish and Welsh descent, and fought in the War of 1812. In 1832 he moved to Texas, where he resided until his decease, his occupation during that time being that of farmer, trader and saw-mill operator. His father, Elias Morgan, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America when a young man and resided in South Carolina for the remainder of his life. The maternal grandfather, Thomas J. Vaughn, was a prominent contractor and builder, of English and Welsh origin, who died when Mrs. John

Morgan was a girl. Col. Thomas J. Morgan was the oldest of four sons and seven daughters, of whom four are yet living, and all residing in Independence County. He is strictly a self-made man, having attended school but very little in his younger days, but is possessed of a wonderful amount of knowledge and information on almost every conceivable subject, which his natural ability and fine intellect have enabled him to understand thoroughly. At eighteen years of age he enlisted in Company D, of Yell's Arkansas regiment, and at the battle of Buena Vista was a member of Wood's division of Gen. Taylor's army. He gave four year's service to the Confederacy, and distinguished himself in every action, winning promotion from a private up to his present title. He left the army at Corinth, Miss., and shortly afterward assisted in the organization of Company C, of Col. Robert Newton's regiment of Arkansas Cavalry, and commanded that company until the fall of 1863, when he was promoted to colonel, his regiment being known as Morgan's regiment. He never lost a day by sickness or any other cause, and was in almost every battle of note, as well as Price's raids through Missouri. After the surrender at Jacksonport he returned to his home and family to enjoy the peace he was so well entitled to. Col. Morgan was married in 1855 to Miss Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Abram and Sebilla Allen, of Alabama, who were among the early settlers of this State, first locating in the river country, and a few years afterwards moving to Independence County, where Mr. Allen became a successful and wealthy farmer. Nine children were born to Col. Morgan and his wife, of whom five sons and two daughters are still living—Eliza Jane, wife of H. F. Dwight; Andrew David, Jefferson D., Mary Ann, wife of John T. Powell; William A., Thomas E. and John A., all of them having been well educated. Col. Morgan and his family lived in different portions of Arkansas and bought land in various sections. He owns 340 acres in one tract, 640 acres in another and 150 acres in still another, besides giving each of his children a generous portion, and has about 300 acres under cultivation. In 1874-75 he represented his county in the legislature, after repeated solicita-

tion, but since then he has had no further political aspirations. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the A. F. & A. M., belonging to Neill Lodge No. 285. His grandfather, Elias Morgan, was a cousin of the famous Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Revolutionary fame, and it is believed that they were the only two of the Morgan family who ever came to America.

Judge Henry Neill, retired tanner of Greenbriar Township, owes his nativity to Mason County, Ky., where his birth occurred in 1808, and he is a prominent citizen of this county, respected and esteemed for his sterling integrity, sober, sound judgment, broad intelligence and liberal, progressive ideas. He is a man whose career has been above reproach. His parents, Robert and Magdalena (Black) Neill, were natives of Wilmington, Del., and the father's birth occurred in 1767, the same year in which Gen. Jackson was born. The mother was born some years later, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. They removed to Mason County, Ky., at an early day, and later crossed the Ohio River and settled in the Buckeye State. There the father died at the age of eighty-three, and the mother at the age of eighty-one years. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The paternal grandfather of Judge Neill, Robert Neill, was a native of the Emerald Isle. Judge Neill, the sixth of nine children, five sons and four daughters, born to his parents, received a limited common school education, and began for himself at the age of seventeen by learning the tanner's trade. Before reaching his twenty-first year he went to Northeast Missouri, and found a position in a tan-yard, remaining there about three years. In 1832 he came to Independence County, where he followed his trade in a tan-yard until 1834, and then established one of his own on his present farm. This he continued until his age would not permit of further work. In 1836 he married Miss Dorcas Stark, daughter of Job and Elizabeth Stark, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Stark went to Missouri when single, were married there, and there remained until 1832, when they came to Independence County, and there passed their last

days, the mother dying in 1844 and the father in 1845. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Mr. Stark followed the occupation of a farmer all his life, and served faithfully and well in the War of 1812. Judge and Mrs. Neill reared six children: Job S., who was killed at the battle of Oak Hill, on the 10th of August, 1861, while serving in the Confederate army; Robert, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. L. A. Dickson; Florence, wife of Captain George Rutherford; Delia, widow of M. D. Hulsey, who was murdered in 1869; Henry L., who died with consumption, aged twenty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Neill celebrated their golden wedding in 1886, and were the recipients of many tokens of affection and esteem by their numerous relatives and friends. In 1846 the Judge was elected to the legislature and served one term. He was register of the United States land office at Batesville one year, was county supervisor a few years, and, after the war, was county judge. He was a man whom all relied upon, for his decisions were not made without careful and painstaking study of the evidence adduced. He also discharged such duties as are incumbent upon the office of justice of the peace for several years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Neill Lodge being named for him; was a charter member, and Master for a number of years. He is an honorary member of Mt. Zion Lodge, Batesville, and was Master over four years. He also belongs to the Chapter at Batesville. He is Democratic in his political preferences, and cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, in 1836, and has voted for every Democratic candidate since. Mrs. Neill has been a member of the Methodist Church for forty years.

Gen. Robert Neill, one of the best known lawyers of Northeast Arkansas, was born in Independence County, November 12, 1838. His parents were Henry and Dorcas (Stark) Neill, natives of Kentucky and Missouri, respectively. The father was principally reared in Southern Ohio, and from the town of Aberdeen in that State, he, about the time of his majority, went to New Orleans, the trip being made on a flatboat. He next came to St. Louis, Mo., by steamboat. After re-

siding in Missouri a year or two he rode on horseback from St. Louis to the then Territory of Arkansas, arriving at Batesville on May 1, 1832, and soon afterward settled in Greenbriar Township, on the place where he still resides. Job Stark, the maternal grandfather, a native of Kentucky, arrived in Independence County, Ark., with his family, in the month of December, 1832, and purchased a farm three miles east of Batesville, where he resided until his death. He was a noted Indian fighter in his earlier days, and took part in the War of 1815. Robert Neill, the paternal grandfather, was born and reared in the State of Delaware, and emigrated to Kentucky, near Maysville, about the year 1800, where he resided for some time, and then moved to Southern Ohio, where he remained until his death, when he was over eighty years old. Henry Neill was a tanner by trade, and soon after his arrival in Arkansas established a tannery, where he now resides, and did business in that line for forty-eight years. In 1846 he was elected a member of the legislature and served one term, and, in the years 1847-48, he held the office of register of the United States land office at Batesville. Later on he was elected judge of the county and probate court, serving from 1874 to 1876, and was, before that, a justice of the peace for several years. He was one of the most prominent citizens of Independence County, and a man of great influence, and though now in his eighty-second year, still enjoys much activity for his age. The mother is yet living in good health, in her seventy-third year. They were the parents of eight children, of whom four are yet living: Gen. Robert Neill, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. L. A. Dickson; Florence, wife of Maj. George W. Rutherford, and Delia, widow of Marion Hulsey. Gen. Robert Neill received a fair English education in his youth, in the schools of the county, and in 1859 went to Ohio and took a course in land surveying. He followed that profession until the outbreak of the war, in 1861, and then enlisted at Batesville, in Company K, First Regiment of Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, Confederate Army. He entered service as a private, but was soon promoted to the grade of first sergeant, and at Corinth, Miss., in 1862, received the

rank of first lieutenant, and later that of captain of the company, on the death of his captain. His bravery was rewarded, and his gallant actions through the war won for him promotion up to his present title. Gen. Neill took part in the battles at Oak Hills, Mo., Richmond, Ky., and the skirmishing around Corinth, Miss., in 1862, and in the spring of 1864 was captured in Louisiana, while attempting to make his way back to his regiment. He was taken as a prisoner to Camp Chase, and from there to Fort Delaware, where he was confined for seventeen months. After the surrender, in 1865, he returned to his home and taught school for three months, and then entered into the tanning business with his father until 1866, when he was elected clerk of the circuit clerk, an office he held until the reconstruction of the State, in 1868. During this time he read law and in November, 1868, was admitted to the bar, but entered into commercial life until 1872, when he commenced to practice his profession, which he has continued ever since. He has the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers in Arkansas, and as a speaker has but few superiors. In 1874 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the State Guards, by Gov. Baxter, and gave efficient aid to the State during the Brooks-Baxter embroglio. Gen. Neill was severely wounded and disabled for many months at the battle of Oak Hills in 1861, while fighting on "Bloody Hill," by a musket ball passing through his left thigh; in the same battle his brother, Job S. Neill, a youth of twenty years, who belonged to the same company, was killed on the field, after displaying great courage and coolness. In 1877 he was appointed a brigadier-general in the State militia, by Gov. Miller, his former law partner, and assigned to the command of the fifth military district of the State, a position which his large army experience rendered him entirely capable of filling with credit. In April, 1869, Gen. Neill was married to Miss Mary Adelia Byers, one of Batesville's fairest daughters and almost a native of the town. Ten children have resulted from this union, of whom seven are living: Arthur, Ernest, Hugh, Clare, Ella Byers, Esther Annie and Robert, Jr. Gen. and Mrs. Neill are

members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; the former is a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, and a companion of the Royal Arch degree; has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1861, and has served for two years as a district deputy grand master of Masons of Arkansas. He is a stockholder in the Batesville Telephone Company, the Batesville Water and Electric Light Company, the Batesville Printing Company and the Batesville Building and Loan Association, for which last named corporation he is attorney. He is also the Arkansas attorney for the St. Louis Manganese Company, a foreign corporation, engaged in mining and shipping manganese ore from Independence County, and is the attorney for the Adler Bank, located and doing business at Batesville. In June, 1888, he attended the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, as one of the delegates from the First Congressional district of Arkansas, and was the vice-president of the convention from his State.

W. T. Nesbit is a young man who is rapidly and surely making his way to the front among the energetic business men of Independence County, and, although only twenty-nine years of age, he has built up a large patronage by strict attention to each minor detail of his chosen calling, and can not fail to succeed. He is a native resident of Independence County, and was born May 28, 1860, being there brought up and educated; and in addition to attending the common schools, he entered the Arkansas College, at Batesville, in which institution he finished his education. His attention during his early youth was given to assisting his father on the farm, but in 1884 he gave this up to engage in the mercantile business in Sulphur Rock, where he does an annual business of about \$30,000. He has recently built a business house, 60x24 feet, which is the only two-story business house in the town. His average stock amounts to nearly \$4,500, and his credit business amounts to \$12,000. He employs two clerks. On commencing business for himself, in 1883, his capital amounted to about \$2.50, but as mentioned in the beginning of this sketch, his success is owing to his energy, excellent business qualifications and attention to details.

Mr. Nesbit's wife, whom he married in 1885, was formerly Miss Mollie Carter, also a native of Independence County, Ark. They have one child, William E. Mr. Nesbit is a son of W. H. and Catherine (Herrington) Nesbit, both Tennesseans, who emigrated to Arkansas about 1850, where the father died ten years later. The mother is still living and is the worthy companion of William Wilson. To her first marriage five children were born, of whom our subject is the youngest. The great-grandfather was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States and settled in North Carolina, where the grandfather was born. He afterwards moved to Mississippi. The father was a soldier in the Mexican War. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Democrat, and belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter in the A. F. and A. M., also holding membership in several benevolent associations.

William B. Norvell is a prosperous agriculturist of this region, and successfully manages his farm of 240 acres, which lies in section 34, Gainsboro Township, and is an exceedingly fertile tract of land. In addition to this, he has devoted his attention to the profession of school-teaching, in which occupation he has met the universal approval of those whom he has served. He was born in Bedford County, Tenn., on the 23d of July, 1846, and is a son of E. M. B. and Jerusha (Arnold) Norvell, who were born in Bedford County, Tenn., and North Carolina, respectively, and were married in the former State in 1837: nine of their ten children being yet living. The father was a farmer by occupation, a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife were consistent members of the Baptist Church. William B. Norvell first attended the common schools of Bedford County, Tenn., and then entered as a student the Cedar Grove Academy, in which well-known institution he remained for some time and received an education of more than ordinary thoroughness. Miss Sarah A. Rogers became his wife, she having been born in Independence County, Ark., and their marriage has resulted in the birth of three sons and five daughters, one daughter being a deaf mute. Mr. Norvell has held the office of justice of

the peace for about two years, and for about six years has been a school director. While in Tennessee he joined the Masonic and I. O. O. F. lodges, and still holds his membership in that State. He belongs to the Agricultural Wheel, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church, in which he is an ordained deacon. Mr. Norvell is an exceptionally intelligent man, and is thoroughly posted on all the current topics of the day, and takes an active interest in all enterprises tending to benefit the county.

Robert G. Osborne, one of the leading citizens of the county of Independence, was born in Haywood County, North Carolina, November 27, 1853, and is a son of Enoch M., and N. E. (Howell) Osborne, also natives of Haywood County, North Carolina. Enoch M. Osborne died in Independence County, Ark., in 1876, at the age of sixty-one years; his widow is now residing in Asheville, N. C., having returned to her native State after her husband's death, for the purpose of educating her children. They removed in 1855 from North Carolina and bought 550 acres of land in Independence County, Ark., which they cleared and cultivated. Enoch M. Osborne was a man of great enterprise and ability, and was a very successful farmer. He and wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and of their family of eight children, seven are now living, viz.: Robert G.; William H., a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, now located at Jonesboro, Tenn.; Thomas S., a lawyer of Ft. Smith, Ark.; James H., a merchant of Asheville, N. C.; Fannie, wife of Thomas Drummond, land agent at Greenville, Tenn.; Joseph C. died October 21, 1888, at the age of twenty years, while attending college at Asheville, N. C.; Mary A. with her mother, and John M. also at college. Robert G., the eldest child, received his education in Independence County, Ark., and after the death of his father continued farming on the old homestead, which he now owns. He also owns 193 acres in White River Township, 160 in Black River Township, as well as town property in Sulphur Rock, all of which has become his through close application and enterprise, that have won for him so much success

in his chosen occupation of farming. In 1880 Mr. Osborne married Amanda E. McPhearson, a daughter of Joseph McPhearson, now deceased. She was born in Alabama in 1860. Of the five children born to their marriage three are living, viz.: Fannie, Morgan and Maudie, the last two twins. Adolphus and Willie are deceased. Politically, Mr. Osborne is a Democrat, as was also his father. The family is of English descent, and is widely known and highly respected in Independence County.

Joseph Ottinger. Within the limits of Independence County, Ark., there is no man of more progressive spirit or of greater recognized worth than Mr. Ottinger. Born in Cocke County, Tenn., June 15, 1838, he is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Winter) Ottinger, also Tennesseans, the former's birth occurring in Greene County, in 1802. He was also educated in this county, and, as he grew up, learned the lessons of industry, frugal habits and economy—lessons which he ever remembered and which stood him in good stead in after life. He became a wealthy planter of that State, and at one time owned 1,020 acres of land. He was married in 1823, and eleven children were born to himself and wife, six of whom are yet living. He held the office of constable for some time. He and wife were members, in good standing, in the Lutheran Church. He died in 1877, followed by his wife a few years later, in 1881. Joseph Ottinger was educated near Newport, Tenn., and for a number of years has been a resident of Independence County, Ark. He owns 239 acres of average land, and, from his earliest recollections, has been familiar with farm work (a secret, doubtless, of his success). He was married near Newport, Tenn., to Miss Sarah A. Davis, who was born and reared in that State. To them a family of nine children have been given, eight sons and one daughter, and eight of the family are still living. Mr. Ottinger is a member of the Masonic order, and has held the office of secretary and treasurer of his lodge. He is also a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and he and wife are connected with the Baptist Church, and are always interested in enterprises tending to benefit their adopted

county. The maternal grandparents were Pennsylvanians, who were among the pioneer settlers of Tennessee.

Margaret F. Owen, widow of John M. Owen, of White River Township, Independence County, was born in Alabama in 1850. She is a daughter of Michael K. and Matilda (Dutton) Crow, both natives of Virginia. Michael K. Crow was born in 1825; he grew to manhood in Virginia and Tennessee, and was married in Alabama, to which State his parents had removed. In 1860 he emigrated to Arkansas, locating on a farm in Independence County, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a Confederate soldier, and was wounded by the fall of a horse at the battle of Helena. He died in 1883, and his wife, who was also born in 1825, died in 1881. A double monument marks their graves in the neighborhood in which the latter part of their lives was spent. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Margaret F., Mary M., Reuben M., George (who died in infancy), William C., Riddie A. and Thomas J. Though not a member of any church, Michael Owen was a great Bible student, and was exceedingly charitable. He was of German descent, while his wife was of Irish origin. Margaret F. attended the common schools of Independence County, and at the age of eighteen years married John M. Owen, who was born in Big Bottom Township, Independence County, in 1836, being nearly fifteen years her senior. They were blessed with five children, viz.: Alfred C., Edward, Thomas, Eunice and Mabel. Mr. Owen served the Confederacy four years during the late war, and lost his health while in the army. He died March 22, 1884, leaving a good farm, upon which his widow now resides. He was a member of the Christian Church, and in politics was a Democrat.

T. B. Padgett, real estate and insurance agent, Batesville. In all business communities the matter of insurance holds a prominent place. It is a means of stability to all business transactions, and a mainstay against disaster, should devastation by fire sweep property or merchandise away. Among those engaged in the insurance business in Batesville is Mr. T. B. Padgett, who is a native Vir-

ginian, born in Fairfax County, in September, 1839. The Padgett family comes of Virginia stock, settling there at an early day. William B. and Harriet T. (Ossmon) Padgett, parents of T. B. Padgett, were also natives of Virginia, and the father was a farmer by occupation, which pursuit he carried on for years. He died in Virginia, and the mother in Missouri. T. B. Padgett passed his youth and early manhood in the grand old State of Virginia, and there received a good common education. Early in life he was apprenticed to the drug business in Washington City, D. C., and there remained until 1860, when he came to Batesville, Ark., and engaged as clerk in the drug trade. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Seventh Arkansas Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Chickamauga, Murfreesboro, Shiloh, and all the principal engagements of the Western army. He was wounded both at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, and quite severely at the last named place, being disabled from duty for some time. He ranked as second lieutenant. After the surrender he went to Alexandria, Va., and after remaining there a little over a year, he returned to Batesville. He again engaged in the drug business, and carried it on until 1875, when he commenced in his present business. He represents fifteen of the leading insurance companies, is a thorough-going, persevering and enterprising business man, and is deserving of all business success. He has been a member of the town council, and has also filled the position of town treasurer, recorder, county assessor, and deputy collector for ten years. He was married in 1868 to Miss Elvena Maxfield, by whom he has four children living. He was married the second time, in 1882, to Miss Martha E. Moore, and two children were born to this union.

Robert A. Patterson is a native farmer and stock raiser of Independence County, where he has lived all his life. He was born in 1824, and is a son of Thomas and Martha (Bruce) Patterson. Thomas Patterson was born in Tennessee, where he grew to manhood and married, and soon after the War of 1812 moved to Missouri, settling on the James Fork of White River, from which location

The history of the town of Independence, Georgia, is a story of growth and progress. It is a story of a community that has overcome many hardships and has emerged as a strong and vibrant center of commerce and industry.

The town was founded in 1825 by a group of pioneers who sought a new home for their families. They were attracted to the fertile land and the potential for a thriving settlement. The first years were difficult, but the pioneers persevered and built a sturdy foundation for the town.

As the years passed, the town grew in size and importance. More settlers arrived, bringing with them new ideas and skills. The town became a hub of activity, with a variety of businesses and services flourishing. The people of Independence were known for their hard work and their sense of community.

One of the most significant events in the town's history was the construction of the railroad. This development opened up new opportunities for trade and commerce, and it helped to solidify the town's position as a major center of the region.

Today, Independence is a well-established town with a rich history and a bright future. The people of the town are proud of their heritage and are committed to maintaining the town's character while embracing the challenges of the modern world.

he was driven away by the Indians. He then removed to Independence County, Ark., and settled on a small improvement on Polk Bayou, where he improved a good farm, to which he devoted his attention the remainder of his life; he was among the pioneer settlers of White River Township, and his death occurred in 1857. Mrs. Patterson was a native of North Carolina, and survived her husband until 1875. Of their large family three sons and seven daughters lived to be grown, of whom our subject was the third born. The mother was a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Patterson served as a soldier in the War of 1812. Robert A. was deprived almost entirely of any school advantages, as the country was so sparsely settled, and schools were not organized. He lived at home until twenty-one years of age, when he worked one year as a mill hand, and afterward engaged in farming. In March, 1848, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Johnston and Elizabeth Clark. Mr. Clark was reared in Illinois, but was married in Missouri, in which State the parents lived until Mrs. Patterson was nine years old. They then removed to Independence County, Ark., where Mrs. Clark died, in November, 1862. Mr. Clark died the same month in St. Louis while serving as lieutenant of an Arkansas regiment, Federal army; he was a millwright by trade, and also a farmer. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Patterson seven are living, viz.: Mary J., wife of William I. Marshall; Sarah I., wife of J. M. Patterson; Thomas S., Robert A. R., John H., George W. W. and Lauretta. After his marriage Mr. Patterson settled on his present farm, which was then entirely unimproved; of his 283 acres he now has about sixty under cultivation. He also carries on wagon-making in connection with his farming. He is one of the oldest residents of Independence County, whose birth occurred here, and is one of the best known and most respected citizens. Mr. Patterson was formerly a Democrat, but since the war he has been a Republican. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and he and wife are consistent members of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Patterson's maternal grandfather, Lewis Roan, was a native of England, and when but twelve

years of age came to America, where he fought all through the Revolution for the freedom of the colonies. He reared a large family in this country, where he spent the remainder of his life. James Clark, paternal grandfather of Mrs. Patterson, was an early settler of Illinois. He afterward lived some years in Missouri and subsequently located in Independence County, Ark., where he died. It is supposed that all of the family, except himself and one sister, were killed by the Indians when he was a boy.

William C. Pearce, postmaster, justice of the peace and notary public, Oil Trough, Ark. A representative citizen of Independence County, and a man recognized and respected as such wherever known is Mr. Pearce. He never engaged very largely in agricultural pursuits, but is generally in business, and is also occupied in his official duties. He owes his nativity to Henderson County, Tenn., where he was born on the 13th of March, 1836, and is the son of John and Lucy (Collins) Pearce. John Pearce came to Arkansas, with his family, in 1850, located on land near Fairview, Independence County, where he remained for about eight years. He cleared about twenty-five acres, erected log houses, stables, etc., but exchanged this for land nearer Fairview, and made this his home for fifteen years. The mother died in 1875, and he one year later. William C. Pearce received his education principally in the schools of Independence County. In 1858 he left the parental roof to engage as clerk with Col. James H. Patterson, who carried a general line of merchandise in Jackson County, and remained there until 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Eighth Regiment, Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, in the capacity of private, hospital steward and druggist. He participated in all the battles in which his command engaged, but space will allow the mention only of some of the most prominent: Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, and, in fact, all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, Jonesboro being the last. He was with Gen. Hood in his campaigns, during his command of the Confederate army, but left his company on a sixty days' furlough in the latter part of the war.

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William C. Patterson, Jr.

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Marshall, Clark, and the wife of J. W. Patterson. The rebels were in the county at that time, and the people were in a state of confusion. The rebels were in the county at that time, and the people were in a state of confusion.

W. and James. The rebels were in the county at that time, and the people were in a state of confusion. The rebels were in the county at that time, and the people were in a state of confusion.

The conflict closed before the expiration of the furlough, so he remained at home. In 1865 he put in a crop on a farm near Pleasant Plains, Independence County, and in October of the same year, engaged in business with Mr. A. J. Cheek, the latter furnishing the means, and Mr. Pearce managing the business and receiving a salary for his services. He continued in business with Mr. Cheek until in March, 1868, after which he passed his time in collecting for other business men until 1869. He was then united in marriage to Miss Sarah Calhoun, of Arkansas, but originally from South Carolina. Her father was a cousin of John C. Calhoun of historical fame. To Mr. and Mrs. Pearce were born five children: Zachary H., born in 1870 and died in 1885; his body is interred in the cemetery at Maple Springs, Independence County. Mollie, Laura, Cornelia and Culbert L. Mr. Pearce moved to Oil Trough in 1875, and was engaged in various occupations until appointed postmaster under President Garfield's administration, in 1882. The same year he was elected justice of the peace, and notary public in 1887. He has taken a great deal of interest in politics, identifying himself with the Democratic party, to which he has always strongly adhered. While Mr. Pearce is not a member of any Church, he has always been a strong friend to religious and social advancement, and contributes liberally to all. He is a great friend to education, and his children have had good opportunities for schooling. He was made a Master Mason in 1866, was exalted to the first sublime degree of Royal Arch Mason in 1868, and at this time is a member of McGuire Lodge No. 208, Oil Trough, Independence County, Ark. He is also a member of Oil Trough Chapter No. 84, Oil Trough, Ark.

John L. Pierce is worthy in every way of being classed among the successful agriculturists of this region, for by his own industry he has become the owner of 320 acres of land, about seventy of which are in a high state of cultivation, and 100 acres of land he has cleared himself. His birth occurred in McMinn County, Tenn., January 11, 1838, and he was educated near Athens, and, after attaining manhood, was married there to Miss Lucie Herod,

who was a native of the State. Of eight sons and three daughters born to them, eight of the family are still living, and one is at home with his parents, helping to till the farm. Mr. Pierce is a Mason, a member of the Agricultural Wheel, in which organization he has held the office of vice-president, and he and wife, for a number of years, have been earnest and consistent members of the Baptist Church. The manner in which Mr. Pierce has acquired his present estate denotes him to be an energetic, successful agriculturist, and the secret of his success, perhaps, lies in the fact that he was reared from earliest boyhood on a farm and inherited some of the sterling qualities of his Scotch ancestors. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Wyatt) Pierce, were born in Tennessee and Virginia, respectively, and became the parents of two sons and nine daughters, five of the family surviving: Sarah, Ursulia, Lina M., David and John. The father died in 1868, followed by his wife in 1872, she having been a member of the Lutheran Church for many years. The paternal grandfather was a Scotchman, who came to America many years ago.

William Ramsey, farmer, Batesville. Nowhere within the limits of Independence County can there be found a man who takes greater interest in its agricultural and stock affairs than Mr. Ramsey, or who strives continually to promote and advance these interests to a higher plane. He has a native pride in this county, for he was born here, and it is but natural that he should strive to see all its matters placed on a footing equal, if not superior, to the affairs of other counties in the State. He is the son of Allen D. and Helen F. (Slater) Ramsey, and the grandson of William Ramsey, who settled in what is now Independence County, Ark., in about 1819, when there were but few settlers in this country. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in Independence County. During his early residence in this county he underwent many hardships, and had many stirring adventures. He was sheriff of Independence County at one time. Allen D. Ramsey was born on the place where the family now resides, and there passed almost his entire life. Perhaps few men in North Arkansas, aside



J. M. Rhodes
MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.



from those in professional or political life, were better known. He was educated near Alexandria, Va., and was possessed of a high order of intelligence. He was an honored, influential and exemplary citizen. He died December 31, 1878. The mother is still living, and is a native of North Carolina. Her parents were natives of Scotland, and came to the United States at an early day. Her mother came to Arkansas, and located at Batesville. To Mr. and Mrs. Allen Ramsey were born five children, three now living: Margaret, William and Maria. The two deceased were Mary, married George Weaver, who is also deceased, and left one child, Allen R. Weaver, who makes his home with the subject of this sketch, and David. William Ramsey (subject) was born and reared on the farm where he now lives. Being reared to the arduous duties of the farm, he has always followed this calling, and has made a complete success of the same. The family now own 1,050 acres of land, with about 325 acres under cultivation, and the principal productions are corn, cotton and hay. Mr. Ramsey also raises some stock. He is an enterprising young man and a first-class farmer. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and his mother and family are members of the same. When the Ramsey family first settled in Independence County, Indians were here, and all kinds of wild game abounded. The now fine and productive river bottoms were then a dense canebrake. One incident that the father used to relate to his children was that, when the first steamboat came up the river, that had a whistle, it roused every one from their slumbers, and the people were very much frightened. The great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, at a very early date, lived in Kentucky, where he met with experiences worthy of record. On one occasion, while in the hay field, in company with a hired man, a party of Indians came upon them unawares. The hired man started to run, but was killed by the savages. Mr. Ramsey's great-grandfather was taken prisoner, and kept as such for a long time, finally being sold to some French traders for a pair of blankets. He was then so far from home, that the only way to return in safety, and avoid

being recaptured, was to cross the ocean to France and back again, which he did. He at last made his way to his family, who had mourned him as dead, after an absence of three years.

C. T. Rosenthal, dealer in hardware, stoves, tin-ware, etc., Batesville. Among the resources of the town of Batesville, which go to make up its commercial fabric, the trade carried on in hardware, stoves, tin-ware, etc., forms a most important feature. Prominent among those engaged in it is Mr. C. T. Rosenthal, who has been in this line of business for twenty-five years. In 1865 he engaged as clerk in the wholesale hardware house of Pratt & Fox, then the largest hardware firm in St. Louis. He remained with them over three years, after which he went to Helena, M. T., and there worked for Clark, Conrad & Miller for a short time. He then returned to St. Louis and entered the firm of Adolphus Meier & Co., remaining with them about three years, or until they sold out to McCombs, Keller & Byrnes, with whom he remained until 1878, although the firm again changed, this time to McCombs, Caruth & Byrnes. At the above mentioned date, Mr. Rosenthal came to Batesville, Ark., engaging in business for himself. The first two years the firm was Rosenthal & Stritter, and since that time he has carried on the business alone. He has one of the neatest and best stocked hardware stores in Arkansas. Mr. Rosenthal has been an alderman three terms, and was school director for one term of two years. He owns the building that he occupies, which is a large two-story stone building, and which he has had erected since coming to Batesville. He does a good business, carries a large stock of goods, and employs five men.

Joseph M. Runyan, who has a reputation of owning some of the best stock in Independence County, and is also an experienced farmer, is a son of ——— and Elizabeth (Burke) Runyan, of Tennessee, in which State Joseph was born and educated. His early life was spent on the home farm, but in 1842, when he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Baker, also of Tennessee, he commenced to make a home for his bride. Three children were born to them in that State, and seven

in Arkansas, of whom eight children are still living. Their names are Jerome, born in Tennessee in 1866; John Richmond, born in Tennessee in 1867; Russell M., born in 1869; Cora B., born in Tennessee in 1871; William D., born in 1873; Katie, born in 1877; Josie, born in 1880; Bertha, born in 1882; Thomas J., born in 1884, and dying at the age of three years, and James C., born in 1887, dying in 1888. Mr. Runyan moved to Arkansas in 1870, and located in Christian Township, where he rented land and farmed up to 1876, when he purchased 160 acres of heavily-timbered land, comprising sycamore, which was 6 feet in diameter; oak trees, 5 feet in diameter; walnut, 3½ feet; cottonwood, 8 feet; box elder, 2½ feet; pecan 5 feet; hackberry, 4 feet, and corn that was 20 feet tall. This was the condition Mr. Runyan found the land in upon his arrival, and out of the 160 acres he has now placed eighty acres in cotton and 30 in corn, besides gathering 2,800 pounds of cotton seed, that being the average of the field. He has raised 336 bushels of corn from three acres of ground, and 41 bushels of wheat to the acre. Also from seventy-five to 100 bushels of oats per acre. Mr. Runyan is also cultivating 500 acres of new land, and has placed sixty acres in clover, from which he expects to get three and one-half tons at the first cutting; one and one-half tons at the second, and the signs are very favorable toward getting one and one-half tons per acre at the third cutting. He also raises a fine stock of cattle and Berkshire hogs, as well as high-grade poultry. His land has upon it a fine orchard of apple, pecan and pear trees, and several good dwellings, barns, cribs, etc. He is a member of the Missionary Church, while his wife and the three oldest children attend service at the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Runyan is a member of McGuire's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Oil Trough, and also belongs to the Knights of Honor and Royal Arcanum. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and has served one term as justice of the peace, but only held the office from a sense of duty, as he can not well spare the time.

Hon. James Rutherford, ex-State senator, a highly-esteemed citizen of Independence County, was born in Rutherfordton, Rutherford County,

N. C., on July 7, 1825. This county was named after Gen. Rutherford, of Revolutionary fame, and a distant relative of the senator's. Walter B. Rutherford, the father, was a Scotchman, who emigrated to America when twenty years of age, and resided for twenty-five years in Rutherford County, afterward moving to Batesville, Ark., in 1850, where he died October 17, 1865. The elder Rutherford was a man firm in his convictions, and sensitive of his honor, and up to the time of his death was a citizen of considerable influence in the community. His father, Alexander Rutherford, was one of the leading lawyers of Edinburgh, Scotland, and his wife, Sarah (McTyre*) Rutherford, was a native of Georgia, who died in Independence County, Ark., in 1870, at the age of seventy-five years. They were the parents of nine children: Catherine, Isabelle, Alexander, Walter, James, William, Mary A., Amelia and George. James Rutherford remained in North Carolina until the age of twenty-three years, when he moved to Batesville, in 1849, two years in advance of his parents, and has resided at that place ever since. His education was limited to a common school and academic course, but his natural abilities and literary tastes soon placed him on a level with some of the smartest men of that section. It has been a common belief that for one to be successful in after life he must, as a rule, sow his wild oats in boyhood, but in Mr. Rutherford's case this theory has been exploded. He has never sowed his wild oats, has never gambled, drank, nor sworn an oath, and in his later life he has remained always the same practical, moral man, and becoming more successful year after year. He owns several valuable farms, having nearly 1,000 acres under cultivation, and raises almost everything that the soil will produce, commencing his life with only 160 acres of land. Public offices have been bestowed upon him, on account of his intelligence, tact and integrity, and these talents have commanded for him the respect of every citizen interested in public affairs. In 1861 he went into the State service as first lieutenant of Dye's company, in Colonel

*This name is spelled Tyrie, by Capt. George W. Rutherford.

Shaver's regiment, afterward known as Seventh Arkansas Regiment, and then transferred to the Confederate service. He commanded a company at the battle of Shiloh, in which the lieutenant-colonel was killed, and Mr. Rutherford was immediately promoted to fill his place, serving until the reorganization, in August, 1862, when he resigned and came home. At Batesville he accepted the position of provost marshal, remaining in that capacity for four or five months, and for the balance of the war he was enrolling officer at that town. At Grand Glaize he was taken prisoner, on February 4th, 1863, and detained at Little Rock for three months. Senator Rutherford became an Odd Fellow at Lincolnton, N. C., and is the oldest living member of the Batesville Lodge. He is a member of no other secret order. In politics he was a Whig from boyhood until the death of that party, when he became a Democrat. He was a Secessionist in theory, but contended that it was bad policy to secede, although he stood firmly with the Confederacy to the bitter end. For the last six years he has attended as a delegate to the State conventions of the Democratic party, but has never taken an active part in politics, except when canvassing for himself. In 1850 he was elected justice of the peace, just one year after moving to the county, and served four years. In the troublesome times of 1874 he was elected a delegate from Independence County to the constitutional convention that framed the present constitution of the State, and in 1879 he was elected for four years as State senator for the counties of Independence and Stone. During the session of 1880 he was chairman of the finance committee, and also of the special senate committee on revenue, and reported the famous revenue law which Gov. Churchill vetoed. Senator Rutherford was married in Batesville, on November 12th, 1862, to Miss Maria Louisa Hynson, of Independence County, a daughter of Henry Hynson, one of that county's well known merchants. Mrs. Rutherford is a charming lady, and is almost her husband's equal in tact and good judgment. In fact, it is partly due to her advice and good management that the senator has built up his fortune. Their

marriage has been blessed with four sons and two daughters: George L., James B., William A., Medford M., May B. and Sophia A. The senator is a man who never allows politics to interfere with his friendships, as is shown by the fact that some of his political opponents are his personal friends. He is regarded as the best financier in Independence County, and, as an eminent citizen of Arkansas says of him, "He has an undisputed character for honesty and integrity, and is strictly moral."

Capt. George W. Rutherford, a prominent citizen and leading farmer of Independence County, was born in Rutherfordton, Rutherford County, N. C., on July 10, 1833, and is a son of Walter B. and Sarah (McTyre) Rutherford, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter, who was also of Scottish origin, from Fairfield County, S. C. The elder Rutherford landed at Charleston, S. C., in December, 1815, some six months after the battle of Waterloo was fought, and while the world was still ringing with the news of Napoleon's defeat. His voyage across the ocean occupied four weeks, and the vessel encountered many heavy storms in that time, causing consternation on board. Alexander Rutherford, the father of Walter B., was at one time a captain in the British Reserves, and an old friend of Robert Burns. He resided in Scotland and practiced law up to the time of his death. Walter B. Rutherford was a tanner by trade, having served seven years' apprenticeship at Edinburgh, Scotland, and still pursued that occupation in South and North Carolina. In 1839 he made a trip to Arkansas, coming the entire distance on horseback, and after returning to North Carolina, where he resided until 1850, he moved with his family to Independence County, traveling all the way by wagons. Following his arrival here he bought a section of land in 1839, comprising 640 acres, with about seventy-five acres under cultivation, and which is the farm upon which Capt. George W. now resides. The land was purchased from a man named Dillingham, who settled here in 1814, and the old house, which was built in 1816, is still standing on the place. The elder Rutherford died in 1865, and the wife followed him five years later. They were the parents of nine children, of whom five are still living.

Capt. Rutherford was the youngest of this family, and received his education in the schools of North Carolina. He came to Arkansas with his parents when seventeen years of age, and has always been a farmer. In 1862 he enlisted in the Second Arkansas Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, taking part in the battle of Helena, and a great many cavalry skirmishes, and on one occasion captured a train of Federal soldiers. He raised a company of partisans under orders of Gen. Hindman, in 1862, being joined to Chrisman's battalion of Arkansas Cavalry, and subsequently to Dobbins' regiment of Arkansas Cavalry. In May, 1864, he was captured at Sugar Loaf Springs, and taken to the Little Rock penitentiary, where he was confined in a cell, though only at night, for eleven months, and after obtaining his liberty, returned home, to once more lead a peaceful life and cultivate the land. Capt. Rutherford owns about 1,000 acres, and has some 350 acres under cultivation. His farm is well improved, and adapted to the stock business, in which he is an extensive dealer. In 1868 he was married to Miss Florence Neill, a daughter of Judge Henry Neill, and has had ten children by this marriage, of whom nine are living: Anna and Lizzie, Mary and Amelia are twins; Delia, George and Neill, twins; Nina and Genevieve. Mrs. Rutherford is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a devout Christian. She has made her home one of the most pleasant in Northeast Arkansas, and is a devoted wife and fond mother.

Calvin Rutherford, farmer and stock raiser, Elmo, Ark. Mr. Rutherford owes his nativity to Cocke County, Tenn., where he was born in 1848. He left his native county in 1871, journeyed to Arkansas, and located in Oil Trough Bottom, Christian Township, Independence County. The same year he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Baker, a native of Tennessee, and after coming to Arkansas he rented land, thus continuing until in 1887, when he bought forty acres. Heaven has blessed his married life with four children—Lounz, Oscar, Mary and John. The forty acres purchased by Mr. Rutherford was at that time very heavily timbered, but of this he has cleared twenty acres,

and has built on the same a good log house. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, McGuire Lodge No. 208, Oil Trough, Independence County, and takes a prominent part in all public enterprises, whether of a religious, social, or educational nature, in his county and State. He has two children in school, and contemplates educating them as far as his means will permit. He is the son of Calvin and Nancy (Lane) Rutherford, natives of Tennessee, and the grandson of ——— Laue, who was a soldier in the Mexican War, and drew a pension until his death. Mr. Rutherford is not only a public-spirited, enterprising citizen, but is a man universally respected by all acquainted with him. In the history of Independence County, in its development and growth, Mr. Rutherford has borne a prominent part for the last eighteen or twenty years.

James F. Saffold, a popular and enterprising farmer and stock raiser, of Independence County, is a son of James F. and Elizabeth (Hulsey) Saffold, both natives of that county, where James, Jr., was born on the 2d of July, 1854. The elder Saffold was a noted and brilliant politician during his life, as also a leading spirit in all public enterprises for the advancement of his county. He was elected to represent Independence County in the State legislature, and filled the office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents, besides filling several minor positions. On the occasion of his death, at the age of forty-five years, the county lost one of her most valued citizens and one whom she well appreciated. He belonged to McGuire Lodge No. 208, A. F. & A. M., and was also a member of Oil Trough Chapter No. 84. His loss was deeply mourned by the public, as well as his wife and six children, to whom he was a kind husband and an indulgent father. He was strictly a self-made man, having received but a limited education in his youth; but the brain and power of the man were equal to any emergency, and in after life he had educated and qualified himself for any position he might have been called upon to fill within the gift of the people, or in the ordinary demands of business. His son, James F. Saffold, Jr., follows closely in the light of his father's

many good qualities, and is a representative citizen of the county. Added to what he inherited from his father's estate, he now owns 250 acres of land, with 175 acres under cultivation, and has erected one good dwelling, several tenant houses and barns upon the place. Mr. Saffold is not a member of any particular religious faith, but he has contributed to a great many causes, both religious and educational; and outside of his large circle of friends in Christian Township, is well known throughout Independence County.

Allen H. Saylor, farmer and stock raiser, Dota, Ark. One of the foremost men among the agriculturists of Independence County, is he whose name appears above, and who has borne an influential part in promoting the various interests of the county. His birth occurred in what is now Jackson County, Ark., on the 31st of December, 1844, and he has always made this State his home. He was reared between the handles of a plow, figuratively speaking, and received his education in the common schools of Jackson County. Although his educational attainments were rather limited, he improved his time in later years, and is now considered one of the well-posted and intelligent citizens of the county. He is the second in a family of six children, born to John C. and Martha (Oliver) Saylor, natives of Missouri, who came to Arkansas about 1820 or 1824, and first settled at Litchfield, in Jackson County. A few years later they sold out and moved a few miles further south, where they opened up a large tract of land, 160 acres. He then moved three miles east of Jacksonport, and there died, in 1855. At that time he was the owner of 480 acres. He was the first clerk of Jackson, and also held the office of magistrate for a number of years. The mother died in 1859, at the age of forty-four years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The six children born to their union are named as follows: Eliza J. (wife of Obediah Wilkinson, died in 1871), Allen H., Annette S. (died in 1863, at the age of sixteen years), John R. (died in 1869, at the age of twenty years), Mary M. (wife of Craig Simmons, lives in Craighead County, and was born June 10, 1852), Charles A. (died at the

age of four years, 1858). In 1859, after the death of his mother, Allen H. Saylor began life for himself, and at the age of fifteen engaged in the calling to which he was reared, and this continued until 1862, when he joined the Southern army, and was on duty several months. He then came home, and, to escape the strife, went to the "Lone Star State;" but he found that it was "war times" of a certainty, and the following year joined the army again, entering Col. Morgan's regiment, Campbell's brigade cavalry. He was in the battles of Pleasant Grove, Marks' Mill, the Saline River fight, and besides was in a number of sharp skirmishes. In an engagement at Pilot Knob, in the fall of 1864, he was wounded by a piece of bomb-shell. He was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri, and his army was disbanded in Texas, in May, 1865. At the close of the war Mr. Saylor returned to Arkansas, and in July, 1868, united his fortune with that of Miss Nannie Tunstall, also a native of Arkansas. To their marriage were born two children; Mary Lavenia, born on the 8th of September, 1869, and Nannie E., born on the 4th of September, 1873, and died on August 30, of the following year. Mrs. Saylor died on the 13th of September, 1873, in full communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was an excellent mother and wife. Mr. Saylor was married a second time on the 15th of October, 1874, to a cousin of his first wife, Miss Martha Tunstall. Seven children have been the result of this union: Gertie, born on the 20th of April, 1876; Martha A., born on the 15th of October, 1877; James H., born on the 25th of February, 1879; Claude, born October 5, 1880, and died March 24, 1881; Logan, born on the 6th of October, 1883; John Guynn, born October 7, 1885, and Sylvia, born November 3, 1887. Mr. Saylor's principal occupation has been farming, and he first bought eighty acres, the most of which he has improved. Since his first purchase he has added to this at different times, and now is the owner of 240 acres, eighty of which are in a high state of cultivation. He has good orchards, good buildings, and his principal crops are corn and cotton. At different times he has followed the vocation of merchandising, and

many good citizens, and in a
 son of the county, who to what he inherited
 from his father's land, with 175 acres, more cultivation, and has
 erected one good dwelling, several tenant
 and barns upon the place. Mr. Salkin is not a
 member of any particular religious faith, but he
 has adopted as a creed many causes held re-
 ligious and educational; and outside of his
 circle of friends in Christian Township, is well
 known throughout Indiana.

Ark. One of the foremost men among the Ar-
 kansas name appears above, and who has borne an
 essential
 country. His birth occurred in what is now
 son County, Ark., on the 21st of December, 1811.
 and he has always made this State his home. He
 was reared between the hands of
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 common school of Jackson County.
 his educational attainments were rather limited.
 improved his time in later years, and he now con-
 sidered one of the well-read and intelligent citi-
 zens of the county. He is the second in a family
 of six children born to John C. and
 (ver) Saylors, natives of Missouri, who came to
 Arkansas about 1820 or 1824, and first settled at
 A few years later
 they sold out and moved a few miles further
 where they opened up a large tract of land, 1000
 acres. He then moved three miles east of Jack-
 sonport, and there died in 1860. At that time
 he was the owner of 150 acres. He was the first
 of Jackson, and also held the office of
 for a number of years. The mother died in
 1856, at the age of forty-four years. She was a
 member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The
 six children born to their union are named as fol-
 lows: Eliza J. (wife of Obadiah W. Hinton, died
 in 1871), H. Auguste E. (died in 1863),
 the age of nineteen years, John C.
 at the age of twenty years, Mary M. (wife of
 Simmons, lives in Grapeland County, and
 was born June 10, 1832, Charles A. (died in the

death of his mother
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 "James Star Salkin" but no further
 any Col. Morgan's
 Campbell, Tennessee, Ark. He was a son of
 of Jackson, Arkansas, and his father, John Salkin,
 died and he was a member of the Methodist
 church. He was born in the fall of 1864, he was
 called. He was with the Arkansas militia in
 Missouri, and his army was at Fort Smith, Ark.
 May, 1862. At the close of the war, he returned
 home to Arkansas, and in June 1865, he was
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 two children, Mary Lavonia, born in the State
 1869, and Nannie E., born in the same
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 of which are in a high state of cultivation. He
 has good orchards, buildings, and his prin-
 cipal crops are corn and cotton. At the time of his
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has also been engaged in the livery business, but at the same time carried on agricultural pursuits. Mr. Saylors votes with the Labor party, but does not take an active part in politics. He served as constable, and also acted as deputy sheriff in Jackson County until deposed by the war. In September, 1888, he was elected magistrate of his township, which office he now holds to the satisfaction of all. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Newark Lodge, No. 52, and is also a member of the Agricultural Wheel. He takes an active part in all public enterprises, and contributes liberally to their support. Mrs. Saylors is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. N. Simmons, farmer and miller, Batesville, Ark. The milling industry is well represented in Batesville by the above named gentleman, who is a progressive business man, and who is also closely associated with the farming interest of Independence County, Ark. He was born in Weakley County, Tenn., on the 28th of August, 1833, and is the son of Anthony N. Simmons, a native of North Carolina, who, after growing up, married Miss Penelope O'Neil, also a native of North Carolina. In 1832 they emigrated to Tennessee, located in Weakley County, and after remaining there a short time, emigrated to Gibson County. At one time he and a man by the name of Nolen, bought 160 acres of land apiece where Memphis now stands, but owing to the sickness of Mr. Simmons, he gave up his part, thus depriving himself of an independent fortune. He died in Gibson County, Tenn., in 1834, and the mother in 1854. The father was a farmer, a mechanic, and was said to be the finest cabinet-workman in the State. Of their six children, three are living at the present time: Joseph, Fordice and Anthony N. The latter was reared in Tennessee until fourteen years of age, and secured but a limited education. In the spring of 1848 he removed with his mother to St. Francis County, Ark., and while living there the county was, respectively, St. Francis, Jackson and Woodruff Counties. In 1861 Mr. Simmons enlisted in Company C, McCrea's regiment, and served thirty-six days, when he was taken sick and sent home. He was detailed to take charge of some negroes. While

living in St. Francis County he was engaged in farming, and also carried on the milling business. In 1865 he came to Independence County and located where he now lives. He bought a mill, ran it for some time, and then bought another. Since living here he has erected several mills, and has carried on the milling business for thirty-three years. He erected the first stone mill on the bayou. He owns 210 acres of land, with about sixty acres under cultivation, but turns his attention principally to his milling business. He now owns two mills, both running most of the time. By his marriage to Miss J. A. O'Neil, in 1854, he became the father of five living children: Samuel, John, Jefferson, Fannie (second wife of G. I. Dwinal) and Delbert. Mr. Simmons is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also filled the office of the justice of the peace in a very successful and satisfactory manner while living in Woodruff County.

Drury D. Smart. Among the many eminent and enterprising agriculturists of Independence County, Ark., worthy of mention in these pages, is Mr. Smart, who has been identified with the farming interests of the community since 1856. He is a son of Reuben and Margaret (Melton) Smart, natives of Rutherford County, N. C., and he was born in the same place. He partly completed his education in his native county, and after the death of his father, in June, 1845, he and his mother, in the fall of that year, emigrated to East Tennessee, and here finished his schooling and grew to mature years. From 1856 to 1859 he worked as a farm hand in Independence County, Ark., but at the latter date removed to Little Rock, and engaged in stage driving, being employed by Messrs. Hanger & Gaines, who were extensive mail contractors, and remained with them about two years. In 1861 he again returned to Oil Trough Bottom, where he gave his attention to tilling the soil until 1862, at which date he enlisted in Col. Dobbins' Cavalry regiment of Arkansas Volunteers, and remained in the army until 1865, participating in the battles of Helena and Marks' Mills, where 1,300 of Gen. Steele's command were captured, together with

ninety-six wagons and teams and four pieces of artillery, this blow effectually putting an end to the Red River expedition. In 1864 he was in the saddle forty-two days, in pursuit of Gen Steele's command, who was attempting to form a junction with Gen. Banks in his Red River expedition, but, as stated above, the attempt only met with failure. June 5, 1865, he was mustered out of service and returned to civil life, locating in Cache Township, Jackson County, Ark. He was married in the summer of the same year to Miss Sarah Obarr, of Jackson County, a native of Georgia, from which State her parents emigrated to Arkansas, in 1848 or 1849. After making three crops in Jackson County, he returned to Oil Trough Bottom, and was an extensive farmer of that region until 1871, when he moved to Faulkner County, this State, and homesteaded eighty acres of heavily-timbered land, and at once set energetically to work to clear and improve his land. He cleared and put forty acres under cultivation, built a good double log house and other buildings, and made many other valuable improvements during his twelve years' residence in the county. In 1885 he returned to Independence County, the hub around which he had so long revolved, and has since been farming on land belonging to E. L. Watson, of Newport, Ark. Mr. Smart and his wife are the parents of six children, two of whom have attained their majority: James D., Jesse Y., Reuben T., John M., Alice L. A., and William Asher. Mr. Smart is a patron of education, and is giving his children good advantages. He is a Democrat in politics, and while in Jackson County, held the office of justice of the peace of Cache Township. He was a member of the Wheel during its existence, and he and wife are in communion with the Missionary Baptist Church.

Capt. John T. Smith, farmer and stock raiser, Oil Trough, Ark. Like so many of the representative citizens of this county and township, Mr. Smith is a native Tennessean, born in Williamson County of that State, June 14, 1841, and is the son of Daniel Smith, who was also a native of that State. When a young man the latter was united in marriage to Miss Martha Ragsdale, a native of Tennessee, and whose father was a colonel in the

War of 1812, and participated in the battle of New Orleans, and died in 1862 at the age of eighty-seven years. The paternal grandfather was also a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in Tennessee, in 1849, of Asiatic cholera. Capt. John T. Smith was but eight years old when he moved with his parents to Humphreys County, Tenn., and there attended the private schools of the county. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and assisted his father on the farm until the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted in the Forty-second Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, Confederate Army, as a private. Upon the organization of the company he was elected to the position of orderly sergeant, serving in that capacity until 1862. He was captured, with his regiment, at Fort Donelson, and afterward, when the regiment was reorganized at Port Hudson, La., Mr. Smith was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, in which capacity he served until May, 1863, when he received his commission as captain and commissary, serving as regimental commissary until the battle of Franklin, Tenn. He then received a furlough to go home, which was the close of his military career. In 1886, in partnership with Mr. M. Reeves, he bought a stock of general merchandise, and carried on the business of a merchant at Buffalo postoffice, on Buffalo River, Tenn. Mr. Reeves died that year, and Mr. Smith thereupon closed out and engaged in farming, purchasing a tract of land on Buffalo River, Humphrey County, Tenn., the tract comprising 200 acres. In 1866, he was married to Miss Margaret Owens, a native of Tennessee. One child, Mollie A., was born to this union. Mrs. Smith died, in 1867, of cholera, and was buried in the cemetery at Buffalo. In 1868 Mr. Smith took for his second wife Miss Lou Gray, of Perry County, Tenn., and to this union were born five children, all living: Cordelia C., born December 15, 1869; Dorsey Thomas, born November 9, 1870; Margaret L., born March 21, 1872; William Martin, born March 10, 1874, and Lou Jennie, born November 20, 1875. The mother of these children died July 8, 1876, and is interred in Perry County, Tenn. May 20, 1877, Capt. Smith married Miss Eliza S. Teas, a native of Humphreys County, Tenn., and the fruits of this union were four

children: Florence Agnes, born in February, 1879; Amanda R., born April 1, 1880; Robert Ernest, born October 3, 1883, and Lillian, born August 2, 1885. Capt. Smith moved to Arkansas January 30, 1879, purchased 160 acres of land in Section 11, Christian Township, the principal part of it being timber land, with about thirty acres cleared, and on this were several log-cabins. The Captain has cleared sixty-five acres since he became the owner, and now has ninety-five acres under cultivation. He has added by purchase 120 acres, but, selling eighty acres of this, has now 200 acres left. He has good buildings on his farm, and has an excellent orchard. Capt. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Christian Church, and Cordelia is also a member of that church. Capt. Smith is a member of McGuire Lodge No. 208, A. F. & A. M., is also a member of Oil Trough Chapter No. 84, R. A. M. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and is an ardent supporter of all enterprises for the good of the county.

John W. Starnes, farmer and stock raiser, Jamestown, Ark. Mr. Starnes is a man whom nature seems to have especially designed to be a tiller of the soil. The pursuit of agriculture has afforded him high gratification, and in the conduct of a farm the principles which he has held have been peculiarly adapted to the successful development and improvement of the varied elements of farm life. He was born in Haywood County, N. C., on the 27th of September, 1823, and the son of Benjamin Starnes, a native of North Carolina, who, after reaching manhood, was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Snyder, who was also a native of North Carolina. Later in life they moved to Tennessee, and there passed the remainder of their days. Their family consisted of ten children. John W. Starnes began for himself at an early age, and when twenty-one years of age, was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Chapman. Six interesting children were the result of this union. His second marriage was in 1864, to Miss Susan McDougal. They have no children. Mr. Starnes has some very valuable land, 500 acres in all, and on this has several fine mineral springs that have quite a local reputation. He thinks that he has

valuable mineral also on his place. In politics, he is identified with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

L. D. Stone, dealer in musical instruments, stationery, etc., is a native of Arkansas, and the son of Rufus and Fannie A. (Flournor) Stone, who were both natives of Independence County, Ark. The grandparents were early settlers of this county. Rufus Stone and his brother were killed in the late war, the brother at the battle of Chickamauga. The former was taken prisoner, and while in prison at Little Rock, in trying to escape, jumped off into the Mississippi River just below Memphis, and was drowned. The mother died in Memphis of the small-pox. L. D. Stone was the only child born to this union, and was left an orphan when but a lad. He was educated principally at Batesville, and took a commercial course at Lexington, Ky. In February, 1886, he engaged in his present business, and has since carried it on. He has an extensive trade, which he has built up entirely himself, and his career affords an excellent example of what pluck and energy can accomplish under adverse circumstances and against keen competition. He carries a full line of musical instruments, stationery, etc. Aside from this, he is the owner of about 380 acres of White River bottom land, which is under cultivation, and carried on by tenants. He deals extensively in stock.

Hon. John Christopher Stroud, present representative of Independence County in the State legislature, resides on a farm about one mile west of Graham postoffice. He was born in Independence County, October 3, 1854, and is the eldest child and only son of the five children born to Andrew J. and Mary Ann (Winkle) Stroud. Andrew J. Stroud was born near Knoxville, Tenn., March 3, 1826, his parents having settled in Tennessee at an early day. When a young man he went to Kentucky and for four years was a resident of Paducah, McCracken County, where he was married. In 1854 he removed to Independence County, Ark., where he died in 1881, having always been a farmer by occupation. His wife was born in North Carolina, in 1829, and is still

living. Andrew J. was a son of Christopher Stroud, a native of North Carolina, whose father was born in Ireland. John C. received his early education in the free schools of his native county and completed his studies in the Washington High School of his home township. At the age of nineteen he began teaching school, which profession he successfully followed until 1886. In the latter year he was elected to represent the county in the State legislature, and two years later was again chosen to fill the same position, serving his constituents honorably. He takes an active interest in politics and was formerly a Democrat, but now is an Independent. He also takes an active part as a member of the I. O. O. F., and has several times represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge. Mr. Stroud owns 290 acres of fine creek bottom land, about seventy-five acres of which he has under cultivation. December 3, 1879, he married Miss Adelia Barnes, who was born in Independence County, January 19, 1860, and is a daughter of George W. and Martha J. Barnes. Mr. and Mrs. Stroud have four children, Emma A., Estella, William A. and Martha J. Our subject is one of the most popular young men of the community, and is deserving of the public favor bestowed on him. He is well-to-do and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

N. J. Suit, a successful horticulturist of Batesville was born on the 17th of February, 1831, in the town of Sardis, Mason County, Ky., and is the son of John and Angeletta (Grover) Suit, who were also natives of Kentucky. The grandparents on both sides were natives of Pennsylvania, and resided in Maryland, and then in Kentucky at an early day, in fact in the days of Daniel Boone. John Grover, the maternal grandfather, once lived in a fodder house and baked his corn cakes on a hoe, but by hard labor and honesty he accumulated a comfortable fortune. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred at the age of eighty-four. He served for some time in the War of 1812, and both he and his wife died in Kentucky. They were among the first settlers of that State. John Suit was also a farmer and died in Kentucky. He was also a

successful tiller of the soil and belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of the most moral men who ever lived. The mother married the second time to James Engles, and in 1843 emigrated to Arkansas, coming there by water, and settled near Batesville. They located near Sulphur Rock, and there lived for several years. He was a carpenter by trade and died near Moonfield. There were but two children born to the first marriage, of whom N. J. is the only one now living, William H. having died. By the second marriage Mrs. Suit became the mother of nine children. She died in 1884. At her death she had about seventy-three children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. N. J. Suit was about twelve years of age when he came with his parents to Arkansas. He received a limited education, there being no good schools. At the age of about sixteen years he served an apprenticeship at the tanners' trade, and followed the business until about 1880, or for over thirty years. In 1865 he moved to Batesville, and ran a tannery for some two years. In 1868 he built the tannery he now owns and ran this until 1880. Since that time he has been engaged in the nursery business. He has a good fruit orchard of pears, peaches, apples and small fruits. He has planted all the trees and carried on the business quite successfully ever since. He owns forty acres of land on which his orchard is located, and is one of the prominent fruit growers of the county. He was married in 1854 to Miss Susan F. Wright, and to them was born one child, deceased. Mr. Suit's second marriage was to Miss Melissa J. Qualls, in 1861, and three children were born to this union: Etta, wife of Henry Richards, of Spencer County, Ind.; Walter, and Florence, wife of George Wade, and the mother of one child. Mr. Suit's third marriage was with Mrs. Margaret Herrin, a native of Tennessee, whose parents came to Arkansas, in 1849. Mrs. Suit is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Ephraim Drake Swain owns a fine farm of 840 acres, in Washington Township, Independence County, situated about one and a quarter miles east of Victor postoffice. He was born October 2,

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in Baltimore

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School of his home. I have seen a man
standing at the door of the house
and looking out at the street

State legislator and two years later was
chosen to fill the same position, serving his term
honorably. He was an active

and was formerly
in the independent. He also takes an active part
as a member of

times represented his
Mr. Stroud owns 280 acres of
land of which he has

Generalization. December 2, 1870, he
Miss Adeline Barnes, who was born in the same
County, January 10, 1830, and is a daughter of

George W. and Maria J.
Stroud have four children, Thomas A., Estelle
William A. and Maria J. Our subject is one of the

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N. J. Suit, a successful horticulturist, was
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Strangers on
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Daniel Boone, John Grover, the

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member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His
death occurred at the age of eighty-four. He
served for some time in the War of 1812, and helped
he and his wife lived in Ky.

1828, in what is now Yadkin County, N. C., and his parents were Michael and Elizabeth (McGuire) Swain. Michael Swain was also a native of North Carolina, and was born in 1809; he died in the house in which he was born, and which was always his home, January 8, 1886. He was a farmer, of English descent, and for about forty years previous to his death was afflicted with blindness. The mother of our subject was born in North Carolina in 1811, and died in her native State in May, 1882. Ephraim D. was the third in a family of twelve children, five of whom are living. He lived with his parents until about twenty-four years of age, receiving his education in the subscription and free schools of the State in which he was born. In 1854 he married Miss Lucinda Chappel, a native of North Carolina, who was born in 1830. Of the nine children who have been born to them five survive, viz.: Sarah, Pleasant M., James M., Rosa and Buck. Mr. Swain emigrated from North Carolina in 1871, and settled in Independence County, Ark., where he has since resided and been successfully engaged in the pursuit of farming. He has 300 acres of his large farm under cultivation, and is one of the well-to-do and most enterprising farmers of the township. His first presidential vote he cast for Pierce, and he still votes the Democratic ticket, though not an active politician. Mrs. Swain is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. The paternal grandfather of our subject was also Michael Swain, whose life was spent in his native State of North Carolina.

John Thomas Tarpley, merchant and farmer, Elmo, Ark. This name is not unfamiliar to those in the vicinity of Elmo, as well as to those in the county, for he who bears it is numbered among the highly-respected citizens of this community. Born on the 16th of October, 1857, he is the son of John Wesley and Sarah Elizabeth (Phillips) Tarpley, who were originally from Alabama. The parents came to Arkansas in March, 1870, located in Independence County on what is known as the Baily farm, where the father died on the June following, after an illness of three years. In their family were eight children: Edward Everett, born on the 5th of February, 1855, residing in Independence

County; John Thomas, Dora Ann, married M. J. Harris; Eugene, lives in Texas; Lucella, married F. M. Copps; Belle P., lives in Boone County; Murillah, married Mr. William L. McMullen, and lives in Christian Township, and Finis Wesley, now attending school. John Thomas Tarpley commenced business for himself at the age of twenty-one years, first as a farm hand, and in 1881 he rented land. In 1885 he made his first purchase of land, twenty acres, all under cultivation, and in 1888 he bought twenty acres more adjoining his first purchase, this being also under cultivation. In 1885 he also purchased 120 acres in Jackson County, all of which was covered with heavy timber, which Mr. Tarpley has cleared and has about thirty acres under fence. On the 20th of January, 1889, he purchased a stock of drugs and groceries, which he opened up in Elmo, and is now carrying on in a very successful manner. He contemplates putting in a good line of dry goods in the near future, and will have one of the best stores in the township. In his political principles he is closely associated with the Republican party, as was his father before him. His grandparents on both sides were old-line Whigs in their political views. Mr. Tarpley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, McGuire Lodge No. 208, and Oil Trough Chapter No. 84. He is active in all enterprises, whether religious, social or educational, and contributes liberally of his means to each and all.

Hon. J. S. Trimble. A worthy history of Independence County, Ark., could not be given without mentioning the name of Mr. Trimble, who for over three-score-years and ten, has been a prominent resident of the county. During his long term of years here, his good name has remained untarnished, and he has well and faithfully performed every duty, both public and private, that has fallen to his lot. He is a native of the Blue Grass State (Kentucky), his birth having occurred at Smithland, in Livingston County, March 28, 1815. His father's name was James Trimble; he was born in Augusta County, Va., in 1774. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Stewart; she was born in Culpeper County, Va., in 1782.

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she was born in Culpeper County, Va. in

After their marriage his father moved to Kentucky, in quite an early day, where Mr. Trimble was born, as above stated. In 1817, his parents moved to what was then a portion of Missouri Territory, but which is now the State of Arkansas, and here J. S. Trimble grew up to manhood, his early education being received in the common schools of the country and at Batesville. Immediately after completing his school days, he commenced to apply himself closely to agricultural pursuits, and in 1850, he was elected from Independence County, Ark., as a member of the lower house of the State legislature. He was always a Jeffersonian, and a Jackson Democrat of the strictest sect; he believed in the strict construction of organic law, both State and National; he also believed that it was by strict construction, alone, that the rights of the minority were to be protected in the government; and, if the declaratory and restrictive clauses of the constitution be removed, the rights of the few could not be maintained or protected. His great speech in the house of representatives, December 24, 1850, and the introduction of the joint resolutions on Federal relations, which were published in the Arkansas Banner at the time, places him at once in the front rank as a sound and able debater. In 1856 he was elected to the senate of the same body, and served by re-election until 1864. At this date, he was again chosen to the same position, by the soldiers in the service of the Confederate States, by virtue of a bill passed for that purpose, but, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs at that time, this legislature was disorganized after the first year of its existence. Thus, Hon. J. S. Trimble has served his county nine years in the State senate, and four years in the house of representatives, making thirteen years' service, as a faithful legislator, and in both of these capacities he has discharged his duties with ability, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. This was during the most turbulent times of our American history. He has always believed in the State rights doctrine, and when South Carolina withdrew from the Union, he was a warm advocate of secession, and was a strong friend of the South during its entire struggle;

and, although exempt from military duty (by virtue of his being a member of the senate of Arkansas during the entire war), yet he was too strong a Southern sympathizer not to participate in the great war between the States, which he considered just, and for some time served in the Confederate mail service, in the State of Texas. After the war, he was elected Treasurer of Independence County, on only a few days' notice, to fill out an unexpired term of R. Lee, deceased, and, although there were three worthy candidates in the field, who had for some time been canvassing the county, he was elected by a very large majority. He gave bond for \$40,000, served the people faithfully, quit the office with clean hands, but declined re-election. Mr. Trimble has always kept up with the times in reading, has shown himself to be a man of strong native intellect, sound judgment, sterling principles, well posted in governmental affairs, and is perhaps as highly esteemed and respected as any man in the county. In 1850, he was married to Miss Catherine P. Hamilton, of Conway County, Ark., and by her he became the father of one child, a daughter named Elvira, who is now the wife of Joseph Wright, of Sulphur Rock, Ark. Mr. Trimble lived in Greenbriar Township, Independence County, for about seventy-two years, and on New Year's eve, 1886, moved into his new buildings in Sulphur Rock, to be near his only child and grandchildren during his declining years. He is of old Virginia stock, his father, James Trimble, having been born in that State, in 1774. His mother was also a Virginian, born in Culpeper County, and after their marriage moved to Kentucky, in quite an early day, where they reared the most of their family, ten children in all, three only of whom survive. The father was a surveyor by occupation. Immigrating to Arkansas in 1817, he used to get contracts of surveying, and return his work to St. Louis, Mo., before there was any land office established in the State. Shortly after his removal to Sulphur Rock, Mr. T. assisted in having the town incorporated, and became first mayor, but declined a re-election. In his younger days, he was active in the cause of education and temperance, and has

never lost interest in either cause. He is a rapid and impressive speaker, and as a legislator has few equals, being always in his seat when the senate was in session, and his place was never vacant at the meetings of the committees with which he was connected. Mr. Trimble was always prompt, industrious, efficient and conscientious. With his superior business qualifications, clear head, and excellent practical common sense, he was much respected by his associates, and soon became one of the most honored and influential members of the senate. His social and domestic attachments are very strong. His friendship is sincere and true; his grasp of the hand warm and cordial. Of him it might be said:

"His life is gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, this is a man."

H. W. Vaughan, M. D., deserves honorable mention, as one of the successful practicing physicians and surgeons of Sulphur Rock, Ark. He was born in North Carolina, July 16, 1828, and was reared in Fayette County, Tenn., where he also received his literary education, and, in 1849, began his study of medical lore under an instructor, entering in 1850 the Louisville Medical College, where he took a regular course of lectures. He came to Arkansas soon after, and, in 1856, located in Independence County, where he was for years the only college practitioner, and enjoyed a lucrative and extensive practice, his patients being among the best class of citizens in the county and in Northeast Arkansas. Sulphur Rock was a very small place, indeed, at the time of his location, and consisted of one store and a postoffice. The Doctor has been married twice—the first time to Miss Maria L. Turney, a native of Independence County, and of this union four children were born: Ella V., Solon, Phoebe M. and Clarence P. Mrs. Vaughan, after having performed well and faithfully the duties of a wife and mother, was called to her final home on the 14th of August, 1873. The Doctor is a son of S. F. and Phoebe Vaughan, the former of whom was a Virginian, who subsequently became a citizen of North Carolina, and afterward of Tennessee. He died in the State of Mis-

issippi, in 1856, at the age of fifty-eight years. Dr. Vaughan is a Master Mason, and in his political views is a Democrat. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joseph J. Waldrip of Big Bottom Township, Independence County, was born in Lauderdale County, Ala., November 4, 1839. He is a son of Thomas W. and Serena Waldrip, natives, respectively, of Maury and Giles Counties, Tenn. The father of Thomas W. Waldrip was James Waldrip, a native of South Carolina, of Irish descent, his ancestors having emigrated to this country about 1690. Several of them served in the War for Independence, and James Waldrip took part in the War of 1812, participating in the battle of New Orleans. He died in Lafayette County, Miss., at an advanced age, having been a life-long farmer. Thomas W. was born August 14, 1805, and died in the fall of 1875, in Panola County, Miss. When young, he moved, with his parents, to Lauderdale County, Ala., where he was reared on a farm; he educated himself after he was grown, and engaged in teaching, but abandoned that profession for farming, in which he was most successful. February 8, 1831, he married Serena German, who was born May 13, 1814, and was a daughter of Joseph German, an early settler of Tennessee, who was born January 18, 1784, and died in Monroe County, Miss., at the age of eighty-four years. He was an extensive farmer, who moved from Tennessee to Lauderdale County, Ala., and thence to Monroe County, Miss. Ten children were born to Thomas W. and Serena Waldrip, but four of whom are now living, viz.: Joseph J., Thomas W., a farmer of Independence County; Amanda Louisa Aldridge, wife of John W. Aldridge, also a farmer of Independence County, and Romelia Catherine, wife of W. M. Keating of Independence County. Those deceased are Eliza J. Rieder, William P. Waldrip, Fannie E. Aldridge, Rachel E. Carpenter, James M. Waldrip, and Mary A. Bivens. The parents were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and took an active part in church work. They settled in Panola County, Miss., in 1856, where they made their home the remainder of their lives. Thomas W. was a staunch Democrat in politics and

never lost interest in other people. He is a man of
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 H. Vaughan, M. A., deserves honorably
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 in 1800 the Louisville Medical College
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 practice, his patients being among the
 best class of citizens in the county and in
 Arkansas. Vaughan never was a very social
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 and of this union four children were born: Ella
 V. Nelson, Rhode M. and Clarence R. Mrs.
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 her final home on the 11th of
 Doctor as a son of St. E. and Maria
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 was an extensive farmer, who moved from
 County, and then to
 County, Miss. Two children were born to
 Thomas W. and Rebecca Watkins, and four of whom
 living viz: Joseph A. Thomas W.
 Amanda Louisa Atkins
 wife of John W. Atkins, and a son, John
 and Rebecca, a daughter, wife of
 Keating of Independence County, Mo.
 the second, John A. Keating, William F. Keating
 the third, E. Keating, and a daughter, Jane
 the fourth, Mary A. Keating. The
 took an active part in church work. They
 in 1858, when
 they made their home the remainder of the
 W. was a staunch

served several years as justice of the peace; his wife died in Panola County, Miss., in 1885. Joseph J. Waldrip received a common school education, and at the age of eighteen left his home for Northern Alabama, where for a short time he worked and went to school; he then returned to his home and assumed control of his father's farm until 1861. March 28, of the latter year, he was mustered in Pettis' artillery, which was afterward known as the Hudson Battery, and was the first battery organized to leave the State. Although repeatedly tendered an office, Mr. Waldrip refused to accept a more responsible one than that of sergeant. He served faithfully until the surrender of his company, June 13, 1865, and took part in many of the principal battles of the war, among them Shiloh, Corinth, Port Gibson, Siege of Vicksburg and others. At Shiloh he was severely wounded in the left side by a bursting shell, at Port Gibson received a flesh wound, and at Vicksburg was wounded in the right side. At the close of the war he returned to Mississippi and worked on a farm until 1868, when he went to Arkansas and engaged in the mercantile business until 1870. He then turned his attention exclusively to farming and stock-raising, and now is one of the most enterprising and successful agriculturists of Independence County. December 28, 1869, he married Elizabeth Magness, daughter of Col. Morgan Magness. She was born in Independence County, September 22, 1852. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Thomas M., William J., Joseph R. and Mirtle (deceased). Mr. Waldrip has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1866; he is a member of the Council, and has frequently represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge, both in Mississippi and Arkansas. He is a Democrat politically, and in 1874 was elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he served two years.

Dr. M. C. Weaver, of Independence County, now engaged in merchandising, is the youngest of seven sons and one daughter born to Abram and Mary (Burton) Weaver, and was born in Philadelphia, in the year 1855. The parents were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively,

who settled in Chester Valley, Pa., after their marriage, and in 1859 moved to Batesville, Ark., where Mrs. Weaver died in 1867, and the father at Pocahontas, in 1882. The elder Weaver was a lawyer and real estate dealer in Memphis, Tenn., at one time, who afterwards practiced his profession in Pocahontas. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and a leading man of Northeast Arkansas. His wife was a member of the Episcopal Church and a daughter of Dr. P. P. Burton, a prominent physician of Virginia, who moved to Batesville in 1841, and contributed largely to the building up of that town. In 1847 or 1848 he removed to Little Rock, where he practiced his profession for twenty-five years, and died in that city in 1875. Dr. M. C. Weaver was educated at Batesville and St. John's College at Little Rock. His choice for a profession was medicine, and in 1877 he graduated from the Louisville Medical College, and began practicing in Greenbrier Township. The following year he went to Kentucky, where he remained a short period, but soon returned to Independence County, and engaged in practicing at Jamestown until 1888. The Doctor about this time had built up a large practice, but his mercantile interests became so pressing that he was forced to abandon his chosen profession, although now he is one of the leading merchants in that section. In 1878 he was married to Miss Theodora, a daughter of the Rev. C. H. Albert of Pennsylvania, in which State Mrs. Weaver was born. The Rev. Albert, during his life, was an eloquent minister, whose fame as a speaker had rapidly spread to the surrounding country soon after his arrival. He was the first Episcopal minister to settle in Independence County after the war, and was killed after a long life of usefulness by a runaway horse. Doctor Weaver and his wife have two daughters, and are members of the Episcopal Church at Batesville. In politics he is a Democrat, but owing to his large commercial interests, has always declined to accept office of any kind. The Doctor has a splendid residence and magnificent home in Jamestown, situated on the spot noted as being the birthplace of Congressman Samuel Peele.

born at Independence, Mo., in 1857. He was educated in the common schools of his native place, and at the University of Missouri, where he received a degree in law. He has since practiced law in Independence, Mo., and is now one of the leading lawyers of the city. He is a member of the Missouri State Bar Association, and is also a member of the Independence Chamber of Commerce. He is a very successful lawyer, and has many clients. He is a very kind and generous man, and is very popular in his community. He is a very successful lawyer, and has many clients. He is a very kind and generous man, and is very popular in his community. He is a very successful lawyer, and has many clients. He is a very kind and generous man, and is very popular in his community.

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Calvin Houston Webb, farmer, stock raiser and ex-assessor of Independence County, Ark. Although a young man, Mr. Webb has, by his native energy and progressive ideas put into execution, won for himself an enviable reputation that entitles him to a place among the representative citizens of the county. He owes his nativity to this county, where he was born on the 18th of April, 1855. His parents, Holland Revere and Lucinda E. (Hogan) Webb, were natives, respectively, of Tennessee and Arkansas, the former born on the 27th of June, 1825, and died on the 21st of February, 1876. The father was reared to agricultural pursuits, received his education in Weakley County, Tenn., and came to Arkansas at an early day, settling on a farm in the foothills of Black River Swamp. Here he was surrounded by wild game, from bear down to quail, and there lived a bachelor life until he met and formed the acquaintance of Miss Hogan (daughter of Hamblin Hogan, one of the very early pioneers of this country, who is spoken of in another part of this history), and a love match was the result. They were married on the 8th day of June, 1854, Squire Thomas Lloyd officiating. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Webb was the possessor of 160 acres of land, twenty under cultivation, and a rude log hut. Many were the interesting stories of pioneer life that they were able to tell their children in after years. Once, when the father was absent at court, a bear came and robbed the bean patch. Mrs. Webb was alone in the house, which was without doors, and the nearest neighbor quite a distance away. Mr. Webb continued farming until his children were large enough to need some school advantages, and in order to give them the best, in 1866 he built a school-house on his farm, for the benefit of his own and the neighbors' children, and this was attended by young and old for about two years, doing a great amount of good. Mr. Webb was an active and influential Democrat, and was a member of Bayou Dots Lodge, A. F. & A. M. At the time of his death he owned 600 acres of land, with 100 under cultivation, and all the improvements good. Though he never held membership in any church, he was a man of perfect morals

and strict integrity, and contributed liberally to all public enterprises for the public good. His excellent wife survives him, and makes her home with her son, the subject of this sketch. She owns and controls 160 acres of the old homestead, which makes her a bountiful living. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Since the death of her husband she has never married. To Holland and Lucinda Webb were born the following children: C. H. (subject), Sarah T., born on the 5th of November, 1856, and the wife of Joseph McDaniel, died in spring of 1884, a farmer of Black River Township; Fredonia A., born on the 10th of February, 1858, and the wife of Henry McDaniel, also one of the farmers of the county, and Lucinda Holland, born on the 16th of July, 1876, and now living with her mother. C. H. Webb was reared to the occupation of farming, and attended several months in his father's school. By this means the children all received a fair education. C. H. began life for himself at the age of nineteen by raising a crop on his father's farm, and received half of the same. On the 21st of May, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Killingsworth, daughter of E. R. and Sarah A. (Martin) Killingsworth, and a native of Arkansas. Her father was one among the first brick masons of Batesville. Mr. Killingsworth was a large contractor and builder, and in the 50's was engaged in erecting brick buildings in that city; later he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Killingsworth was a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Martin, and a sister of Senator George Martin [see sketch]. After his marriage Mr. Webb lived on his father's farm for two years, and at the latter's death he sold his portion of the same, and then purchased the farm on which he now lives. This farm consists of eighty acres, with fifty under cultivation, twenty of which he has cleared himself. On this farm he has erected one of the finest farm-houses in Black River Township. He has a good orchard of five acres, a nice vineyard, and has perhaps one of the finest farms in the county. In addition to his home place, he has bought 200 acres joining it, and has ninety acres under cultivation. He has

although a under-conviction.

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three tenement houses on it, and gives homes and employment for three families. Mr. Webb believes in thorough farming, and so in addition to his crops of corn and cotton, he raises all kinds of grain. He depends entirely for his support on the products of his farm. He was reared a Democrat, and voted with that party until the Wheel was organized in his county. He was solicited as a charter member June 27, 1884, for Wheel No. 383, and since that time has thoroughly identified himself with that order, and in 1886 was nominated by the farmers for assessor, and elected. He has served in that capacity with credit to himself and his constituents. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of Sulphur Rock Lodge No. 1189, K. & L. of H., and is one of those liberal, free-hearted men upon whom depends, to a great extent, the future progress of his country. His future prospects look bright.

R. D. Williams. The merchants of Batesville have the reputation of being among the most enterprising in Arkansas, and Mr. Williams stands in the foremost ranks of commercial life at that point. He was born in Henry County, Tenn., on October 28, 1836, and is a son of William R. and Evaline (Moody) Williams, of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. The parents were married in the latter State and moved to Arkansas about the year 1839, locating in Independence County. They remained here two years and then removed to Lawrence County, now Sharp County, and located near the county seat, Evening Shade. They were among the early settlers of that section, where the father's occupation was farming, and where they resided until the time of their death. They were the parents of eight children, of whom three only are living at present: Richard D., Cordelia, wife of M. G. Wainright, and Nancy J., wife of W. T. Cunningham. Richard was only three years old when he came to Lawrence County with his parents, and was educated in the common schools of that place. Some idea of the schools of that period may be obtained from the one he attended, which was merely a log cabin, and had nothing but the bare earth to serve as a floor. He remained on

the farm until he reached maturity, and then occupied a responsible position with a business house at Evening Shade, in which he was employed for two years. In 1858 he became a merchant himself, and carried on a profitable business until the war commenced, when he left it in charge of a friend and enlisted in Company D, Fourteenth Arkansas Regiment. He was taken violently ill shortly after joining the army and returned home, but after recovering he again enlisted, becoming a member of Wade's Company, and served a short time in Price's raids through Missouri. He was captured near his home soon after this raid, but after two weeks' confinement was paroled, and after the surrender returned home and took charge of his business at Evening Shade, continuing there until the fall of 1887, when he moved to Batesville and opened up a large and well-stocked store. He still retains his interest in the business at Evening Shade, however, the firm there being Williams, Price & Co., while that one at Batesville is known as R. D. Williams & Co. He owns about 1,200 acres of land in Sharp County, and has about 500 acres under cultivation. Mr. Williams is a true representative of the wide-awake, active and enterprising business man, and his ability has made him one of the most successful men in commercial circles in Batesville. He was married in 1867 to Miss Mary E. Shaver, by whom he has one child living—Clara. He lost this wife, and was again married in 1882, his second wife being Mrs. Mattie Wasson, widow of W. G. Wasson. Mr. Williams is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Honor, and, with his wife, attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James Alfred Williamson, M. D., a prominent physician of Elmo, whose name is familiar in many homes throughout Independence County, is a son of Alfred and Caroline Virginia (Sanders) Williamson, the former a native of Maine, and the latter of Kentucky. The parents were married near what is now Saloma, Taylor County, Ky., where James Alfred was born, on the 20th of March, 1857. The parents moved from Kentucky the same year, and settled in Arkansas, at a point near Batesville, where the father commenced practicing his pro-

fession in addition to cultivating a farm. The Doctor was reared on the home farm, and educated in the schools of Independence County. After graduating from these schools he took a course in literature at the Batesville High School, and in 1880 commenced the study of medicine under his father. He received his first course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, Mo., in 1882 and 1883, and afterward located at Elmo, Ark., where he practiced until the fall of 1884, when he matriculated at Vanderbilt University, and graduated that term, also graduating from the medical college at Nashville, Tenn., in 1885. Dr. Williamson was married to Miss Henry Clay Tunstall, of Arkansas, a daughter of Clay and Nancy (Arnold) Tunstall, both natives of Tennessee, but among the earlier settlers of the former State, and Clay Tunstall's name is associated with much of Independence County's early development. To the Doctor's marriage were born three children: Jessie, Basil and Imogene, and they contribute to make this one of the brightest and happiest homes in Northern Arkansas. The Doctor has built up a large practice in this section, and enjoys the confidence of everyone with whom he comes in contact. He is a general practitioner, and skillful in his profession, having made it the study of his existence. In the winter season, when pneumonia, bronchitis, croup and kindred diseases are prevalent, he has his hands full, and in the summer months, when malarial affections are lurking everywhere, he is one of the busiest men in that county. In politics the Doctor is a Democrat, and in religious faith he, with his wife, attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Williamson is a member of McGuire Lodge No. 208, Oil Trough, Independence County, and filled the chair of Senior Warden at one time, but is now the Senior Deacon. He also belongs to Oil Trough Chapter No. 84, at Oil Trough, and holds the position of Captain of the Host.

W. G. Wilson is the mayor of Sulphur Rock, Ark., and is the proprietor at that place of one of the best livery stables in the county. He is a native-born resident of the county, his birth occurring in 1837, and during his early youth and manhood he attended the subscription schools, and worked with

his father on the home farm. On the 26th of January, 1859, he was married to Miss Mary E. West, a native of the "Bay State," who came with her parents to Arkansas when a child. Her death occurred on the 27th of January, 1873, and she left her husband and three children to mourn her loss, the names of the latter being: Ed. M., Charley G. and Florence, who died aged twenty-seven years, the wife of Solon Burkett, and left two children. Mr. Wilson took for his second wife Miss R. F. Morgan, a native of Alabama, and the following children have been given them: Emma, Myrtie, Bertha, Fay, and Julia A. Two children died when quite small. When the thunders of war resounded through the land, Mr. Wilson enlisted in the Confederate army, in the First Arkansas Cavalry, and served from July 26, 1862 to June 5, 1865, surrendering at the latter date. He was in Little Rock, Helena, and various fights in Missouri, being with Price on his raid through the latter State. After the war he returned home and resumed farming, continuing until 1885, when he came to Sulphur Rock and embarked in his present business, which is one of the most popular establishments of the kind in the county, and is meeting with well-deserved success. He has a fine farm, two miles north of Sulphur Rock, and is well fixed in a worldly point of view. In April, 1889, he was elected mayor of Sulphur Rock, Ark., and also served part of an unexpired term of the previous year. Besides this, he served one term as constable and four terms as justice of the peace. He belongs to the Blue Lodge of the A. F. & A. M., is a Royal Arch Mason, and Royal and Select Master Mason, and is a member of the K. and L. of Honor. In his religious views he is a Methodist. He is one of the substantial residents of the county, and is well known and highly respected by all. His parents, William M. and Hannah (Masters) Wilson, were born in Tennessee and Missouri, respectively. The father moved to the mother's native State after reaching manhood, and afterward went to Arkansas, and located in Independence County, where he died in November, 1864, at the age of seventy-five years, followed by his wife in November, 1868. Of the ten children born to

them, only two are living—our subject, W. G. Wilson and his sister, Mrs. Davidson.

Samuel M. Wyatt, a genial and popular farmer and stock raiser, of Independence County, was born in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1837, and is a son of Isaac and Eleanor (McCutchen) Wyatt, of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, the mother dying when Samuel was four years of age. The father moved to Gibson County, Tenn., the following year after her death, where he resided until 1857, and then came to Independence County, Ark., spending the balance of his life in that locality. He was a prosperous and highly-respected farmer at the time of his death, in 1885, and a member of the A. F. & A. M. His parents both died when he was still very young, and he was reared by an uncle in Tennessee. After the death of his wife he sincerely mourned her absence, and remained a widower all his life. Mrs. Wyatt's parents were natives of Ireland, who emigrated to America and settled in Tennessee, where they resided until their decease. The father, John McCutchen, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and fought under Gen. Jackson, at the battle of New Orleans. Samuel was the fourth child of one son and four daughters born to his parents, and received a good common school education in his young days. He moved to Arkansas with his father and sisters, and has made that State his home ever since. When the war broke out he cast his lot with the Confederate army, and enlisted in the First Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, operating through Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Virginia, Florida, and, in fact, all the Confederate States. He took part in almost all of the principal battles during that memorable period, besides a great number of skirmishes and minor engagements, and though the Confederacy had followers for her cause whose names are far better known to the world, she had no braver soldier than Mr. Wyatt. After his surrender at Jacksonport, in 1865, he returned to his farm, and again commenced cultivating the soil. In 1867 he was married, in Independence County, to Mrs. Mary Gainer, a charming young widow, and a daughter of John and Tobitha Rodman, of

famous old Bourbon County, Ky. Two sons and one daughter were born to this union: Isaac R., John and Mamie. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Wyatt settled on White River, and commenced farming in that neighborhood, residing there ever since. He has become one of the leading farmers in that section, and now owns about 1,000 acres of land, in different tracts, with about 500 acres under cultivation. He inherited a portion of his land, but the greater part has been derived from his own industry and enterprise, and outside of being a practical farmer he is a wide-awake and energetic business man. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been a staunch adherent to that party all his life. Mrs. Wyatt is a member of the Episcopal Church, and a devoted wife and mother, who makes her home one of the most pleasant in Independence County.

William C. Wyatt is a successful farmer and stockman of Independence County, Ark., and is a man who, by his sterling characteristics and genial and hospitable disposition, has won a host of warm friends, and the universal respect of those whom he meets. He is a son of James and Martha (Davis) Wyatt, the former a native of North Carolina, and the mother of old Virginia, and of Swiss and Scotch descent, respectively. The paternal ancestry is traced back as far as the great-grandfather, and the grandfather participated in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, in the latter war taking part in the battle of New Orleans. His death occurred while coming home from that battle. In the year 1852 James Wyatt emigrated with his family to Arkansas and located in Independence County, where he turned his attention to farming, an occupation which he had always followed, on forty acres of land which he had purchased. He cleared this of timber, and many of his early days were spent in hunting, his trusty rifle bringing down many wolves, bear, panthers, deer and wild turkeys. In 1867 Mr. Wyatt returned to Tennessee, where he had lived a number of years, to dispose of his possessions there, and after receiving the money for the sale of his land he started for his home in Arkansas, but, after crossing the Tennessee River, he disappeared and

only two are living - our subject, W. G. Wilson and his sister, Miss Davidson. Samuel, a general and private farmer and at the time of his death, was born in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1817 and is a son of Isaac and Eliza. Caroline and Tennessee, respectively, the mother, was when Samuel was four years of age. The father moved to Gibson County, Tenn., the following year after her death, where he resided until 1857, and then came to this country, including the balance of his life in that country. He was a prosperous, highly respected at the time of his death, in 1885, and a member of the A. E. & A. M. His parents both died when he was young, and he was reared by an uncle in Tennessee. After the death of his wife he sincerely mourned her absence, and remained a widower all his life. His parents were natives of Ireland, who emigrated to America, and settled in Tennessee, where he aided until their deaths. The father, John McDaniel, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and fought under Gen. Jackson, at the battle of Orleans. Samuel was the fourth and four daughters born to his parents, and received a good common school education in his Tennessee days. He moved to Arkansas with his father and has made that his home ever since. When the war broke out he was in the Confederate army, and enlisted in the First Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, through which he met, in Tennessee, a Virginian, Elizabeth, and in all the Confederate States, the two part in almost all of the principal battles during that memorable period. Besides a great number of skirmishes and minor engagements, and though the losses were bad, followed for her name whose name are far better known to the world, and had no other soldier than Mr. Wilson. After the war at Jacksonport, in 1865, he returned to his farm, and again commenced cultivation the soil. In 1867 he was married, in Independence County, to Miss Mary Ginner, a charming young widow, and a daughter of John and Rebecca Redman, of

Independence, Tennessee. W. G. Wilson and his sister, Miss Davidson, were born in 1817, and John and Eliza, Samuel's parents, were born in 1817. The father, John McDaniel, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and fought under Gen. Jackson, at the battle of Orleans. Samuel was the fourth and four daughters born to his parents, and received a good common school education in his Tennessee days. He moved to Arkansas with his father and has made that his home ever since. When the war broke out he was in the Confederate army, and enlisted in the First Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, through which he met, in Tennessee, a Virginian, Elizabeth, and in all the Confederate States, the two part in almost all of the principal battles during that memorable period. Besides a great number of skirmishes and minor engagements, and though the losses were bad, followed for her name whose name are far better known to the world, and had no other soldier than Mr. Wilson. After the war at Jacksonport, in 1865, he returned to his farm, and again commenced cultivation the soil. In 1867 he was married, in Independence County, to Miss Mary Ginner, a charming young widow, and a daughter of John and Rebecca Redman, of

has never been heard from since. He is supposed to have been killed for his money, and his family mourn him as dead. William C. Wyatt was one of his eight children, and was the fourth in order of birth, this event occurring on the 5th of January, 1842. He came to Arkansas when ten years of age, and was reared to farm life and educated in this State. When the war broke out he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, United States Army, and participated in the battles of Stone River, Perryville, being captured at the former battle on the 31st of December, 1862, and was exchanged on the 22d of March, 1863. In the same engagement in which he was captured he was severely wounded, having his left arm broken, but thinks he has now entirely recovered. After being exchanged at Petersburg he returned home on furlough, and this ended his services as a soldier. On the 18th of January, 1866, he was married to Miss Mary M. Dodd, a native of Arkansas, and a daughter of Abner H. and Mary Jane (Martin) Dodd, the father born in Tennessee and the mother in Kentucky, the latter being a great-granddaughter of Col. Ben Hardin, of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt have been born the following children: William Abner, who was born on the 25th of November, 1866; Andrew David, who was born August 11, 1869; George Washington, who was born July 24, 1877, and Edna Inez, born January 14, 1887. Mr. Wyatt made his first purchase of land in 1876, it consisting of forty acres of timber land, and has added to it until he now has seventy-eight acres in the home farm, the remainder being inherited by Mrs. Wyatt from her father's estate. About fifteen acres were under cultivation, and he now has thirty-five acres cleared and improved. He has a good frame dwelling house and substantial barns, stables, etc. His entire acreage at the present time amounts to 290 acres, with sixty-five under cultivation. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat in his political views, and is a warm friend of progress, and a liberal contributor to all worthy enterprises.

M. A. Wycough, county clerk of Independence County, and one of its most scholarly men, was

born February 3, 1835, and is a son of Samuel B. and Malinda H. (Bandy) Wycough, of Lincoln County, N. C. In 1835 the parents emigrated to Independence County, Ark., and located at Batesville, where their son was born. The father was a carpenter, and master of his trade, as some of the finest buildings in Batesville, and also some of the first, will testify. He held the office of county treasurer for five successive terms, and also represented Independence County in the legislature for one term, and was one of the most prominent and brilliant politicians in Independence County at that period. His word carried considerable weight, and his influence was eagerly sought after by others. The Wycough family are of German origin, and the name has been illustrious for several generations as soldiers, statesmen and honorable men. The grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his bravery was often the theme of conversation among his fellow-comrades, while Samuel B. Wycough, though dying in 1880, his brilliant career in the political arena is still remembered in Arkansas. The mother died in 1864, leaving eight children, of whom five are still living: Marion A., Martin A. R., Samuel B., Henry C. and William H., the latter a Presbyterian minister in Texas. M. A. Wycough was reared and educated at Batesville. The facilities for attending school at that period were very limited, consequently young Wycough did not receive quite the learning that he wished for, but his natural ability and bright intellect made up for any deficiency. At fifteen years of age he occupied a position of trust for several years, with a firm in Batesville, and then followed the carpenter's trade for a number of years after his marriage. In 1861 he enlisted in Capt. McGuffin's company, and accompanied Gen. Price in his raids through Missouri, and while on a scouting expedition, he received a gunshot wound in the left foot. After the war Mr. Wycough entered into commercial life up to the time of his election to the present office, in 1879. He took charge of the position in 1880, and his distinguished services have been recognized to that extent that he has been re-elected five times in succession—the first and third terms

without opposition. In 1856 he was married to Miss Emma A. Bevins, and has had three children by this union, of whom one is yet living, Ralph, who resides in Colorado. Mr. Wycough was married a second time, in 1870, to Miss Sarah J. Kennedy, by whom he has had two children, one of them, Jessie, still living. He is a stanch Democrat, and that party has no more able and loyal supporter. Mr. Wycough and wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church, and are much respected by their neighbors and fellow-citizens.

M. A. R. Wycough, who has the honor of being the oldest native-born individual in Batesville, was born in that city, on November 27, 1839, and is a son of Samuel B. and Malinda H. (Bandy) Wycough, of North Carolina, who emigrated to Arkansas, in February, 1835, and located at Batesville, where the father died. Mr. Wycough was reared and educated in Batesville, and reached his maturity in the same year that the Civil War commenced. He enlisted in Company K, First Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, and served with that body until after the battle of Murfreesboro, in 1863, when he was granted a furlough and returned to his home. He again entered the army, joining Crabtree's cavalry, and was assigned to the quartermaster's department. He was present at the battles of Oak Hill, Elkhorn, Farmington, Murfreesboro and in Price's raids through Missouri, up to Jefferson City, where he was captured and taken prisoner to St. Louis, Mo., and kept in confinement until February 25, 1865. He was then exchanged, and went to Richmond, but immediately left for Mobile and from there to Jackson, Miss., where he was paroled, and came home. On his return he commenced farming and speculating, and also keel boating to some extent from Jacksonport to Batesville. Shortly after settling down at Batesville again, he was elected deputy sheriff, collector and clerk, holding that office for about twelve years, and for a short period was engaged in the United States revenue office. He has also been the assistant assessor of Independence County, but during all this time he still continued looking after his farm interests, and at the present time owns about 2,000 acres of land, with some 800 acres

under cultivation. In 1865 Mr. Wycough was married to Mrs. Catherine E. Cullens, a pleasant lady and widow of James Cullens. Four children were born to this marriage, two boys, now deceased, and two girls: Monnie M., wife of C. W. Maxfield, and Nettie A. The wife died in 1872, and on July 14, 1873, he was again married, his second wife being Miss Mary E. Neely, by whom he has had three children: Lillie Lee, and two boys, now deceased. This wife died in 1877, and after his period of mourning, Mr. Wycough was married a third time, the lady being Miss E. A. Boone, of Callaway County, Mo., by whom he has had two children, Emma A. and Agnes B. Mr. Wycough is a Mason and has been secretary of the Blue Lodge for some time. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and in religious faith belongs to and attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, with his wife, having served on the official board for a number of years. For several years he was engaged in commercial life, but gave it up on finding that his farms would need all of his attention, and since then he has built up and improved it so well that he now owns one of the finest farms in Northeast Arkansas; together with some very valuable town property. He is an enterprising man, and a prominent figure in Batesville circles, where he enjoys a large degree of popularity.

Col. J. C. Yancey, a prominent attorney of Batesville, and a man of brilliant attainments, whose words of eloquence have often been heard in the halls of justice, was born in Orange County, Va., on July 10, 1853. He is a son of James E. and Mary E. (Waller) Yancey, both natives of the same county in Virginia, who moved to Jefferson County, Ky., in 1859, and remained at that place until 1873, when they repaired to Phillips County, Ark., in which place the father died in 1876, while the mother still survives him, and resides in that county. They were the parents of six children: Archilles N., Charles C., Elizabeth, Amelia, John C. and George W. Col. Yancey was reared in Virginia and Kentucky, and received his education from the schools of both States, his inclination for the law being developed at an early age. At eighteen years of age he began the study of law, and

in 1874 was admitted to the bar in Crittenden County, Ark., where he practiced about one year. He then formed a partnership with Col. A. Crockett, a grandson of famous Davy Crockett, and moved to Arkansas County, Ark., to practice. They remained at this place until 1878, when Col. Yancey came to Batesville, and established a law office, where he practiced alone until 1882, and then formed a partnership with Col. H. S. Coleman, under the firm name of Coleman & Yancey. In 1885 Col. Yancey was elected to the XXVth General Assembly, serving one term, and in 1889 was elected mayor of Batesville, an office he holds at the present time, and fills with distinction. In 1884 he was married to Miss Ella A. Dunnington,

by whom he has had three children: Nona W., Dunnington A. and James C. Col. Yancey is a man of excellent ability, and one whose oratory at times is grand. His shrewdness and foresight have won for him many cases, where facts and argument were needed, and his eloquent addresses to many a jury have given him victory where it needed a man who could play upon the human heart. He is attorney for the Keystone Mining Company, and is president of the Telephone Company of Batesville. Also president of the Charcoal and Chemical Plant, and a principal stockholder in the Bank of Batesville, and also interested in the Batesville Printing Company, and Oil Trough Telephone Company.



CHAPTER XXIII.

SHARP COUNTY—LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY—THE WATER SUPPLY—MINERALS, TIMBER AND SOIL—
 PRODUCTS—VALUATION OF PROPERTY—PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—POPULATION—ERECTION OF THE
 COUNTY—THE LEGAL CENTER—COUNTY BUILDINGS—DAYS OF THE PIONEERS—LAW
 AND EQUITY PRACTICED—THE STRUGGLE OVER SLAVERY AND SECESSION
 —VILLAGES LOCATED AND DESCRIBED—SCHOOL STATISTICS—
 CHURCH PEOPLE—CATALOGUE OF COUNTY OFFI-
 CERS—PERSONAL AND BUSINESS MEMO-
 RANDA—ELECTIONS.

"The busy world shoves angrily aside
 The man who stands with arms akimbo set
 Until occasion tells him what to do."



SHARP COUNTY, lying in the northern tier of counties in Arkansas, is bounded north by Oregon County, Mo., east by Randolph and Lawrence, south by Independence, and west by Izard and Fulton counties, in Arkansas. It has an area of 290 square miles, or about 377,600 acres, of which nearly 60,000 belong to the United States, about 20,000 to the State, and the remainder to individuals, and to mining, timber and railroad companies.

The boundary lines of the county are as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Township 15 north, Range 4 west; thence north on the range line to the line between Townships 18 and 19 north; thence east on the township line to the south-east corner of Section 35, Township 19 north, Range 3 west; thence north on section lines three miles; thence west on the section line one mile; thence north on

section lines five miles; thence in a northwesterly direction on the line between Sharp and Randolph Counties to the State line; thence west, about eighty rods, to the line dividing Ranges 4 and 5 west; thence south on the range line to the northeast corner of Township 19 north, Range 5 west; thence west to the northwest corner of said Congressional township; thence south to the southwest corner of the same; thence west on the township line to the northwest corner of Section 1, Township 18 north, Range 7 west; thence south on section lines to the middle of said township; thence east one mile to the range line; thence south on the range line to the northeast corner of Section 36, Township 16 north, Range 7 west; thence west one and a half miles; thence south on sub-divisional lines to the middle of Township 15 north; thence east on section lines to the line between Ranges 4 and 5 west; thence south on the range line to the line between Townships 14 and 15 north; thence east on the township line to the place of beginning.

The most of the surface lies high and dry, and is drained by waters flowing south tributary to

White River, and others flowing east tributary to Black River. It is classed in the State with the northern barrens and hill region. Its surface presents a variety of features, some portions being hilly and broken, others rolling or undulating, with summit plateaus, while still other portions exhibit a level or flat surface. The ridges, which are from fifty to three hundred feet high, show outcroppings of sandstone and cherty limestone.

The principal difficulty encountered on some of the uplands consists in the loose rocks and bowlders lying scattered on the surface or slightly embedded in the earth; but, when these are removed, there remains a light soil, easily cultivated and always possessing to a greater or less extent the elements of fertility. The valley and bottom lands are dark loams, very rich and productive, usually drained by clear and never-failing streams of wholesome water. The latter, however, compose but a small percentage of the area of the county. A large portion of the uplands, as well as all of the valley lands, are comparatively free from rocks, and as the growth of timber is light upon the former it is easily cleared for the plow.

Spring River, flowing from the great Mammoth Spring of Fulton County, enters Sharp from the north, near the middle of the north line of Township 19 north, Range 5 west, flows thence in a southeasterly direction across the county, and contains several good mill seats on its route. South Fork, its principal tributary from the west, enters the county at the northwest corner of the Congressional township just described, and empties into Spring River in the same township. Martin's Creek rises in the extreme northern portion, and flowing southwardly, empties into Spring River, in Range 3 west. Many smaller streams empty into this river within the county. Strawberry River enters from the west, and flowing a little south of east on its general course, crosses the south central portion, its route also offering a number of desirable sites for mills. Piney Fork, another important stream, makes its appearance from the west a few miles south of Strawberry River, and empties into the latter in the southwest part of Township 17 north, Range 5 west.

William's, or South Big Creek, and also Reed's Creek flow into Strawberry River from the south, while North Big Creek, Mill and Harry's Creeks join it from the north. Many smaller streams also find an outlet here. Polk Bayou and Sullivan's Creek, rising in the southwestern portion of the county, flow into White River. Cave Spring, a large body of water, flows through a cavern a few yards from the road leading from Evening Shade to Batesville, at a point about ten miles south of the former place. There are numerous springs in this vicinity, all producing cold, clear and pure water unexcelled in quality. Good well water can also be obtained in many places at a moderate depth, but where springs are not convenient, cisterns are generally in use. The streams mentioned are not sluggish, but run with a swift current, thus making the water pure and healthful for stock.

Sharp County lies in the mineral belt, and zinc has been successfully mined and smelted at Calamine, on Section 22, Township 16 north, Range 4 west, in its southeast part, and also on Sections 12, 28 and 29, Township 18 north, Range 4 west, and there are indications of its existence in other localities. Evidences of the presence of copper have been discovered in Section 32, Township 17 north, Range 6 west. Some two miles from Calamine, in Sections 22, 23, 25 and 30, Township 16 north, Range 4 west, and the surrounding region, lies an immense bed of pot iron or looking-glass ore. Here, before the late war, iron was successfully made in a rude furnace, operated by Bevens & Co. The iron was of a fine quality, and found a ready sale then. The supply of ore is said to be almost inexhaustible. Hematite is found in various parts of the county, cropping out and lying loosely about the ground. Lead ore has also been found in the county, but its extent has not been ascertained. The best of lime has been made at Calamine and other points, and a light-grey, nearly white, marble, which takes on a fine polish, and has been used for grave-stones, lies in illimitable quantities near Highland, and but a few miles from Hardy. Good building stone may be had in various sections.

The timber growth of the county includes pine, all the varieties of oak, walnut, hickory, ash, sycamore, elm, gum and cedar. In the southwestern portion is a belt of yellow pine, of excellent quality. This pine region is about fifteen miles long and from two to five miles wide. Several good saw-mills are now at work in this region, converting the pine trees into lumber for the local trade.*

The resources of the county are almost entirely agricultural, but the natural mineral and horticultural provisions, if developed, might be made very profitable. But little scientific farming has been done. Clover and the tame grasses, though they are said to do well, have scarcely been introduced. Individuals seem content to raise such crops of cotton and corn as the land will produce without re-fertilizing it. More thorough methods of farming must come. In 1880 the county contained 1,183 farms and 44,674 acres of improved land. The vegetable productions for the year 1879, as shown by the United States census of 1880, were as follows: Indian corn, 432,570 bushels; oats, 52,241 bushels; wheat, 18,908 bushels; hay, 282 tons; Cotton, 4,350 bales; Irish potatoes, 4,285 bushels; sweet potatoes, 5,917 bushels; tobacco, 10,070 lbs.

The number of head of live stock, as given by the same census, was: Horses, 2,186; mules and asses, 960; neat cattle, 8,653; sheep, 8,458; hogs, 19,731. The number, as shown by the assessment rolls for 1888, was: Horses, 2,311; mules and asses, 1,003; neat cattle, 11,149; sheep, 7,535; hogs, 14,497. The apparent decrease in the number of sheep and hogs is accounted for by the fact that the assessment rolls show only those on hand when the assessment was taken, and do not, like the census of 1880, include the number slaughtered and otherwise disposed of during the year. The census of 1890 will show a large increase over that of 1880. The county is well adapted to the raising of live stock, the winters being so mild and the range so extensive that but little shelter or feed are required. The stock industry can easily be made a very profitable occupation.

*Quotations from North Arkansas Land Company's description of Sharp County.

In 1880 the real estate of Sharp County was assessed for taxation at \$426,363, and the personal property at \$363,420, making a total of \$788,783, on which an aggregate amount of taxes to the extent of \$11,596 was charged. In 1888 the real estate assessment was \$754,901, and personal property, \$502,085, making a total of \$1,256,986. The total taxes reached \$12,752. This comparison shows that since 1880 the taxable wealth of the county has increased nearly sixty per cent, while the amount of taxes charged is only a trifle more.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad passes through and across the northern part of the county, in the valley of Spring River. It is assessed for taxation here at \$173,496.

The population of the county in 1870 was: White, 5,286; colored, 114; total 5,400. In 1880 it was white, 8,871; colored, 176; total 9,047. This shows an increase from 1870 to 1880, of a little over sixty-seven per cent of the white population and a little over fifty-four per cent of the colored. The immigration being somewhat rapid, the next census will probably present a still larger growth.

The organization of this territory was in accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State, approved in July, 1868. It was named after E. Sharp, one of the representatives of the district composed of Lawrence, Randolph and Greene Counties, and who presented the bill for its formation. The territory composing it was nearly all taken from Lawrence County. By subsequent acts of the General Assembly, the original boundary lines have been slightly changed so as to conform to the present limit, as elsewhere noted. The county is now divided into eighteen municipal townships.

Upon the organization of the county the seat of justice was located at Evening Shade, where it still remains, though strenuous efforts have been put forth for a change to a more central point. Soon after the seat of justice was determined upon, work was commenced for the construction of a courthouse which was completed not later than 1870. This house was a two-story frame, about 40x60 feet in size, with office rooms below, and the court-room

above. It stood until 1879, when it was consumed by fire, together with nearly all of the public records. It is not known how the fire occurred. Since then the county has rented and still continues to rent a building for a court-house. A very substantial wooden jail with an eighteen-inch wall made of planks securely spiked together, containing two rooms with a "cage" in one of them, was constructed soon after the county was organized. It is still standing and is in use. The county owns a "poor farm" consisting of 165 acres, located in Washington Township, on which there are good and comfortable buildings for the use of the paupers of the county, and the superintendent of the farm. The contract for the keeping of the paupers is annually let to the lowest responsible bidder. The poor are here well cared for.

Among the pioneer settlers of (now) Sharp County were John King, who settled where Center postoffice is now located; Robert Lott, who located two miles west; Nicholas Norris and his son-in-law, William McKinley, who settled on Strawberry River, all about the year 1810. Prominent among the pioneers along Spring River were William Morgan, at the mouth of Rock Creek; William J. Gray, William Williford, Solomon Hudspeth, Colby Crawford, Stephen English, Robert J. Moore, Joseph Kellett, John Walker, Samuel Beasley and L. D. Dale. Ferguson B. Boothe settled at the head of Martin's Creek, John C. Garner and his four sisters farther down, and Joseph Kellett at the mouth of the same creek. Mr. Garner and two of his sisters, Mrs. Wilkinson and Mrs. Baker, all at a very advanced age, are living at this time. John and Joseph Hardin, R. P. Smithee, John Milliggan and J. W. Mobley were early settlers on Reed's Creek. John M. Vanhoozer, William Norris and Serrel Mobley early made a home on South Big Creek. The first settlers in the southwest part of the county were John Luce, Josiah Richardson, Plummer Baxter, A. J. Hodges and Judge A. H. Nunn, whose settlement dates from early in the 40's, and Col. William G. Matheny, a pioneer of 1849.

The many very old people now residing in the

county, who have lived here nearly all their lives, prove that this is a remarkably healthy section, notwithstanding all that can be said to the contrary. Several of the old settlers named are over eighty years of age, and two ladies, Mrs. Sarah Galloway and Miss Mary Caton, mention of whom should not be omitted, are ninety-eight and eighty-eight years of age, respectively. In 1876 there were in the county, by actual count, seventy-four persons each over seventy years old.

The county court of Sharp County convenes for its regular sessions on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October of each year, and the probate court on the first Mondays of February, May, August and November. The circuit court convenes for its regular sessions on the first Mondays of June and December of each year. This county belongs to the Third judicial district, of which J. W. Butler, of Batesville, is the present judge.

The legal bar of the county consists of the following named attorneys: Col. J. L. Abernethy, S. H. Davidson (present State senator), John B. McCaleb, W. A. Turner, and A. J. Porter, the present county judge.

There has never been an execution for the offense of murder committed within Sharp County. A few years ago, however, one Joseph Camp was tried at Evening Shade, upon a change of venue from another county, for the killing of one Hulsey, was found guilty, and was hanged for the offense. For crimes committed within the county, there has been no conviction for murder in the first degree, and but one in the second degree, and two for manslaughter. Neither have there been but few homicides. The laws are generally well enforced, and the citizens are law-abiding.

At the beginning of the Civil War of 1861-65, the citizens of this locality were, with only a few exceptions, in full sympathy with the proposed Southern Confederacy, and did all in their power to help establish it. There were but a few Union men, and they refugeeed to the North. A number of companies of soldiers commanded, respectively, by Capts. William Adams, William G. Matheny, A. H. Nunn, M. V. Shaver, and perhaps others, were



Yours Truly,
J. G. Mezarska M. D.,

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

recruited and organized in Lawrence County, from that part which now composes Sharp, for the Confederate army, in which they served during the war. No engagement worthy of mention took place here, until the spring of 1864, when Col. Freeman and Maj. M. V. Shaver, with the Third Missouri Confederate Cavalry, met Col. Woods, with a Kansas regiment of Federal cavalry, on the Baker farm on Martin's Creek, in what is now the northern part of the county. On this occasion the Federal troops were routed and compelled to fall back toward headquarters, at Batesville, suffering some loss. There was no bushwacking among the citizens during the war, but several persons were killed by scouting parties passing through. The territory was generally over-run and devastated of its provisions, in consequence of which considerable suffering resulted for the want of food.

Sharp County can boast of no large towns, but it has a number of small villages distributed to suit the convenience of the people.

Ash Flat, located on Section 10, in Richwoods Township, contains four general stores, a drug store, a grocery and saddlery store, two blacksmith shops, two church edifices (one of which is also used for school purposes), a grist and flouring-mill and cotton-gin combined, a saw-mill and cotton-gin combined, one hotel, a lodge each of Masons, Eastern Star, and Knights and Ladies of Honor, one physician, and has a population of about 200. It is located in the best agricultural district of the county, and enjoys a considerable trade.

Some time prior to 1849 a postoffice was established in the hollow south of the east end of what is now the business street of Evening Shade. The office was so situated that after 3 o'clock P. M. of each day it remained in the shade of the tall pines standing on the rising grounds south and west, and for this reason it was named Evening Shade, the name that the place still retains. In June, 1849, Samuel Cammack opened the first store here. The site of its location is now occupied by the business street of the town, immediately in front of the present store of R. D. Williams. The building containing the goods was a canvas tent, with the rear end boarded up, the lock used at the front being

a large and savage female bull-dog. In September following, J. W. Shaver joined Mr. Cammack in the business, and together they formed the firm of Shaver & Cammack. About 1852 a party of natives met J. M. Hiland, a young man from Tennessee, in a saloon kept by one William Vaughan, and there gave him rum until he became intoxicated, after which he was induced to play cards. The victim was soon dispossessed of his money—a considerable amount. Upon sobering up, he exclaimed: "They gave me rum, and hooked my money." In consequence of this, Evening Shade was, for many years, vulgarly called "Hook Rum."

At the beginning of the Civil War, Evening Shade contained three stores and a saloon, and about 100 inhabitants. It now has two general stores, two groceries, a drug store, bookstore, two hotels, mechanics' shops, a large public school-house, three church edifices, three grist-mills, two cotton-gins, five saw-mills, in the town and its immediate vicinity; two shingle-mills, two wool-carding mills, a bed-spring manufactory; a lodge, Chapter and Eastern Star lodge of the Masonic fraternity, and a lodge each of Odd-Fellows, Knights of Honor and Knights and Ladies of Honor, also five physicians, a real estate agent and an insurance agent. Society is refined and cultivated; the town offers attractive advantages; it is a pleasant place in which to live, and a large amount of business is transacted. The population is about 350. The Sharp County Record, a weekly newspaper, in its twelfth volume, is published here by E. G. Henderson, its proprietor. It is well edited and advocates Democratic principles, though ably serving the general interests of its community.

Hardy, located on Spring River and on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, consists of the railroad buildings, a general store, drug store, saloon, blacksmith shop, cotton-gin, a school-house, church and Masonic hall combined, and about twenty families. Williford, on the same river and railroad, ten miles below Hardy, has three general stores, a saloon, cotton-gin, blacksmith shop, railroad section house, a school-house used also for religious services, and two stone quarries.

At each of these places is a postoffice, the one at Evening Shade being the only money order office within the county. Other postoffices and post-hamlets, the latter having a store or blacksmith shop, and sometimes both, are Armstrong, Calamine, Canton, Center, Coats, Grange, King's Mills, Loyal, Martin's Creek, Maxville, Polk Bayou, Poughkeepsie, Reed's Creek, Sidney and Winsted.

The subject of education has not been lost sight of in the progress and advancement of other matters. In 1873 a two-story frame college building, 40x80 feet in size, was erected at Evening Shade, and a college was incorporated, but never supplied with a faculty. The building, however, was used for school purposes until 1882, when it was consumed by fire. In general, the people of Sharp County are in favor of popular education. This is evidenced by the fact that nearly, if not all, the districts recently voted a local school tax for 1889. The following statistics are taken from the official report of the State superintendent of public instruction for the year ending June 30, 1888: Scholastic population—White 3,909; colored 66; total 3,975. Enrollment in the public schools—White, 2,228; colored, 13; total, 2,241. Number of districts 66; number reporting enrollment 45; teachers employed 45; number of institutes held 2; number of teachers attending 33; average monthly salaries paid teachers—first grade, males \$42.50, females \$40.00; second grade, males \$37.50, females \$35.00; third grade, males \$27.50; females \$25.00. If these figures indicate a true condition of the schools of the county, it readily appears that only 57 per cent of the white and only 20 per cent of the colored scholastic population attended the public schools. In submitting the above figures to the State superintendent, P. H. Wilkerson, the county examiner, complaining of the failure of school directors to make full reports, said: "The reports are never correct excepting the number of children; all other data are almost entirely neglected." Evidently the school law should be thoroughly revised, so as to compel full and complete reports of all school officers. It is argued here by those most favorable to popular education that all school tuition taxes should be levied by

the State, collected into the treasury, and distributed pro rata to the scholastic population of the State. This would give to each and all an equal share of the school fund, and dispense with all contention and quarreling in school districts about the levy of taxes. The amount expended in Sharp County for the support of the public schools for the year referred to was \$7,499.75.

The religious denominations of Sharp County are the Methodist Episcopal, South. Baptist, Christian, Cumberland Presbyterian and one or two organizations of the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant Churches. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Evening Shade belongs to the Evening Shade Circuit, the other appointments all being in Izard County, where proper mention is made. Ash Flat Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Rev. F. M. Smith, pastor, has eight appointments: Ash Flat, Shiloh, Liberty Hill, Bethlehem, Pleasant Hill, Pleasant Ridge, Stacy Church and Hickory Flat—the latter two being in Izard County—with an aggregate membership of 320. The Mammoth Spring Circuit, composed of Mammoth Spring, in Fulton County, and Hardy and Williford, in Sharp County, Rev. J. F. Troy, pastor, has a membership of forty-five, as given in the last conference minutes. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Maxville, in this county, belongs to Bethesda Circuit, in Independence County. All these belong to the Batesville District. An organization of this denomination at Calamine, another at Cross Roads and another in that vicinity belong to the Calamine Circuit, of Newport District. Other appointments outside of the county belong to this circuit. Rev. S. W. Register is the pastor, and the aggregate membership is 231.

The Baptist Church organizations within the county are Evening Shade, Ash Flat, Bethlehem, Pleasant Hill, George's Camp Ground, and Big Creek. Rev. J. L. Foard is pastor of all except the latter, of which Rev. William Johnson has charge.

Of the Christian Church the following organizations are well known: Ash Flat, Evening Shade,

Center, Blannville, Poughkeepsie, and one in the Higginbottom neighborhood, in the northeast part of the county, none of which have a regular pastor at this writing.

The Cumberland Presbyterians have a congregation at Mt. Carmel, one near Calamine, and one near Highland. Rev. A. C. Evans is pastor at Mt. Carmel.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has an organization at Powell's Chapel, six miles east, and one at Pine Hill, four miles northwest of Evening Shade. The Methodist Protestants have an organization at Liberty Hill.

The following is a list of the names of the county officers of Sharp County, together with the date of terms served by each from the organization of the county to the present time:

Judges: Solomon Yeager, 1868-72; commissioners, 1872-74; C. G. Wilson, 1874-76; C. G. Hunn, 1876-78; A. J. Porter, 1878-80; W. G. Matheny, 1880-86; J. M. Montgomery, 1886-88; A. J. Porter, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Clerks: N. McLeod, from August, 1868, until after election; W. T. Cunningham, 1868-72; J. P. Cochran, 1872-76; J. M. Wasson, 1876-78; T. J. Davidson, 1878-80; J. M. Wasson, 1880-82; R. E. Huddleston, 1882-86; Joshua Waim, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Sheriffs: James K. Jones, 1868-72; T. Y. Huddleston, 1872-80; A. C. Higginbottom, 1880-83; George R. Hall, present incumbent, appointed in 1883, elected in 1884, and served continuously since.

Treasurers: D. C. Wolfe, 1868-72; Robert Gray, 1872-78; T. J. Spurlock, 1878-80; W. G. Horton, 1880-82; E. G. Henderson, 1882-84; C. W. Shaver, present incumbent, first elected in 1884, and served continuously since.

Coroners: J. G. Wolfe, 1868-72; J. T. McCord, 1872-74; A. R. Hipp, 1874-80; J. D. Hankins, —; A. T. Porter, 1884-86; Charles Horn, 1886-88; B. H. Couch, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Surveyors: W. B. Leverton, 1872-76; T. A. McGea, 1876-78; W. W. Hill, 1878-80; T. J. Gay, 1880-82; W. W. Hill, 1882-86; D. D. Spur-

lock, 1886-88; Horace Hill, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Assessors: T. Cunningham, 1868-71; F. Goss, 1871-72; J. R. Metcalf, 1872-74; J. J. T. McAdams, 1874-76; J. W. Bristow, 1876-78; R. B. Bellany, 1878-84; A. C. Higginbottom, 1884-86; John Norman, 1886-88; A. C. Higginbottom, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

The political aspect of the county is shown by the number of votes cast for candidates as follows: At the September election in 1888, for governor, James P. Eagle (Dem.), 983; C. M. Norwood (combined opposition), 711. At the November election for president, Cleveland (Dem.), 913; Harrison (Rep.), 115; Streeter (U. L.), 407; Fiske (Pro.), 2.

Mr. J. L. Abernethy of Evening Shade, Sharp County, Ark., was born at Morganton, on the Little Tennessee River, in London County, East Tenn., on the 3d of March, 1835. He is the youngest son of Rev. Berry and Myra (Cobb) Abernethy, formerly of Lincoln County, N. C. The Abernethy family are purely Scotch-Irish blood. As early as the sixteenth century, Rev. John Abernethy, a dissenting minister of the Presbyterian faith, in the Highlands of Scotland, attained great distinction as a theologian and author. Later, Dr. John Abernethy, another member of the family, who emigrated to London, was greatly renowned as a physiologist and surgeon. He was a pupil of Sir Astley Cooper, and gave medical lectures for thirty-five years at St. Bartholomew Hospital. He wrote and published many books on medical and kindred topics. McIlwain, in 1835, published a book entitled "Memoirs of Abernethy," which was re-published in America by the Harpers, and is extensively read. Mr. Abernethy's ancestors came to America prior to the Revolutionary War, settling first in Virginia and then in North Carolina. To a man they stood for the colonies, and against the British. His parents emigrated from North Carolina to Tennessee seventy-four years ago. Rev. Berry Abernethy was licensed to exhort by Bishop Asbury, and to preach by Bishop Roberts,

of the Methodist Church. In his day, he was a minister and revivalist, and well known in the Holston conference. In 1844 he went with the Church South, and fully maintained his Christian character as a minister and a citizen for about sixty years, and died at Rhea Springs, Rhea County, East Tenn., in 1871, aged eighty-eight years. Mr. Abernethy's mother is still living, at the age of eighty-nine years, and is a hale, hearty and active old lady—a woman remarkable for her strong native intellect, and is thoroughly posted in the great events which have transpired during her long and pleasant life. The parents had eight children: Eliza D., Susan R., Martha M. and Artie A.; John C., A. Sylvester, James T. and Joseph L. Eliza D. and Sylvester are dead; balance, except the subject of this sketch, now living in East Tennessee. Dr. John C. Abernethy is an eminent physician and surgeon. He was surgeon of the Sixty-second Tennessee Confederate Regiment and Brigade, surgeon of Gen. Vaughan's brigade at Vicksburg. James T., who was residing in Missouri at the beginning of the war, adhered to the Union side of the controversy, and became colonel of the Tenth Tennessee Cavalry. The subject of this memoir was educated at the Morganton Academy, under the Rev. T. K. Munsey, and Hiawasse College, under Profs. Doak, Bruner and Duncan. He first studied medicine with Dr. Bickwell, at Madisonville, Tenn., and attended lectures in 1855-56 at the University of Nashville. Subsequently, in 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate service. He enlisted as a private in Capt. Cawood's company, Forty-third Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Col. J. W. Gillespie and Lient.-Col. D. M. Key, now United States judge, residing at Chattanooga. He was soon transferred to the medical service, and was assigned to duty at Loudon Post, in charge of the sick and wounded, where he remained until the spring of 1863. He then resigned for the purpose of aiding Col. John A. Rowan in raising the Sixty-second Tennessee Regiment, with a view of being surgeon in the field. After the formation of the regiment, he was, on account of domestic afflictions, compelled to decline the position, and his place was filled by his brother. Mr. Abernethy retired

to Rhea Springs, and had no further connection whatever with the war of the States. He began the study of law in August, 1863, and gave it unremitting attention for more than two years, when he was licensed to practice by Judge E. T. Hall, of Knoxville, Tenn., and Chancellor D. C. Trewhitt, of Chattanooga, Tenn. He was first admitted to the bar at Washington, Rhea County, Tenn. Subsequently, he removed to Knoxville, and practiced there until 1870, when, having professional business in Arkansas, he visited that State, and was so well pleased with the country, and especially with his prospective wife, that he removed to the State of Arkansas, and located at Evening Shade, the county seat of Sharp County, where he has since remained, engaged in the practice of the law, and in farming. In 1880 Mr. Abernethy was the Democratic elector on the Hancock and English ticket, for the Fourth Congressional district of Arkansas, and made a thorough canvass of the same. He is now serving his third term as State's attorney for the Third judicial circuit of Arkansas, and is faithfully discharging the duties of the office to the best of his ability. In 1858 he was married to Miss Mary A. Johnston, a daughter of James H. Johnston, a leading citizen of Monroe County, Tenn. By her he had three children. One, Joseph L., is dead; the others, Allie and Effie, their mother having died July 9, 1863, he brought to Arkansas in 1871. They are accomplished young ladies. John B. McCaleb, an attorney of good promise, married Miss Allie, and they have three children. Robert E. Huddleston married Miss Effie. They reside at Ash Flat, and have charge of the high school at that place. Mrs. Huddleston is an accomplished music teacher, and now has charge of a large class of pupils. In the fall of 1871, Mr. Abernethy married the widow of James S. Shaver, on Reed's Creek, Sharp County. She was the daughter of James P. Monger, deceased, and is a native of Roane County, East Tenn. The Shaver and Shelby families are closely connected, and were noted people in Southwestern Virginia, and Upper East Tennessee many years ago. Mrs. Abernethy had one son by Mr. Shaver, James R. Shaver, who is now engaged in the study

of law in his step-father's law office. Mr. and Mrs. Abernethy had three children: Artie and John Loudon living, and Elsie Pearl, who is dead. Mr. Abernethy owns a farm of about 400 acres, situated on Piney Fork of Strawberry River, one and a half miles from town. On this he has two neat and substantial residences, and about 110 acres in cultivation. His home residence is in the suburbs of Evening Shade, surrounded by shrubbery, flowers, forest trees and orchards of the different kinds of fruits. He calls it "Forest Home." Evening Shade is

"The loveliest village of the plain,

Where health and plenty cheer the laboring swain."

At the beginning of the National troubles in 1860-61, Mr. Abernethy doubted the expediency and right of separate State action, and was in favor of remaining in the Union, but after the disruption was an accomplished fact, and the tragedy of war began, he allied himself to the cause of the South, and remained faithful thereto. He believes in maintaining the supremacy of Federal States and individual rights under the laws, and in a revenue tariff, and in a strict construction of the constitution in every article and section thereof. Whilst he is a Democrat from principle and choice, he is conservative, and is neither loud nor illiberal in the expression of his political opinions. He is not a member of any church, but believes all denominations of Christians are meritorious and doing good, more or less. In matters of faith, he is attached to the old-fashioned Methodist doctrines and polity, and thinks the best religion is to live well, die poor, and go to Heaven.

William Jasper Adams, a farmer of North Township, one mile south of Armstrong postoffice, was born in Pulaski County, Mo., May 16, 1836, being the fourth child of a family of nine children. He was raised in Missouri, receiving his limited education in the common schools. September 2, 1859, he married Miss Sarah M. Lee, who was born in Phelps County, Mo., September 2, 1842, and died January 13, 1878. She was the mother of seven children (five of whom are living): William M., John H. (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Halcoyn (wife of Alex. Smittle), Orlena,

Bethelda and Thomas S. Mr. Adams married his second wife, the widow Gardner, in February, 1879; she was a daughter of Wiley and Matilda Jones, of Tennessee, who were among the early settlers of Phelps County. They have had two children: James M. and Nettie M. Our subject worked three years in Public Iron Works, was two years in the livery stable business, and has been a farmer. In 1887 he came to Sharp County, Ark., where he now resides. He has about 120 acres of land, some eighty-five under cultivation. May 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Confederate army, and served about four years, having been wounded in the right arm by a gunshot. He was in the battle of Lexington. He is a member of the Knights of Honor; in politics is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. Our subject's parents were William and Charlotte (Malone) Adams, who were born and raised in Washington County, Ky., he having been born in 1808 and she in 1811. Mr. Adams was a farmer, and came to Pulaski County, in 1833, his nearest neighbor being twenty miles away. He returned to Kentucky in 1840, remaining till 1843, when he returned to Pulaski County, his father coming with him, and settling on the Merrimac, in Dent County. He died August 18, 1885. He was a son of Coonrod and Rebecca (Hawk) Adams, who died in 1846 and 1848, respectively. They were about the first settlers of Dent County, and were of Dutch descent.

Jeremiah Pitt Baird, one of the early settlers and leading farmers of Union Township, residing one and one-half miles east of Williford postoffice, was born in Smith County, Tenn., October 10, 1824, the son of Jeremiah and Mary (Pennington) Baird. His father, of Scotch descent, was born in Rowan County, N. C., about 1785, and died in Lawrence County, Ark., in 1857. He married in North Carolina, emigrated from that State to Kentucky in 1817, resided there for one year, when he moved to Smith County, Tenn., and from there to Lawrence County, Ark., in 1841. Mrs. Baird was born in Montgomery County, N. C., near 1791, and died in Lawrence County, Ark., about 1851. Our subject,

the only child living of a family of nine, received most of his education after arriving at maturity, his parents being poor, and he being obliged to work instead of attending school. After coming to Arkansas he lived with his parents till their death. In 1859 he married Miss Susan A. More, who was born in Tennessee about 1830, and died October 8, 1884, in Lawrence County. In 1888 he married Isabelle (Wassen) Crawford, a widow. Mr. Baird enlisted in 1863, in the Union Army, in Company C, First Missouri Cavalry, participating in the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, and was discharged in 1865. He has resided on Spring River since 1841, and has about 200 acres of land, eighty-five under cultivation. He has held the office of justice of the peace several terms in Lawrence County, and was one of the assistants of the county court, when it consisted of the judge and two justices. He is a Republican, voting first for Zachary Taylor. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, as was his first wife. Mr. Baird is an influential citizen, well-to-do and highly respected.

James P. Cochran, of the firm of J. P. Cochran & Son, general merchants and dealers in farming implements, was born in De Kalb County, Tenn., in 1832. His parents were William T. and Jane K. (Duncan) Cochran, of Smith and DeKalb Counties, Tenn., respectively, being married in the latter place. The parents moved to Dresden, Weakley County, Tenn., when James was very young, and resided there until their decease, Mr. Cochran dying in 1862, and his wife several years after their arrival. The elder Cochran was a tailor and clothier, and, later in life, established a general merchandise store. He built up a large trade, and was one of the most popular merchants of that section in his day, bearing a reputation for honesty and enterprise that has been well guarded by his son. He fought in one of the Indian Wars, and was a member of the I.O.O.F. His father, Henry Cochran, of Scotch-Irish descent, died in Smith County, Tenn., where he had resided for a great number of years. The mother of James P. Cochran was a member of the Christian Church, and died in that faith. Her father, Josiah Duncan, was an old resident of De Kalb County, Tenn.,

where he died. James P. Cochran is the eldest of two sons and three daughters. He was educated at the Dresden (Tenn.) Academy and schools in the vicinity, receiving a good English education and business training. At thirteen years of age he held a position of trust with a firm in Dresden, and remained with them eight years. The experience gained in commercial life during that time made him one of the shrewdest business men in his section, although just attaining his manhood, and shortly afterward he entered into partnership with his father, in the same place, and continued with him until an excellent opportunity was presented at Hickman, Ky., to which place he removed and established a livery business. Mr. Cochran's marriage occurred at Dresden, in 1857, to Julia, daughter of David and Harriet Shaver, natives of Tennessee, where Mr. Shaver died, when his daughter was very young. The mother afterward moved to Sharp County, where she died a few years later. Mrs. Cochran's death occurred on the 27th of December, 1866; she was the mother of one son and one daughter. Mr. Cochran was again married on January 10, 1870, his second wife being Miss Martha M. Shaver, a sister of his first wife, this lady dying March 23, 1886. In 1861 he moved to Salem, and established himself in business, but was compelled to close up on account of the war. In 1865 he was appointed clerk of Fulton County, and in 1866 was re-elected, and held the office for three years. He moved to Sharp County, in 1869, and in 1872 was elected clerk of Sharp County, holding that office for four years. He next occupied the present building and commenced a commercial career, and since then has been one of the most successful business in Sharp County. The firm have a fine stock of goods valued at \$5,000. Besides this, Mr. Cochran owns several good farms and some 2,000 acres of land in Sharp County. He is a representative merchant, a shrewd and fair-dealing business man, and one of the most progressive citizens of this section. He has in his possession the first dollar he ever earned, and has kept it as a memento of the early days when he had nothing in the world but his own pluck and determination to succeed.

In politics Mr. Cochran is a Democrat, and in religious faith a Methodist, as also were his two wives.

David Collins, a farmer of North Township, nine miles northeast of Afton postoffice, Fulton County, was born in Indiana, June 2, 1835. His grandfather, Aaron Collins, who was born in North Carolina and married there, moving to Morgan County, Ind., and afterward coming to Missouri about 1834, where he died. David's father, Stephen Collins, was born in Kentucky about 1800, but came to Indiana with his parents when quite young; there he married Mary Lang, moving to Missouri in 1837, and in 1863 went to Lawrence County, and died there in 1864. Our subject's mother was born in Ohio about 1801, and died in Fulton County, Ark., in 1881. She was the mother of five children, David being the third; he was raised in Douglas County, Mo., his schooling being limited to three months. He lived at home till after his father died, and in 1867 married Miss Martha Hopper, who was born in Indiana in 1841. They have a family of twelve children: Lee, Aaron T., Rosa T., Daniel N., David (infant), now living. Mr. Collins was a resident of Lawrence County for six years, and has resided in Sharp County since 1869. He has 160 acres of land, twenty-five acres of which are under cultivation. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served about two years. In politics he is a Democrat, his first presidential vote being for Cleveland. He is a good citizen and highly respected.

Sam H. Davidson, of Sharp County, was born near Camden, Benton County, Tenn., January 29, 1846. He is a son of John Wallace and Susan L. (Prance) Davidson, born in Huntsville, Ala., in 1814, and Montgomery County, Tenn., in 1818, respectively. The parents were married in Humphreys County, Tenn., in 1836, and lived in that State, at Camden, until 1865, when they moved to Graves County, Ky. In 1866 they lived a short time at Jackson, Mo., but during that year changed their residence to Randolph County, Ark., and in 1867 to Doniphan, Ripley County, Mo., thence to Evening Shade, Ark., in 1869, where the father died in October, 1870. Previous to 1852, the

elder Davidson was clerk of the circuit court of Benton County, Tenn., and after that year he practiced law up to the time of his death. In 1859-60 he was a member of the Tennessee legislature, representing Benton and Humphreys Counties in the house, and was present at the extra session that paved the way for the secession of Tennessee, giving earnest support to the vigorous war measures of the governor, Isham G. Harris. For many years he was a zealous Mason, and was a member of the Methodist Church from 1865 until his death. His father, John Davidson, was born in Virginia or North Carolina during the latter half of the eighteenth century, removed to and was an inn-keeper in Huntsville, Ala., and died there in 1815. His mother was Mary Wallace, of Scottish ancestry, noted for her beauty and culture among the early settlers of North Alabama. The father of John Davidson was Abraham Davidson, a native Pennsylvanian, a soldier of the Revolution, who settled in North Carolina, and afterward in Montgomery County, Tenn., and who died in Benton County, Tenn., in 1838. The father or grandfather of Abraham, James Davidson, was a native of Scotland, who came with his family, and settled near the Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania, and claimed to be the first Davidson to settle in North America. The mother of Sam H. Davidson is still living, a devout Christian, and has been a member of the Methodist Church for more than forty years. She is a daughter of John Prance, of Scotch and Irish descent, who died in Montgomery County, Tenn. His wife, Mary Cooper, was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., and died in McCracken County, Ky. Sam H. Davidson is the seventh child of five sons and five daughters, of whom seven are still living. He attended the Camden (Tenn.) Academy until 1861, when the Civil War closed up the schools of West Tennessee, after which he pursued his studies at home until the latter part of the war, when he enlisted, serving first in the Tenth and afterward in the Nineteenth Tennessee Cavalry, and taking part in many sharp engagements and brilliant dashes, under Gen. N. B. Forrest, during his operations in Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi. In 1866 he began the study of law with his

father, and in 1868 he was examined and admitted to practice in all the courts of the State of Missouri, by the circuit court of Ripley County, at Doniphan. In 1869 he came to Evening Shade, and at the first term of the circuit court of Sharp County, held by Judge (afterward Governor) Baxter, he was admitted to practice in the inferior courts of Arkansas. A few years afterward, on examination, he was licensed to practice in the supreme court of Arkansas, and his practice has extended through Fulton, Izard, Sharp and Independence Counties, and in the supreme court at the capital of the State. In 1870 he served as county attorney for Sharp County; in 1872 the Governor appointed him county superintendent of public schools. In 1872-73 he was editor and part owner of the Sharp County Herald, a Democratic newspaper. He has frequently been called by his brethren of the bar to preside as special judge of the circuit court in Fulton, Izard and adjoining counties. In 1874 he was defeated for delegate to the constitutional convention, but in 1876, after a sharp contest, he was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly, and after his term expired he was re-elected without opposition, and at the organization, in 1879, received a very flattering vote for speaker of the house. He never sought office afterward, but in 1888, without any solicitation on his part, he was nominated by the Democratic party of the Second senatorial district as their candidate, and, after a hotly-contested campaign, defeated the Union Labor and political Wheel nominee for State senator, carrying every county in the district, his majority reaching nearly 2,000; and, while he did not seek the place in any sense, he lacked but three votes, on several ballots, of election as president *pro tem* of the senate (lieutenant-governor) at the close of the legislative session of 1889. Mr. Davidson is a hold-over senator, and will be a member of the session of 1891. He has been a Mason for about eighteen years, holding membership in the Lodge, Chapter and Council, and has been Master of his Lodge and District Deputy Grand Master, and for more than ten years has served his Chapter as High Priest. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor, and

has held the offices of Past Dictator, Reporter and Grand Representative. In the State conventions of his party he has served several times on the committee to formulate a platform, and, in 1884, he was secretary of the convention held in Little Rock which nominated candidates for State offices, and selected delegates to the National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, that nominated Cleveland. Mr. Davidson was married in 1870, to Virginia, daughter of William and Frances French, and has five children. He has a pleasant and comfortable home at Evening Shade, a number of town lots there and in other villages, and about 1,000 acres of land in various portions of the county. He is devoted to his family and his friends, and an earnest worker for the promotion of the material prosperity of Arkansas.

Dr. John O. Durham, a prominent physician and druggist at Ash Flat, was born in Shelby County, Tenn., in the year 1851. He is a son of the Rev. Dennis and Sarah (Harper) Durham, the former a noted and eloquent divine who was born in Georgia, in the year 1824, and the latter in North Carolina in 1832. The parents were married in Shelby County, where the mother is still living. The Rev. Durham during his life had been a Missionary Baptist minister for twenty years, and his fame as an eloquent and gifted speaker was widespread. He also served sixteen days in the Confederate army with General Forrest, and in the short time of his stay in the army he made many warm friends among the boys in gray. Mr. Durham died in 1873, after a long and useful life. His father was Grisham Durham, of Irish descent, who was born in South Carolina, and in after years moved to Lawrence County, Ark., where he was appointed county surveyor for a number of years, and died in 1856. The mother of Dr. John O. Durham was a daughter of James Harper, of North Carolina, a brick mason by trade, who was one of the first settlers of Memphis, Tenn., and helped to build the first brick building in that city. The Doctor is the oldest of four sons and three daughters, and spent the greater portion of his younger days on a farm. When eighteen years of age he began the study of medi-

cine with Dr. Ed. Irby, and Dr. B. A. Mathews, of Cuba, Tenn., and under these able instructors he acquired a thorough knowledge of the intricate study of medicine. In 1873 the Doctor commenced to practice, and since that time he has steadily raised himself to the top of his profession. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Elizabeth J. Smith, a daughter of James and Lucy Smith, of Lawrence County, Ark., her father being at one time one of the most illustrious of Lawrence County's citizens. Mr. Smith served in the Confederate army through the war, and was taken a prisoner to Little Rock, where he died, his wife following him to the grave in 1869. The Doctor and his wife have had nine children, of whom one son and two daughters are still living. In 1876 he moved to Calamine, Ark., where he practiced for about one year, and then came to Ash Flat, where he has been residing ever since. His skill as a physician has given him a large practice, and as an individual he has won a host of friends. He is a self-made man in the true sense of that term, and is in every way worthy of the success which has fallen to his lot. In politics the Doctor is a Democrat, and has also been a member of the A. F. & A. M., of Ash Flat, since 1880, holding the offices of Secretary, Junior Warden, and at the present time Senior Deacon. He also belongs to Royal Arch Chapter No. 50, Evening Shade, and was at one time Master of Third Vail. He is now a Royal Arch Captain, and a member of Eastern Star, Adah Chapter No. 32, of Ash Flat. He is also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and has been Protector and Treasurer. The Doctor and his wife are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church, he for a period of twenty-two years, and Mrs. Durham for fifteen years.

Wiley Marshal Edwards, a leading farmer, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., January 8, 1836, where he was reared and received his limited education. In 1859, while yet unmarried, he started West to seek his fortune, locating in Sharp County, Ark., where he has since resided. His parents were Michael and Sarah (Bennett) Edwards, who were born in Tennessee in 1812 and

1815, respectively, his father having died in 1886 in Tennessee, where he had always resided, with the exception of 1871 and 1872, when he was in Arkansas; the mother of Wiley died in Tennessee in 1876. His grandfather, William Edwards, was a native of South Carolina, but came to Tennessee in an early day. In this family there were seven children, four of whom are living: Sarah (residing in Tennessee), Rebecca (residing in Tennessee), Robert H. (residing in Jackson County, Ark.), and the subject of this sketch, who was the second child. In June, 1861, Mr. Edwards enlisted in the Confederate Army, Company E, Twenty-first Arkansas Regiment, under Capt. Nunn, and served for four years, participating in the battle of Corinth, Miss. At the close of the war he returned to Sharp County, and married Mrs. Maria (Simson) Barnett, a widow, in 1874; she was born on the farm where our subject now resides, in 1849, and died in 1879. By this marriage there were three children, John B., Marshall W., William O. In 1880 he married Anna Lock, a native of Tennessee, she having been born in 1858. They have six children: James C., George, Etta, Orra and two not named. Mr. Edwards has 800 acres of land, about 200 cultivated, located on Strawberry River. This is a fine stock farm. Mr. Edwards is a member of Maxville Masonic Lodge, and is a Democrat, having cast his first vote for Gen. Scott.

Charles W. English, a farmer, of Union Township, four miles west of Ravenden postoffice, was born in Sharp County, Ark., June 19, 1850, the son of Edward N. and Sarah (Hudspeth) English. Edward N., a farmer, of English descent, was born in Tennessee; he was in the service of the Confederate army, was taken prisoner, and died at Alton, Ill., in 1864. He came from Tennessee, with his parents, to Sharp County, in an early day, his father being one of the first settlers. Our subject's grandfathers were Samuel Hudspeth and Stephen English. His mother was born in 1826, and reared in what is now Sharp County; she is yet living, and the mother of six children, of whom Charles W. was the eldest. He was educated in the common schools of Sharp County; in 1867 married Miss Sarah Williford, who was born in 1850, and

reared in Sharp County, and died in 1871. She was the mother of three children, none of whom are living. He married Miss Mollie Fair in 1873; she was born in Sharp County in 1857, and died in 1883. By this marriage he has four children, three living: Green T. E., Saphronia and Rhoda B. In June, 1888, he married Miss Nancy S. Howard, who was born in Lawrence County, Ark., in 1860. Mr. English has resided where he now lives since 1878, having 270 acres of land, about sixty acres on Spring River bottom, all in cultivation. He is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Greeley, and is a good citizen, highly respected and well-to do.

David R. Ford, a well-known farmer, ginner and miller, of Sullivan Township, was born in Smith County, Tenn., in 1827, and is a son of James G. and Martha (Rowland) Ford, of Smith County, born in 1803 and 1802, respectively. The parents lived in that county until the year 1844, and then moved to Arkansas, and settled on White River, in what is now Stone County, where they lived among the early settlers for the rest of their days. The father died in 1866, and the mother in 1868, both members of the Methodist faith. The elder Ford was a farmer by occupation, and a soldier in the Seminole War, in Florida. He was a son of Zachary Ford, of Virginia, one of the early settlers of Smith County, Tenn., where he farmed and held the office of justice of the peace for a great many years. The Ford family are of French descent. David Rowland, the father of Mrs. J. G. Ford, was born and reared in North Carolina, and was also one of the early settlers of Smith County, Tenn., where he died at an advanced age. David R. Ford is the third child of three sons and five daughters, and moved to the State of Arkansas with his parents in 1844. In 1855 he was married to Martha P. Headstream, daughter of John and Harriet Headstream. The father was a native of Sweden, and a sailor for a number of years before coming to America. He was married in Tennessee, his wife's native State, and moved to Phillips County, Ark., afterward to Monroe County, where he died. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ford, of whom eight

sons and one daughter still survive. Soon after their marriage they settled at a point about eight miles above Batesville, where they resided until February, 1887, when Mr. Ford concluded to move to their present farm, some ten miles south of Evening Shade. He now has 350 acres of land under cultivation, owning altogether about 700 acres, besides operating a cotton-gin, corn-mill and thrasher, and his present prosperity is due entirely to his own enterprise and energy. Before the war Mr. Ford was captain of a company of militia, and when the outbreak occurred he enlisted in Newton's regiment of cavalry, Arkansas' troops, and served about one year and a half. After the war he was elected justice of the peace, and held the office two years, and in 1874 was elected assessor of Independence County, a position he filled with distinction for the same length of time. He is a Democrat in politics, and a valuable man to his party, being a strong supporter of his principles.

John C. Garner, one of the early settlers of Sharp County, and postmaster of Martin's Creek postoffice since its establishment in 1876, in his residence, was born in Williamson County, Tenn., December 4, 1808, son of John and Sally (Cochran) Garner. John was born in Tennessee, and was drowned in Spring River, Arkansas, about 1820. He was one of the first settlers of Sharp County, having come from Illinois about 1818. The mother of our subject was born in Tennessee, about 1778, of Welsh descent, and died in Sharp County, near 1860. She was the mother of six children, three of whom are now living, our subject being the first. He was of Scotch and Irish descent, raised in Sharp County, and never saw a schoolhouse till twenty years of age, and never went to school. John C. has been a resident of Sharp County since about 1818; he helped to clear the farm on which he resides, and endured many hardships incident to pioneer life. He was a noted hunter, and shot many deer where Monmouth Spring Village now stands. In 1828 he married Miss Arrena Gray, born in Boone County, Mo., in May, 1811, and who died in 1854; she was the mother of ten children (five of whom are living): Milton (deceased), Redman (deceased), Sally (deceased), Hiram, Bet-

sey (wife of William Ratcliff), Lewis (deceased), Calvin (deceased), Nancy (wife of Elijah Ratcliff), Helena (wife of James A. Graves) and Harden. In 1857 John C. married Mrs. Mary (Farris) Rice, who was born and raised in Tennessee. She was born in 1805, and died in 1887. Our subject has resided on the place he now owns, for some forty years, and has sixty acres of land. He resides with his son, Hiram, who farms the place. It contains 120 acres, forty under cultivation. Hiram was married, in 1859, to Miss Martha Rice, who was born in Tennessee, in 1837, and who died in 1881. She was the mother of six children, two of whom are living. Mary (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Rosetta (deceased), Permetta, Indiana (deceased) and Arazana. Hiram was married the second time in October, 1882, to Melinda (McCanny) Brown, a widow. The subject of this sketch is a member of the Christian Church, as are Hiram and his wife. Hiram served in the Federal army about one year, and has held the office of constable two years. John C. is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren. Hiram cast his first presidential vote for Bell, of Tennessee.

John L. Gawf is a well-to-do farmer of Washington Township, and grandson of Edmond Gawf, of North Carolina, who died in Tennessee. John's father, George W. Gawf, was born in Tennessee, in 1818, and went when a boy with his parents to Tennessee, where he married. He was a farmer, and in 1852 he went to Carroll County, Ark., and to Sharp County in 1864, where he is still living. He is of Dutch descent. His wife was Mary A. Doss, born in 1819, by whom he had eight children, six of whom are living: William, James P., Margaret Stoddard, Mary Ann Montgomery, Jerusha Shaw, and John L., the subject of this sketch, the eldest, who was born in Henderson County, Tenn., December 25, 1840; he was raised until eleven years of age in Tennessee, where he received part of his schooling, and the remainder in Sharp County. In 1867 he married Miss Margaret C. Johnson, who was born in Tennessee, Knox County, in 1847, and whose father was Jahue Johnson, a Baptist minister, and old citizen of Sharp County,

where he now resides, and whose mother was Rebecca Johnson. Margaret is the mother of nine children, eight of whom are living: William W., Mary A. R., Jehu L., John H., Catherine E., James M., Samuel N. and Dora B. Mr. Gawf has a farm of 280 acres, on which he has resided since 1870, 150 acres of which are cultivated. He served in the Confederate Army, in Company G, Fourteenth Arkansas Regiment, in the battles of Pea Ridge (Ark.), Corinth and Iuka (Miss.), Delhi (La.), and various other skirmishes, and was discharged in 1865. He is a Democrat in politics, and is an influential citizen and well-to-do. His two eldest children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. William A. Gibson, one of Mill Creek's leading citizens and physicians, was born in Franklin County, Ala., in 1840. He is a son of W. N. and Nancy (Crocker) Gibson, both born in the year 1815, the former in Tennessee, and the latter in North Carolina, and were united in marriage in the State of Alabama, where they have resided ever since, with the exception of several years' sojourn in Texas. In religious faith both parents have been Primitive Baptists for a great length of time, and the father for a number of years was tax collector and assessor of Walker County, Ala. He is at present justice of the peace of his county, and has held that office several years, having also been a member of the A. F. & A. M. for the past forty years. His father was Jacob Gibson, of Tennessee, who resided in Alabama some length of time, but died in the State of Arkansas. The father of Jacob Gibson was Jacob Gibson, a Revolutionary soldier of early days, who died in Walker County, Ala. On the mother's side, James Crocker, Mrs. W. N. Gibson's father, was an Irishman, who emigrated to the United States when a young man. His wife was also a native of Ireland, but they were married in North Carolina, and, after a long residence in Alabama, both died in that State. Dr. William A. Gibson is the second child of two sons and one daughter. He was educated at the common schools, and, by a close application to his studies himself, and, after having thoroughly mastered his books, he taught

school for a number of years, in the meantime reading physic all the while. After the war was over he attended the Mobile Medical College, and immediately set out to carve his name in the temple of fame. He practiced in Alabama until the year 1874, and then moved to Sharp County, Ark., where he still resides. The Doctor owns 160 acres of land on Mill Creek, of which forty-five acres are under cultivation. When he first arrived in Sharp County he had very little, if anything at all, in the way of wealth, but, by his shrewdness in trading, his energy and his natural abilities, besides being a skillful physician, he soon placed himself in an independent position. In 1867 the Doctor was married to Mrs. Eliza M. Wilkins, a daughter of Thomas and Sidney Price, of North Carolina, and by this marriage has one son, Ellis Lee. In politics he is Democratic, and gave his vote to Cleveland in 1888. He has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. since his twenty-first year, and at present belongs to Smithville Lodge No. 29. Mrs. Gibson has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for twenty-four years.

J. W. Graddy & Bro., farmers and proprietors of a saw-mill, are sons of Lewis and Matilda (Ford) Graddy. The father, a farmer of Scotch and Irish descent, was born in Tennessee, and died in 1862. His widow was born in North Carolina, and is now living. They were married in Alabama, and came to Mississippi, where they resided till 1858, when they removed to Arkansas. Matilda is the mother of seven children (five now living): Edward F., G. W., Mary J. (deceased), Sarah F. (deceased), Nancy C., J. B. and J. W. J. B. Graddy, the oldest child and junior partner of this firm, was born in October, 1846, in Alabama. He lived in Mississippi till the age of twelve years, when he came to Sharp County, Ark. He attended school in both States. In October, 1865, he married Miss Mahala E. Bell, who was born in Kentucky in 1845; they have had seven children: Lewis W., Charles S., Clara E., Margaret C., John H., George W. and Lucy E. Mr. Graddy served all through the war, a part of the time in the Confederate army, in Capt. Nunn's company, and the remainder in the Union army. He has eighty acres of land, twenty acres being

under cultivation. J. W. Graddy, the second child, and senior partner of this firm, was born in Alabama, August 8, 1848, and received his education in Mississippi and Sharp County, Ark. In 1869 he married Miss Alice Hamilton, who was born in Arkansas in 1849. Their family consists of six children: William A. (deceased), Benjamin F., James P., Winnie A., Martin L. and Artie M. He has eighty acres of land, about thirty-five being under cultivation. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1887 this firm erected a saw-mill and cotton-gin at a cost of \$2,000, the capacity of the mill being 8,000 feet per day. Both are good business men, and have secured a good trade. They are Democrats in politics, and J. W. served one term as justice of the peace.

William P. Hamilton, of the firm of Hamilton & Tindel, proprietors and owners of the Hamilton flour and saw-mills and rail factory, one mile east of Evening Shade, was born in Independence County in 1850, and is a son of James A. and Catherine E. (Metcalf) Hamilton, natives of North Carolina, and born in 1822 and 1830, respectively. The parents were married in that State, and in 1849 moved to Independence County, Ark. The following year they came to what is now Sharp County, and located near Evening Shade, and in 1868 the family settled on the farm where William P. Hamilton now resides. The saw-mill was erected in 1865, and purchased by the elder Hamilton in 1868, who immediately established a flour-mill and rail factory, which business he continued with great success until his death, in 1884. The present firm, however, was established in 1872. The flour-mills have a capacity of 100 bushels of wheat and 200 bushels of corn per day; the saw-mill a capacity of 1,200 feet of lumber per day. The elder Hamilton was a member of the A. F. & A. M., Evening Shade lodge, and with his wife attended the Christian Church a great number of years. Mrs. Hamilton, who is still living, is a daughter of Andrew K. Metcalf, of North Carolina; he was born in that State in 1808, moving to Independence County in 1849, where he resided six years, and then came to what is now Sharp County. His wife is still living at the age of seventy-nine

years. William P. Hamilton was married, in 1872, to Ruth J., daughter of Young and Jane Richie. His wife was born in Mississippi, where her mother died when the daughter was very young, and where the father still resides. She moved to Arkansas with an uncle, and was here married to Mr. Hamilton. This union has given them two sons and one daughter. Mr. Hamilton has lived on the old farm ever since 1868, and has about forty-five acres of land under cultivation, owning altogether 160 acres. He is a Democrat in politics, and has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1874, holding the offices of secretary and grand secretary during that time. He also belongs to the Evening Shade Masonic Lodge, and has held the offices of junior warden, master and several others. Mr. Hamilton and his wife and oldest son are members of the Christian Church. They are a well-known family in this vicinity, and are held in the highest esteem by their neighbors.

E. G. Henderson, editor of the Sharp County Record, was born in Catoosa County, Ga., in 1850, and is a son of Charles and Sophia A. C. (Ussery) Henderson, born in Halifax County, Va., in 1803, and Charlotte County, Va., in 1810, respectively. The parents were married in North Carolina in 1830, and shortly afterward settled in Virginia. They remained in that State a few years, and then moved to Alabama, and from there to Georgia, where the elder Henderson died in 1853. The family continued in Georgia several years after the father's death, and in 1856 moved to Izard County, Ark. From that place they changed their residence to Batesville, where they resided until 1869, and then moved to Little Rock. A few years later the mother came to Evening Shade, where she still lives. She is a daughter of John Ussery, a native of Virginia, who enlisted in the War of 1812, but who never engaged in active service, as peace was declared shortly after his entrance into the ranks. E. G. Henderson is the youngest of five sons and five daughters, of whom four are yet living. He was educated in Batesville, and in his eighteenth year went to Little Rock, where he remained one year, learning the printer's trade. He then moved to Jacksonport, and farmed in Jackson County for

two seasons, but as the sea is to the mariner, so was printer's ink to young Henderson, and he gave up his agricultural pursuits to enter the office of the Herald, in Evening Shade, as a compositor. He remained in that capacity until the year 1874, and then, in partnership with J. W. Clark, he established the North Arkansas Democrat. In 1879 he was made postmaster, and at the same time engaged in the grocery and stationer's business, continuing in that until 1882, when he was elected treasurer of Sharp County, and held the office for two years. In 1884 he purchased the Sharp County Record, which paper he still edits and publishes, and has not only made it the leading exponent of Democratic principles in Sharp County, but also a magnificent news gatherer. Mr. Henderson was married in September, 1879, to Miss Minnie Turney, daughter of the Rev. Daniel M. and Isabella B. Turney, now residents of South Dakota. Mrs. Henderson was born in Mattoon, Ill., and died June 23, 1889, at her home in Evening Shade. Three children were born to this marriage, of whom two are still living. Mr. Henderson is a member of Evening Shade Lodge No. 143, A. F. & A. M., "Rural" Royal Arch Chapter No. 50; I. O. O. F., and K. of H. His eldest brother served in the Confederate army, and fought almost through the entire war. He was killed in 1864, about twenty-five miles above Batesville, on the White River, by a scouting party. Another brother, Charles E., gave two years' service to the Confederate cause, and was severely wounded at the battle of Augusta, Ark., in 1865, but recovered, and is now a farmer of Sharp County. The mother of Mr. Henderson, although very near the advanced age of eighty years, is still living and is as active and capable of doing as much work as many other women fifteen or twenty years younger. Mr. Henderson, in the rush and hurry of his active life, still finds the time to devote to her, and though stern to the outside world as a rule, he is one of the gentlest of sons.

Thomas I. Herrn, teacher, also a farmer and stock dealer in Highland Township, was born in Independence (now Izard) County, in 1861. His parents were John and Malinda (Finley) Herrn, of

but as the road is to the south, so was

years - William M.

which was the father of the
inhabitants in the early days. A comparison of
remained in that capacity until the year 1840, and
then he went to the State of Georgia, where he
lived the 20th of January 1860. In 1870
he was made postmaster and at the same time an
agent in the State and stationer's business, and
in that office until 1872, when he was elected
member of the State Council and held the office for
two years. In 1881 he published the "Georgia" map,
which paper he sold and published,
and has not only made the country a center of

of minor writers, poets, and artists.
Mr. Hamilton and his wife and other son
members of the Christian Church. They are
well-known family in this country, and
the family name is known by
the name of the family in the State of Georgia, in 1850.
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year went to Little Rock, where he remained for
years.

Tennessee and Arkansas, respectively, who were united in marriage in Independence County. The father was a farmer by occupation, who died in Ozark County, Mo., in 1863. He was a son of Thomas Herrn, one of the pioneers of Arkansas. His wife's father was Isaac Finley, who settled in Izard County, Ark., at a very early day, and died there in the year 1865. Thomas I. Herrn received but little schooling until his thirteenth year, and then attended Evening Shade high school for three years. He subsequently went to the State University at Fayetteville, and afterward taught school himself for four years. In 1883 he was married to Kate, a daughter of James P. and Julia Cochran, whose history appears in this volume. By this marriage he has had one son and two daughters, the latter living. After his marriage Mr. Herrn moved to Evening Shade, and taught school for two years, but gave that occupation up to commence farming at South Fork. He now has 600 acres of land, with about seventy-five acres under cultivation, which, on his arrival, was destitute of improvement. In politics he is a Democrat, and is zealous in upholding the principles of that party. Mr. Herrn is one of that type of men who present a strong example for the younger generation to follow. He was thrown on his own resources at the age of thirteen, and went to work for \$8 a month, on a farm.

Jasper N. Higginbottom, whose success as a farmer and stock raiser has seldom been equaled, was born in Independence County, in 1846. His parents were James and Nancy (Ward) Higginbottom, who were born in Kentucky, in 1801, and South Carolina, in 1809, respectively, and were married in Perry County, Tenn., about the year 1840. The parents moved to Independence County, Ark., in 1846, and four or five years later changed their residence to Lawrence County, where the father died. The elder Higginbottom was a well-known boatman on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and in his later days quite an extensive farmer. His father was Oglesbury Higginbottom, a native of Ireland. The mother of Jasper died in 1877, in the religious faith of the Christian Church. Jasper was the eighth child of eight sons

and six daughters, of whom only two sons and one daughter are yet living. His education was somewhat limited on account of the facilities for attending school not being so good as they are at the present day, but his natural shrewdness and quickness of comprehension made up for any deficiency in that respect. In 1868 he was married to Miss Sarah Wilmuth, a daughter of Edward and Mary Wilmuth, of Kentucky, and by this marriage has had twelve children, of whom seven are still living. Mr. Higginbottom continued to reside in Lawrence County until 1877, when he moved to his present farm, in Sharp County, where he owns about 600 acres of land, and has some 120 acres under cultivation. In addition to his farm, he deals in stock on an extensive scale, and has the reputation of being one of the best men in the business in that section. He is noted for his fair dealing in all business transactions, and is one of the most popular men in Sharp County. In politics, Mr. Higginbottom is a Democrat, and that party has in him a representative who strongly supports their principles and men.

Russel Jordan, justice of the peace, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser, is the youngest of three sons and six daughters. He was born in St. Clair County, Ala., December 22, 1827, and is the son of Stephen and Sarah (Deerman) Jordan, of South Carolina, where they were reared and married. The parents removed to St. Clair County, Ala., soon after their marriage, where the father died when Russel was but two or three years old. The mother married a second time, her next husband being Peter Roadland, who died shortly before Russel left St. Clair County, and the mother's death occurring after the war. The elder Jordan was a farmer, and a soldier in the War of 1812, fighting under Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He was of Irish descent, as was also the father of Mrs. Jordan, William Deerman. Upon looking over the thousands of schools and colleges now in every part of our country, it is hard to conceive the difficulty that early settlers had to contend with in order to procure an education for their children. But the facilities then were not near what they are now, and where there is

no excuse for any civilized being to be uneducated at the present day, at that period it was entirely different, and the children who were eager for an education, in the unsettled portions, were unable to attend school. This was the case of Russel Jordan, but, though seriously handicapped as he was, he managed to obtain a few years' study at the common schools, and when unable to attend, applied himself to his books and mastered what he desired to learn. On January 2, 1847, he was married to Martha, daughter of Levi and Jane Watson, of North Carolina, who moved to Sharp County, in 1852, where they have since died. Mrs. Jordan was born in St. Clair County, Ala., where her parents resided some time, and died in 1861. Six children were born to this marriage, of whom three are yet living. His second marriage was in 1862 to Nancy J., daughter of Harvey D. and Josephine Worthington, of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. The parents moved to Arkansas, about the year 1856, and settled in Prairie County, where the father died. Mrs. Worthington is now residing in Kentucky, her daughter's birthplace. Seven sons and four daughters were born to Mr. Jordan's second marriage, all of them still living, and, remembering his early experience in attending school, he has spared no pains in giving them the best education obtainable. In 1852 he moved to Mississippi, and from there to what is now Sharp County, Ark., the following year, where he settled on a farm. His land at that time had but seven or eight acres cleared, but now he has over 100 acres cleared and under cultivation, and owns about 210 acres altogether, all the result of his own industry and good management. Mr. Jordan is a well-known and popular man in his vicinity, and mingles in public life considerably, having for the past thirty years held several public offices, such as deputy sheriff, justice of the peace (his present official capacity) and others. In politics he is a Democrat and a staunch adherent to that party. He enlisted in the Confederate army during the war, becoming a member of Col. Freeman's regiment of cavalry, and performed some excellent work in a number of battles. Mr. Jordan is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and has

been master a great many years of Curia Lodge No. 144. He also belongs to "Rural" Royal Arch Chapter No. 50, at Evening Shade, and has held several of the offices, and is a member of Eastern Star, having been for some time past worthy patron. At one time he was commissioned to organize chapters of his fraternity throughout North Arkansas, and succeeded in establishing quite a number.

John B. McCaleb, a prominent attorney at Evening Shade, was born at Evening Shade, Ark., October 24, 1856. He is a son of Col. James H. and Frances A. (Jenkins) McCaleb, of Knox County, Tenn., and Bowling Green, Ky., respectively. The mother was married in her fourteenth year to William French, and soon after moved to Little Rock. After a short residence in that place, they came to Evening Shade, at a time when there were but one or two families living there, and where Mr. French died. In 1854 Mrs. French was married to Col. McCaleb, who had come from Tennessee, and both have resided in Evening Shade up to the time of their death. The father was a farmer and hotel proprietor for twenty-five years, and was one of the best-known hotel men in Northeast Arkansas. In earlier days the elder McCaleb held the office of justice of the peace. He served almost through the entire war, and performed the duties of a soldier in different capacities in the Confederate army, and was colonel of a regiment of militia in the home guards stationed at Pocahontas. He was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and was master of Evening Shade Lodge for a number of years. Col. McCaleb's father was James H. McCaleb, of North Carolina, who died in Evening Shade after a few years' residence. Col. McCaleb's forefathers originally came from North Ireland to this country, and the lineage of that family extends back to the earlier part of the eighteenth century. The father of Col. McCaleb's wife was William Jenkins, a Kentuckian, who moved to Illinois at an early period, and died there about the year 1873. His daughter, Mrs. McCaleb, had three children by each husband, of whom John McCaleb is the oldest of three brothers—sons by the last husband. John McCaleb

was educated at Evening Shade, and began life for himself when fifteen years of age. In 1878 he commenced the study of law with the Hon. Sam H. Davidson, teaching school in the meantime. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar by Judge R. H. Powell, and since then has practiced his profession in Sharp, Izard, Fulton and Baxter Counties, also holding a license to practice in the supreme court of Arkansas and Missouri, and is one of the most promising attorneys in Sharp County. On January 10, 1883, he was married to Allie, daughter of Col. Joseph L. Abernethy, and has had four children by this marriage, one son and two daughters still living. Mr. McCaleb owns some town property, besides about 1,500 acres of wild land in Sharp County, and his prosperity is due entirely to his own enterprise and shrewdness. In politics he is a Democrat and is chairman of the county Democratic Central Committee. He has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. since his majority, belonging to Evening Shade Lodge No. 143, and has held almost all of the offices, being master for two terms. He is also a member of Royal Arch (Rural) Chapter No. 50, and has been high priest. Also a charter member of Knights of Honor, and Knights & Ladies of Honor, and is dictator of the former.

John C. McKinney, a leading farmer of Lawrence County, Smithville postoffice, was born in Alabama, February 20, 1839, a son of James and Patsey M. (Holder) McKinney. James was born in North Carolina, April 3, 1819, was reared and married in Alabama, came to Polk County, Mo., about 1844, and in 1857 moved to Sharp County, where he resided until his death, in 1863. His father, Francis McKinney, of Scotch and Welsh descent, was born in South Carolina. He served throughout the Revolutionary War, and died in Polk County, Mo. Our subject's mother was born in Alabama in 1826; she died about 1867, being the mother of ten children, five of whom are now living: Thomas M., Elizabeth A., William B., Samuel B., and John C., our subject, who came to Polk County, Mo., at the age of eight years, where he received his education. On March 4, 1860, he married Lucinda Daily, who was born in Polk

County in 1839, and died in September, 1882. She was the mother of six children, all living: Sarah J., wife of William Hollen; Melvina J., wife of Jeff D. Estes; Mary A., Davis L., William G., Dora J. In November, 1884, he married Hannah Williams, who was born in Louisiana in 1855. Mr. McKinney has 285 acres of land, about 100 cultivated, located on Strawberry River. He enlisted in Company F, Shaffer's regiment, Seventh Arkansas Infantry Volunteers, and served until May, 1865. He was a private the first year, corporal the second, and afterward captain of a company till the close, when he returned home and resumed farming. He has been a resident of this county since 1875, and has held the office of justice of the peace two years. He is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Breckinridge. He is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 29, at Smithville. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

William C. Matheny, retired farmer and ex-county judge, was born in Roane County, Tenn., September 9, 1824, his parents being Samuel and Sytha (Grimsley) Matheny. The former, whose birth occurred in Virginia, June 18, 1796, was a son of Elijah and Mary (Davis) Matheny, natives of Virginia, the Mathenys being of French descent. His parents moved in 1799 to East Tennessee, where he was raised and where Samuel died (in Overton county) in 1881. The latter was a farmer, although he served an apprenticeship at the cabinet trade. His wife Sytha Matheny, was born in Washington County, Tenn., in 1793, and died in Roane County, that State, in 1838. Her parents were natives of Culpeper County, Va., and moved to Tennessee in an early day. She was the mother of twelve children. Eleven grew to maturity and married, and five are now living, all in Tennessee, except our subject, who also has two half sisters and one half brother by his father's second marriage. His parents being poor, William C. received but a common school education, and that in Tennessee, where he was raised. December 13, 1849, he married Miss Louisa F. Terry, who has born in what is now Putnam County, Tenn., November 9, 1831. She is a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Terry, the father having died in Tennessee, where the moth-

er is still living, though blind. The family of our subject consists of seven children—Allison B., born September 30, 1850; Sarah E., born January 14, 1853, wife of James W. Smith, of Sharp County; Mary A., born November 15, 1855, wife of Milton T. Ofield, of Izard County; Columbus D., born January 14, 1858; Elijah, born July 23, 1861; Grimsley H., born April 7, 1866, and Ira J., born August 24, 1868. In May, 1847, Mr. Matheny enlisted in Capt. Huddleston's Company, Fourteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, in Overton, Tenn., and served in the Mexican War, being with Gen. Scott at the taking of the City of Mexico, participating also in the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco, Melina Delva, Castle of Chapultepec, and at the gates of the city, being discharged as second sergeant at New Orleans July 25, 1848. He now draws a pension of \$8 a month. In 1861 he organized a company in Sharp County, and was mustered into the Confederate service in September of the same year, and served as captain until May 8, 1862, when he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-first Arkansas Regiment of Infantry, which position he held until the close of the war. May 17, 1863, he was captured at Vicksburg and taken prisoner to Sandusky Bay, Ohio, and kept there till exchanged, March 3, 1865, at Richmond, Va. At the battle of Corinth, Miss., October 3, 1862, he received a bullet wound in the left forearm, breaking the bone. In 1866 he was elected representative of Lawrence County (which then included Sharp), and served one term. In 1872 he was again elected to represent Sharp County, serving one term. In 1880 he was elected county and probate judge of Sharp County, and served for three consecutive terms, and is one of Sharp County's most influential citizens. Politically, he is a Democrat, and himself and wife are members of the Primitive Baptist Church. He has a farm of 160 acres, about 70 of which are cultivated.

John S. Medley, owner and proprietor of the extensive saw and planing-mill and shingle factory two miles south of Evening Shade, was born in Parke County, Ind., in 1848. He is a son of Capt. Philip and Rachel (Barnes) Medley, of Indiana and Kentucky, respectively, who were married in

Indiana, and in 1853 removed to Fulton County, Ill., and from there to Schuyler County, Ill., after the war, where the father died about the year 1870, and his wife one year previous. Both were members of the Union Baptist faith. The elder Medley was a miller by occupation, and a man of fine business ability. In 1862 he joined the Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, and commanded Company I, serving about six months, when he was forced to resign on account of poor health. He was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and a son of Rev. Samuel Medley, of Scotch-Irish descent, a noted preacher of Kentucky, who died in Illinois. The grandfather of John S. Medley, James Barnes, was a farmer, and died in the State of Indiana. John S. Medley is the third child of eight sons and three daughters, of whom eight are yet living. He received his education partly at the common schools and by self-tuition, and at the age of seventeen years his ability was so well recognized that he was taken into partnership with an extensive saw-mill firm, and has continued in that business ever since. He thoroughly understands the business, and has met with success in every instance. In 1869 Mr. Medley moved to Evening Shade, where he resided up to 1870, when he married Mrs. Nancy Sharp, a widow lady, of Indiana, who died six months after their wedding. In 1889 he was again married, his second wife being Miss Lily Green, of Illinois. Mrs. Medley's mother is still living, but the father died when she was a young girl. Mr. Medley owns about 1,200 acres of land in the vicinity of Evening Shade, and has about 125 acres under cultivation, with several good buildings and barns. His mills have the reputation of turning out some of the best work in Sharp County, and, as a citizen and business man, he enjoys a popularity that must be gratifying even to the most egotistical, although Mr. Medley is as modest as he is popular. His mills have a capacity of about 8,000 feet of lumber, and about 20,000 shingles per day, and has also a planing attachment. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since his maturity, holding all of the offices during that period.

William G. Meeks, a pioneer farmer of Sullia

van Township, was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., in 1819. He is a son of the Rev. William and Nancy (Goatley) Meeks, of North Carolina and Maryland, respectively, who moved to Kentucky, and were married there at a very early day, and when young William was sixteen years old, settled in Spencer County, Ind., where the father died about 1846, and the mother some time afterward, in Illinois. The elder Meeks was a Baptist minister, and well known for his eloquence in the pulpit. He is a son of Priddy Meeks, of North Carolina, who was one of the first settlers of Kentucky, and an associate of the famous Daniel Boone. William G. Meeks' grandfather, John Goatley, was a native of Scotland, who came to America with his parents when four years old. He served through the Revolutionary War, with the exception of one year, in which he was badly disabled, and died in Kentucky, with honors showered upon him for his record through that period. William G. Meeks is the seventh child of eight sons and four daughters, and in his youth received a very limited education, as the facilities for attending school were quite scarce in those days. He commenced in life for himself at the age of twenty, and, in 1843, was married to Millie, daughter of Pleasant and Rebecca Galloway. Mrs. Meeks' mother is still living at the age of ninety-six years, but the father died in the State of Indiana, where Mrs. Meeks was born. In 1846 Mr. Meeks came to what is now Sharp County, but did not move on his present place until 1849, which was then but very little improved. He now owns about 280 acres of land, with some 120 acres under cultivation, all the result of his own energy, and is one of the most enterprising farmers of Sharp County. Mr. Meeks enlisted in the Confederate army during the war, and was enrolled in Company D, Fourteenth Arkansas Infantry, holding the rank of lieutenant. He afterward became a member of Freeman's regiment of cavalry, and later took part in Price's raids through Missouri and Kansas. Mr. Meeks performed some creditable work during the war, and won a reputation as being a gallant and efficient soldier. He surrendered at Jacksonport in June, 1865, and returned to his home. When Mr.

Meeks first settled in this vicinity the country was nothing but a wilderness, and had no inhabitants but a few venturesome spirits like himself, who were seeking a home in the West, unless, indeed, the wild animals that infested the country at that time could be called its inhabitants. His nearest postoffice and trading post was at Batesville, some twenty miles distant; but since that period he has lived to see this portion of Arkansas grow up into a populous and thriving country, and can now tell the younger generation how the streets and by-ways of the present civilization were once the path of the fleet-footed deer and the prowling wolf. The names of Mr. Meeks' children are: Nancy, wife of Francis Kent; Sarah, wife of A. J. Green; Benjamin F., Thomas J., Eliza, wife of J. E. G. Ball, and Willie Ann, wife of J. D. Cargle.

Isaac N. Morgan, a substantial farmer of Morgan Township, is a native of Tennessee, having been born in Franklin County in 1837. His father was Harris Morgan, who was born in Tennessee, in June, 1810, and who is now living in Sharp County, Ark., where he came in 1840, Morgan Township being named in his honor before the war. He was a blacksmith by trade, but carried on farming in connection therewith. His wife was born in North Carolina in 1816, but died in Sharp County in November, 1881. She was the mother of ten children, three of whom are now living. Elizabeth, Sarah and Isaac, all of whom reside in Sharp County. Isaac N. acquired most of his education after reaching manhood, but received what little schooling he had in Sharp County. In October, 1865, he married Miss Salina Carver, who was born in Mississippi in 1843. Her parents were J. D. and Frances Carver, natives of Mississippi, who came to Arkansas in 1851. The father is dead, but the mother still lives in Sharp County. The family consists of three daughters and three sons: Tennessee B., Amanda L., Mary, William T., Joseph and Isaac B. Our subject entered the Confederate service in 1861, in the Seventh Arkansas Volunteers, under Col. Robert Shaver, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Bowling Green, and at the close of the war returned to Sharp County and resumed

farming. He has a good farm of 347 acres, about 100 of which are under cultivation. He is a Democrat, and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Judge Addison H. Nunn, one of the pioneers of Sullivan Township, was born in Williamson County, Tenn., in 1814. He is a son of William R. and Rebecca W. (Stone) Nunn, the former born in Pendleton District, S. C., about 1783, and the latter in Mecklenburg, Va. The parents were married in Williamson County, Tenn., and resided there until the year 1855, when they moved to Texas, where the father died in 1862. The elder Nunn was an extensive merchant and real estate dealer, and a very successful business man, financially. He first started in life without a dollar, but by his natural abilities, shrewdness in business transactions and enterprise, he left a fortune at his death. He held the office of justice of the peace for three years, and was a member of the I. O. O. F. His father, Francis Nunn, was a North Carolinian, and when William R. was about three years old removed first to Georgia and then to the State of Tennessee in 1806, where he died at the age of sixty years, his wife, Marcy (Rice) Nunn, dying in Tennessee, at the age of eighty-five years. The Nunn family are of French origin, but on the mother's side the family are English. Judge Nunn's grandfather, William Stone, came from England with his parents, and settled in Virginia, and were afterward among the first settlers of Maury County, Tenn. Judge Nunn was the eldest of thirteen children, who received their education in the early days at a log cabin school. In 1837 he was married to Amanda, daughter of Jeremiah and Catherine Baxter, born in North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. Eleven children were given to this marriage, of whom four sons and three daughters are yet living. His second marriage was in 1863, to Mrs. Mary Bowman, a widow lady, and a daughter of Merriman Arnn, of Virginia, where his daughter was also born, in Pittsylvania County. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nunn, of whom three sons and five daughters are still living. In 1843 Judge Nunn moved to Arkansas, and pitched his tent upon the same

spot where he now resides. This section of Arkansas was then a wilderness, whose only inhabitants were wild animals, the nearest postoffice and trading point being the town of Batesville, which was then a very small place. He has made this his home ever since, and at one time owned over 2,000 acres of land. He now owns about 1,000 acres, and has 100 acres under cultivation, owning one of the finest farms in Sharp County. In 1861 he organized Company I, and joined McCarver's regiment of Arkansas infantry, and for the first four months was stationed at Pocahontas, then at Fort Pillow, and lastly at Corinth, where he was discharged after six months' service. After the war he returned home, and for several years was justice of the peace, an office he also held in Tennessee. In 1845 he was elected county and probate judge of Lawrence County, and at the expiration of his term, on two different occasions, was re-elected. In 1874 he was elected supervisor of Sharp County, and in 1878 county and probate judge for two years. Before the war, Judge Nunn established the Sidney postoffice, and was postmaster for three years; and after peace had been declared he had the office restored, and was appointed postmaster again. In politics, he has been a Democrat ever since the war, and was a Whig before that event. He became a member of the I. O. O. F. in 1845, and a Mason several years later, and is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter. Judge Nunn is well known and universally respected throughout Northeast Arkansas. He is one of its oldest inhabitants, and has lived to see that portion of the State grow up from its infancy, to be dotted with productive farms, thriving towns and enterprising citizens. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since his fourteenth year, as also were both wives, and was an elder for over forty years.

Abner J. Porter, judge of the county and probate court of Sharp County, and a leading attorney of that place, was born in Williamson County, Tenn., in the year 1831. He is the son of William C. and Judith R. (Owen) Porter, the former born in Rockingham County, N. C., in 1803, and the latter in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1804. The parents were married in Williamson County,

Tenn., in 1824, and resided there until the year 1836, when they moved to Weakley County, Tenn., and from there to Springfield, Mo., in 1856. In 1866 they settled in Sharp County, Ark., where the father died in 1878, and the mother in 1881. The elder Porter was a prominent farmer and a leading citizen of Sharp County during his life, and was held in the highest esteem by his fellow-citizens. He was a son of Dudley Porter, of North Carolina, who removed to Tennessee in 1811, and died three months after his arrival. His father was John Porter, who lost another son at the battle of Charleston, during the Revolution. Judge Porter's parents had eleven sons, of whom seven are living: Their names are Robert G., a resident of Sharp County; William G., a tobacco-planter of Springfield, Mo.; Judge Abner J. Porter; Rev. Peter O., of Sharp County; Jesse W., residing in the same county; Henry W., of Randolph County, and Felix R., a prominent lawyer of Springfield, Mo. Five of them gave their services to the Confederate cause—Abner J., John W., Jesse W., Benjamin F. (who was captured and died in prison at Chicago), and Felix R. In his youth Judge Porter received a common school education, and also applied himself to the higher branches of education, which he mastered without the aid of a teacher. He had commenced the study of law at Springfield, Mo., when the war called him from his books, and he joined Capt. Thomason's company of the Fifty-second Volunteer Tennessee Infantry. In the spring of 1862 he was sent home on furlough, on account of disability, but after recovering from his afflictions he re-joined the army under Gen. Forrest's command, becoming a member of Col. Wilson's Tennessee regiment. He held the rank of orderly sergeant in Capt. Dudley's company, and served about one year longer, taking part in a number of engagements during that time. Judge Porter was married in Weakley County, Tenn., in 1866, to Miss Mary J. Carter, a daughter of Jerome and Mary (Matthews) Carter, of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, and they are the parents of five sons and three daughters: Ada J., William C., Thomas J., James O., Ida R., Mary

E., John W. and Granville D. In 1867 the Judge arrived in Sharp County, and located at Evening Shade, where he entered the grocery business, and practiced law until 1875. He then settled on his present place of residence, and commenced farming, and now has about 100 acres under cultivation, owning 320 acres altogether in two farms. He is considered to be one of the best farmers in Sharp County, and has also continued the practice of law, with gratifying success, both in the justice and circuit courts. In 1878 he was elected judge of the county and probate courts for two years, and filled the office with distinction. The soundness of his judgment and the correctness of his views made him the most available man for that position, and he was again elected in 1888. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been one all his life. He is strong in upholding the principles and men of his party, and is one of its staunchest adherents. The Judge has been a member of Evening Shade Lodge No. 141, A. F. & A. M., since 1867, and is also a member of Royal Arch Chapter No. 52, at Evening Shade. He belongs to the Baptist Church, while his wife is a Presbyterian.

Elijah Ratliff is a farmer of Union Township, near Martin's Creek postoffice. His grandfather was one of the first settlers of Pike County, Ky., where he died. Robert R., the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky, about 1816; was married there to Polly Edwards, and in 1854 emigrated to Texas County, Mo., being one of the early settlers of that county. In 1862 he moved to Arkansas. He was a soldier in the late war, was captured and taken prisoner to Alton, Ill., where he died in 1866. His wife, who died about 1865, was the mother of nine children, our subject being the sixth. He was raised and received most of his schooling in Texas County, Mo. In 1871 Elijah married Miss Nancy Garner, who was born in Sharp County, Ark., in 1849, the daughter of John and Rena Garner. They have six children living: John R., William H., Martha E., Mary J., George W. (deceased), Albert and James. Mr. Ratliff has resided in Sharp County since 1870, and has about 400 acres of land, about ninety of which are

They, in turn, had married them with the year 1880. The first of these was a daughter of the late John C. Thompson, who was a prominent lawyer and a member of the Tennessee bar. The other three were a prominent family and a member of the Tennessee bar. The first of these was a daughter of the late John C. Thompson, who was a prominent lawyer and a member of the Tennessee bar. The other three were a prominent family and a member of the Tennessee bar.

These are living. Their names are William C. Thompson, John C. Thompson, and John C. Thompson.

Now, next to, of course, Henry, Henry W. Thompson, in the same family. Henry W. Thompson, of 1880, was a prominent lawyer of the Tennessee bar.

Also, first of them gave their services to the cause of the John W. Thompson, who was captured and held in his cell. In his cell, he was held in a common school and also spent himself to the highest branches of education, which he was a member of a school. He had distinguished himself in the study of the law.

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William C. Thompson, John C. Thompson, and John C. Thompson, are the names of the three daughters of the late John C. Thompson, who was a prominent lawyer and a member of the Tennessee bar. The other three were a prominent family and a member of the Tennessee bar.

under cultivation, 200 acres in Fulton County, Ark., and 200 on Martin's Creek. In politics he is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Cleveland. Our subject and his wife are both members of the Christian Church.

Michael Van Buren Shaver, farmer and merchant, was born in Sullivan County, East Tenn., April 7, 1832. His parents were David and Harriet (May) Shaver. David, Jr., was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., in 1799, where he always resided, and died in 1843. He was a son of David Shaver, Sr., merchant and slave owner, who was born in Buncombe County, N. C., and whose father (Michael's great grandfather), was killed in the Revolutionary War. The Shavers are of French, German and English descent. Michael's mother was born in Tennessee, in 1800, and died in Sharp County, Ark., in 1881; her parents were Samuel and Catherine May. Mr. May was born in London, England, and was a physician by profession, and a wealthy citizen. His wife was a Shelby, of one of the old families of the United States. Isaac Shelby, an uncle of Catherine, was governor of Kentucky, and a noted man. Ferdinand M. and our subject are the only children living of a family of eight. M. Van was raised in Tennessee, where he received a common school education. At the age of nineteen years he came to Independence County, Ark. The next year he located in Fulton County, cleared a farm in the woods, and in May, 1866, married Mary Livingston. They have had five children (four of whom are now living): Shelby L., Hattie M., Jimmie (deceased), Emma and Mattie. In 1861 he raised a company of infantry in Fulton County, Seventh Arkansas, of Col. Robert Shaver's regiment, under Gen. Hardee; was captain of his company one year, when he came home, formed a battalion, was elected major, and served in that capacity during the war. At Augusta, Ark., he was wounded in the left leg, where the bullet still remains. He was also with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri. After the war he returned to Fulton County, of which he was appointed sheriff by Gov. Murphy, and served two years, when he removed to where he now resides. He has a natural stock farm of 350 acres, 125 of

which are under cultivation, the same being finely watered by Reed's Creek. In 1880 he erected a grist mill at a cost of \$4,000, and in May, 1882, it was totally destroyed by high water; having no insurance, it was a total loss. In 1866 he opened a general store where he now resides, but retired in 1880 on account of health, and in 1887 resumed business in partnership with his son. He is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan. Mr. Shaver was engaged in a hard fight on Martin's Creek, and selected the battle ground for the first fight in Fulton County.

Ferdinand May Shaver, farmer and merchant, two and a half miles west of Grange postoffice, is a brother of M. Van Shaver, and was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., July 14, 1836, where he resided till the age of fourteen years, and received his schooling, which is very limited, and came to Arkansas with his parents in 1850, where he has since resided. In 1870 he married Miss Mary J. Gardner, who was born in Lawrence County, Ark., in 1847. She is the daughter of John H. R. and Susana Gardner, her father a Baptist minister, who came to Independence County in the early days. Mr. Shaver's family consists of six children, Julia M., Edwin V., David L., James F., Lulu B. and an infant. The subject of this sketch served in the Confederate army as a cavalryman, from 1862 till the close of the war, taking part in the Augusta fight. He was engaged in business in Fulton County previous to the war, and in 1867 opened a general store in Sharp County, where he has since been in business, carrying a valuable stock of goods. He has about 700 hundred acres of land in Sharp County, 200 acres under cultivation; 300 acres in Independence County, and eighty acres in Lawrence County. Politically, he is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Breckinridge.

Thomas C. Sims, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Sullivan Township, was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., in 1832. His parents were the Hon. Leonard H. and Louisa (Beatty) Sims, born in North Carolina in 1807, and Virginia in 1808, respectively, and were united in marriage in Rutherford County, Tenn. In 1839 the parents

which are under cultivation, the same being found in the soil of the State of Ohio. In 1871, a large quantity of the same was found in the soil of the State of Ohio, and in 1872, a large quantity of the same was found in the soil of the State of Ohio.

A sharp-shinned hawk, a new species, was found in 1871 on the banks of the Ohio River, and in 1872 on the banks of the Ohio River. It was found in the State of Ohio, and in 1872 on the banks of the Ohio River. It was found in the State of Ohio, and in 1872 on the banks of the Ohio River.

Two and a half miles west of the town of Sharp, a large quantity of the same was found in the soil of the State of Ohio, and in 1872 on the banks of the Ohio River. It was found in the State of Ohio, and in 1872 on the banks of the Ohio River.

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from 1871 to the close of the year 1872, a large quantity of the same was found in the soil of the State of Ohio, and in 1872 on the banks of the Ohio River. It was found in the State of Ohio, and in 1872 on the banks of the Ohio River.

Thomas C. Sharp, a prominent farmer, was found in the State of Ohio, and in 1872 on the banks of the Ohio River. It was found in the State of Ohio, and in 1872 on the banks of the Ohio River.

He has a central stock farm of 100 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation, the same being found in the soil of the State of Ohio, and in 1872 on the banks of the Ohio River.

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Van Buren Sharp, father and mother, was born in the State of Ohio, and in 1872 on the banks of the Ohio River. It was found in the State of Ohio, and in 1872 on the banks of the Ohio River.

Revolutionary War. The parents are of German and English descent. The father was born in the State of Ohio, and in 1872 on the banks of the Ohio River. It was found in the State of Ohio, and in 1872 on the banks of the Ohio River.

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removed to a point near Springfield, Mo., but in 1847 returned to Tennessee, and in 1859 they came to Independence County, Ark., where the father died in 1886, and the mother in Tennessee the following year. The elder Sims was at one time one of the most brilliant politicians in Tennessee. He twice represented Rutherford County in the legislature, and from 1842 to 1845 or 1846, represented Greene County, Mo., in the State legislature. During the Polk administration he was a member of the National Congress from Missouri (at large), and in 1866 was elected to represent Independence and Stone Counties in the State senate. He was again elected in 1874 for the long term of four years, and his oratory while a member of that body was noted for its eloquence. He was a man of superior abilities, a close observer of men and events, and a shrewd politician, and never suffered defeat in a political contest. When a member of the senate he served on the committee on Federal returns, and was one of the ablest men of that body, and was also an ardent advocate for the payment in full of the State debt. During his first term in the Arkansas State senate he delivered the memorial address on the late Senator Lusburrow, who was the senator from Pulaski County during that session, but had recently committed suicide while the senate was in session. This was one of the most eloquent and able addresses ever heard in the senate chamber, and Mr. Sims was the recipient of many flattering compliments and considerable praise on this occasion. He was also a prominent member of the A. F. & A. M., Curia Lodge, and of the Royal Arch Chapter. In politics he had been a Democrat all his life, and was a strong supporter of that party. Thomas C. Sims was the fourth child of seven sons and five daughters, and received a good common school and academic education. In 1854 he was married to Sarah J., daughter of Judge A. H. Nunn, and by this marriage has had ten children, of whom four sons and three daughters are still living. In 1855 he moved to what is now Sharp County, and settled on a farm with but very little improvement, but since that time he has placed 145 acres under cultivation, owning altogether some 346 acres, besides a number of town

lots in Hardy, and all the result of his own industry, business tact, and good management in farming and trading. He taught school for several years before and since the war, and, on the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South, he enlisted in Company G, of Col. Shaler's regiment, and served almost three years in the Confederate army, holding the rank of first lieutenant for two years. He fought in a number of battles in Missouri, Kansas, and portions of the Indian Territory, and was with Price on his raids through Missouri and Kansas. He was present during the surrender at Jacksonport, in 1865, and returned home after the war was over. In politics, Mr. Sims has always been a Democrat, and was appointed postmaster of Sullivan Springs for several years. He is a member of Evening Shade Lodge No. 143, A. F. & A. M., and, with his wife, has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for over thirty years. His grandfather, Swepson Sims, of North Carolina, resided in Rutherford County, Tenn., for about forty-five years, where he was a noted physician in his day. His father was Leonard Sims, a Scotchman, who settled in North Carolina at a very early period. William Beatty, the grandfather of Thomas C. Sims, was a native of Virginia, and died in Rutherford County, Tenn., where he had resided a great many years. Joseph Sims, the great-uncle of Thomas C. Sims, first settled at Welchmere, now known as Lebanon, Tenn., and was the first man to cut down a tree in that place. Leonard H., the father of Thomas C. Sims, was a great hunter in his younger days, and a celebrated shot. His early experience with the Indians had given him a skill with the rifle that was marvelous, and to the present day many a tale may be heard of the great work done by him in the far West.

James G. Sims, an enterprising and popular farmer, of Sharp County, was born in Greene County, Mo., in 1841. He is a son of Hon. Leonard H. and Louisa (Beatty) Sims, of whom an extended sketch is given in the biography of T. C. Sims. When, in his seventh year, Mr. Sims removed with his parents to Tennessee, where they resided until the year 1859, and then came to Independence County. He was reared on a farm, and received a

good common school education in his youth, and in early youth displayed the disposition and character of a man whose future life would be successful. He was imbued with the same traits of energy and force which characterized his illustrious father, and though not following directly in the footsteps of the elder Sims, he has made a path for himself that may serve as an example for many others. In 1861, he joined Company K, of the First Arkansas Infantry, and served one year through Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and the Indian Nation, taking part in the battles at Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge and others. The same company soon after re-organized, with Mr. Sims a member of it, and took a leading part in the memorable battle of Shiloh. His next campaign extended through Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky, and he took part in the battle at Richmond; on Kirby Smith's raid through Kentucky: afterwards at the battles of Chickamauga and Atlanta, and then returned with Hood to Tennessee, where he fought in the battles at Franklin and Nashville. Shortly after this campaign, he returned home and resumed his farm work, and, in 1867, was married to Miranda, daughter of Perry and Margaret West, of Arkansas. Mrs. West died when her daughter was a child, and the father died in 1874, in Sharp County. Mrs. Sims was born in Texas, and with her marriage to Mr. Sims, has had nine sons and one daughter. In 1868 they settled on their present farm, about four miles northeast of Evening shade, where Mr. Sims owns 700 acres of land, and has about 200 acres under cultivation. He is one of the leading farmers and citizens of Sharp County, and is held in high esteem by the entire community. In politics he is a Democrat, and was a member of the board of equalization of Sharp County. He was also a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and in 1888 was vice-president of the Sharp County Wheel. He also belongs to Evening Shade Lodge No. 143, A. F. & A. M., and has been a member since 1874.

John T. Sparks, a farmer of Strawberry Township, Smithville postoffice, Lawrence County, was born in Alabama, February 8, 1843. His father, John Sparks, was born in Alabama about 1811, and

died there in 1847, and Sarah (Bowlen) Sparks, his mother, was born in Georgia in 1815, dying in Lawrence County in 1887. The family consisted of eight children, three of whom are living: John, James L. and Isaac, all residing in Sharp County, our subject being the eldest. John T. was raised in Alabama till the age of eleven years, when he went to Tennessee with his parents, remaining there till he was eighteen years of age, when his mother and family removed to Lawrence County, Ark., living there a short time, and finally moving to where our subject now lives. He received his education in Arkansas, and, in 1869, married Miss Susan Webb, who was born in Polk County, Mo., in 1845, and died in 1871; she was the mother of two children, both living: Mary J. (wife of James Wheeler) and William N. In 1872 Mr. Sparks married Miss Alvira Hill, who was born in Lawrence County, Ark., in 1850, the daughter of Daniel and Delia Hill, Mr. Hill being a native of Virginia, and one of the early settlers of Lawrence County, where his wife was born. By this marriage there was a family of five children, three living: Ellen O., Causette and Edward B. In April, 1862, our subject enlisted in the Confederate army, serving under Capt. Huddleson until 1865; he was in all the battles west of the Mississippi River, in the cavalry. At the close of the war he resumed farming, and has also held the offices of constable of his township and justice of the peace four years. He is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Ashley Taylor, a prominent farmer of Richwoods Township, is a son of J. Millidge and Hester A. (Cravens) Taylor, of Missouri and Arkansas, respectively. J. Millidge Taylor moved to the State of Arkansas, with his parents, in 1819, and met the lady who became his wife in Lawrence County, where Ashley was born in 1846. The elder Taylor was a son of J. W. Taylor, one of the earliest settlers of Lawrence County, and died in 1852, his wife surviving him a good many years. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Ashley was the seventh, and four of them are still living: William W. and Millidge, residents of Texas; Mary, wife of John Saffell, and Ashley.

John Smith, was born in Alabama about 1840 and died in 1900. He was a member of the Methodist Church and was a prominent citizen of his community. He was married to Mary Smith and they had several children. John Smith was a successful businessman and was involved in many of the community's affairs. He was a member of the local school board and was active in the church. He was a good friend to all and was respected by everyone. He was a true leader and was a great example to all. He was a man of many talents and was a great asset to his community. He was a man of many talents and was a great asset to his community. He was a man of many talents and was a great asset to his community.

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Ashley Taylor remained on the home place until the year 1863, when he joined the Confederate army, becoming a member of one of the Arkansas regiments, in which he did gallant service. On September 12, 1864, he was captured at Thomasville, Mo., and taken to the prison at St. Louis. From there he was changed to a prison at Alton, Ill., but again returned to St. Louis, where, with five others, he was sentenced to be shot. The six men awaited their doom with the greatest fortitude, realizing that what was to be was according to the fortunes of war, but shortly before the hour set for the execution a kind Providence saved them from the fate they expected, and others were chosen instead to face the executioners. He was then returned to Alton, Ill., and afterward to Rock Island, where he was held until June 22, 1865, and then released. On his return to Arkansas Mr. Taylor ran a carding machine at Evening Shade for several years, and finally commenced farming again, his occupation previous to the war. He was married in 1875, to Miss America E. Barnett, a daughter of James and Jane Barnett, of Sharp County, and by this marriage has had one son and four daughters. Mr. Taylor lost his wife on September 21, 1887. He resided in Lawrence County until 1885, and then moved to Sharp County, but did not settle on his present place until 1887. The land comprises 200 acres, of which 120 acres are under cultivation, all of it being accumulated by Mr. Taylor himself. He is a Democrat in politics and a strong supporter of his party. Mr. Taylor is a member of Ash Flat Lodge No. 159, F. & A. M., and of Royal Arch Chapter No. 50, at Evening Shade. He is also a member of the Famous Life Association of Little Rock, his wife, during her life, being a member of the same association.

S. Price Turner, one of the leading merchants of Ash Flat, was born in Dent County, Mo., in 1862. His parents were George W. and Leon E. (Dougherty) Turner, both natives of Tennessee, who resided in Dent County, Mo., before the war. The family moved to Baxter County, Ark., in 1864, and from there to Izard County, and, in 1866, settled in Sharp County, coming to Ash Flat one year later. The father entered into com-

mercial life on his arrival, and was a successful business man up to the time of his death, in January, 1885, being one of the most prominent merchants and leaders in mercantile affairs in that place. He was an officer in the Confederate army, and served through the war with great distinction, and was also a member of the A. F. & A. M., and Knights and Ladies of Honor. His start in Ash Flat was, similar to that of other self-made men, on almost nothing, but, being a man of energetic and determined spirit, he made a success where many others would have made a failure, and, at the time of his death, left a considerable fortune. Mr. Turner and his wife were both members of the Christian Church, and Mrs. Turner still survives her husband, at the age of fifty-four years. She is a daughter of Sakiah Dougherty, a brave officer, who met death at the battle of Wilson's Creek, in 1861. S. Price Turner has resided in Ash Flat ever since five years old, with the exception of one year at Fayetteville. He attended the State University in his youth, and at the age of eighteen was taken into partnership with his father, and remained with him until the elder Turner's death, when he succeeded to the business. He has carried on the business in the same enterprising manner that characterized the father, and has upheld the reputation made by the elder Turner. Mr. Turner, in connection with other members of his family, owns over 1,200 acres of land in Sharp County, besides considerable real estate in Ash Flat, and in the State of California. He was married, February 19, 1885, to Miss Fannie Davidson, a daughter of Dr. Benjamin H. and Atella J. Davidson, both deceased, the former being one of the leading physicians of this county during his life. Mr. Turner and his wife are the parents of one son and two daughters, and they comprise one of the most interesting and happiest families in Ash Flat. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1884 cast his vote for Cleveland. He is also a member of Ash Flat Lodge No. 159, A. F. & A. M., and was senior warden for two terms. Royal Arch Chapter, Evening Shade, claims him as a member, as do the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Anderson Huston Vance, farmer and justice of



B.F. JONES.
FRENCHMANS BAYOU.
MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

the peace, of Washington Township, was born in Alabama, November 15, 1837. His parents were William and Sarah (Hudson) Vance. William was born in North Carolina about 1776, and died in March, 1866, in Sharp County, Ark., when about eighty-six years of age. He emigrated from North Carolina to Tennessee in an early day, with his parents (who were born in Ireland), and from Tennessee to Arkansas, in 1848, and located five miles south of where the county seat now is. He was a farmer. His wife died in October, 1858, in Sharp County. She was the mother of fourteen children, all of whom grew to maturity, only four of whom are now living: Nancy Clark, Claring Norman, Anderson H. and Mary A. Shirley. All but Mary reside in Sharp County, and she in Independence County. The subject of this sketch, the eleventh child, was raised in Sharp County, where he received his limited education. In 1859 he married Miss Margaret C. Johnson, who was born in East Tennessee, September 2, 1840, and died June 26, 1878. She was the mother of three children, one of whom is living, William Huston. December 3, 1888, he married Sarah J. (Hardester) Douglas, a widow, who was born in Independence County, in 1851. Mr. Vance was in Evening Shade before the town was thought of. In June, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army, Company F, under Col. Bob Shaver, serving four years, and participating in the battles of Pleasant Hill (La.) and Jenkins' Ferry (Ark.). He is, and has been since 1867, a member of the Masonic order, and once represented his lodge in the grand lodge. In 1874 he was elected justice of the peace of Washington Township, and served eight successive years, and was again elected to the same office in 1888, and is now serving his fifth term. He is a Democrat in politics. He has 174 acres of land, and cultivates seventy-five acres of it. He and his first wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, his present wife being a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Samuel J. Walker, general merchant and stock dealer, was born in Stewart County, Tenn., in 1829. His parents were John and Susan (Thomas) Walker, the former born in Virginia in 1804, and

the latter in Tennessee in 1806. The parents were married in Stewart County, where they resided until the year 1852, and then moved to what is now Sharp County, and lived there until the time of their death. John Walker's father was Samuel Walker, who was born in Ireland and fought in some of the early wars of this country. He was a blacksmith and wood-worker by trade, and moved to Tennessee when John was a boy, where the latter grew to manhood and was married. Samuel J. is the fourth child of a family of eight sons and four daughters. He moved to Sharp County, Ark., with his parents, and was married in that place to Miss Elizabeth Baker, a daughter of Newton and Harriet Baker, of Sharp County. Mr. Walker lost his wife in 1874, after a happy married life, and also a son. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Duncan, a widow lady, and a daughter of Ephraim and Olive Perkins, of Missouri, and by this marriage he has three children: Minnie J., Maudee and Samuel. With the exception of one year's residence in Randolph County, Mr. Walker has lived on his present place ever since his arrival in Arkansas. He then had only two acres of land under cultivation, which he had fenced in a very primitive manner, but has increased the number to 300 acres under cultivation, and owns about 1,500 acres altogether. He is also an extensive dealer in stock, merchandise and general trading, and is one of the most successful and energetic men in Sharp County. Mr. Walker has secured all of his prosperity by his own efforts since the war. Before that event he had considerable real estate and farms, but lost everything, and after peace had been declared he started in life without a dollar. He served three years in the Confederate army, and was a member of Wood's battalion, on Gen. Price's staff. After two years' service he was discharged on account of disability, and six months later re-enlisted in Col. Love's regiment as a private, where he remained until the close of the war. Few men served their country better than Mr. Walker did, while fighting for the Confederacy. He took part in a great many engagements, and was with Price on his memorable raids through Missouri. At home he was captured by the enemy and taken prisoner in the

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in Sharp County, Ark., where she
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farmer. His wife died in October, 1847, in
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married Sarah J. (deceased) Downing, a
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fall of 1863, and was held about two months at Pilot Knob, afterward taking the oath of allegiance. Later on he was forced into the service again, and surrendered at Jacksonport. In politics, Mr. Walker was a Whig, and cast his first vote for Scott, in 1852, but since the war he has become a true Democrat. He has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. (now belonging to Wilson Lodge No. 132, at Hardy), for twenty years, and has in that time helped to organize two lodges, also holding all of the principal offices. He is also a member of the Knights & Ladies of Honor, and the Famous Life Association at Little Rock, having belonged to the latter for five years. Mrs. Walker is also a member of the same association. Mr. Walker is a gentleman of great popularity in this locality, and is also counted as one of its wealthiest men. He is full of energy and life in all enterprises, and Sharp County has in him a citizen of whom she may feel proud.

David D. Walker, a retired farmer, residing in Hardy Village, was born in Stewart County, Tenn., November 16, 1844, but came to Sharp County with his parents, who were among the early settlers, in the winter of 1852. His father, John Walker, died in Sharp County, and his mother, Susan (Thomas) Walker, died in the same county in 1874. Of a family of twelve children our subject and a brother are the only living members, David being the eleventh. He was raised in Sharp County, but his education was very limited, he having had no opportunity of going to school. In 1866 David married Miss Permelia Webb, who was born in Tennessee, in 1844, the daughter of Thomas J. and Batharba Webb. Mr. Webb was born in Arkansas and his wife in Tennessee, both having died in Arkansas. Mr. Walker's family has consisted of eight children (two of whom are living): Sarah H. (deceased), Susan M. (deceased), Mary E. (deceased), Samuel J. (deceased), Lucy Ann, John W. (deceased), Margie E. (deceased) and Newton R. Mr. Walker has about 300 acres of land in Hardy Township, some 200 being under cultivation. In 1864 he enlisted in Capt. Adams' company, in the Confederate army, and served till the close of the war, participating in

the battles of Martin's Creek and Dardanelle. He is a member of Wilson Lodge No. 132, A. F. & A. M., at Hardy, and is a Democrat in politics, having cast his first presidential vote for Seymour and Blair. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Joshua Wann, county and circuit court clerk of Sharp County, was born in Jackson County, Ala., in 1836. His parents were the Hon. Joshua and Lydia (Collins) Wann, born in North Carolina in 1796, and Virginia in 1800, respectively, who emigrated to Kentucky with their parents, and were there married. They afterward moved to Tennessee, and from there to Alabama, where young Joshua was born, and then came to what is now Sharp County, Ark., where the father died shortly after their arrival. The mother was a Missionary Baptist, and died in that faith in the year 1879. She was a daughter of Thomas Collins, a native of Virginia and of English descent. The elder Wann commanded a company of soldiers during the removal of the Indian tribes from Alabama and Georgia in the earlier days, and later in life was a representative from Jackson County, Ala., when the capital was situated at Tuscaloosa. He held the office of assessor and collector of that county for several years, and was a member of the A. F. & A. M. in good standing. He was in the battle of New Orleans, in the War of 1812, and died in Jackson County, Ala., before young Joshua was born. Joshua Wann is the seventh child of four sons and six daughters. One of his uncles, William Wann, was at one time a member of the Tennessee legislature, and died in Lawrence County, Mo. His brother, Landen A., fought in the Mexican War, and died at Tampico during the campaign. Joshua Wann received his education at the common schools, and early in life, the father being deceased as well as the elder brothers, the support of the family devolved upon him. In 1860 he was married to Miss Zilpha J., daughter of Dr. Burwell and Edith Dawson, of North Carolina. Dr. Dawson located in Independence County, Ark., about the year 1857, and wrote for his family to join him there, but upon their arrival they found that death had been before them, and the husband

and father had passed away. Mrs. Dawson survived her husband until after the war, and died in Sharp County. Mr. and Mrs. Wann have one daughter, Laura A., wife of G. S. Jernigan. The family resided on a farm in Scott Township until 1886, when Mr. Wann was elected to his present office, and then removed to Evening Shade. He was re-elected in 1888, and has filled the office in a highly creditable manner. He gave three years' service to the Confederate cause, and held the rank of captain of Company B, Thirty-fifth Arkansas Infantry, for three years, performing heroic work in Texas, Louisiana and Missouri. He was at the battles of Prairie Grove, Little Rock, Saline River, Jenkins' Ferry, and many others, and later on joined Gen. Price's army, and commanded a company of cavalry in Col. M. D. Baber's regiment. He was present in all the raids through Missouri and Kansas, and was actively engaged until the surrender at Jacksonport, in 1865. In politics, Mr. Wann has been a Democrat all his life; in 1874-75 he represented Sharp County in the legislature, and was present during the first session after the adoption of the new constitution. He is a charter member of Reed's Creek Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and has been master, warden and secretary. He also belongs to the Knights and Ladies of Honor and Eastern Star at Evening Shade. Mrs. Wann has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church since her youth, and is a devout Christian. Mr. Wann's success has been due entirely to his own shrewdness and ability, and he is one of the most popular and influential citizens of Sharp County. He has an interest in a small farm in Scott Township, and is an enterprising and progressive man.

Capt. John M. Wasson, a prominent citizen of Sharp County, Ark., is the eldest of a family of six children, and was born in Lawrence County, Tenn., in 1835. He is a son of William Lee and Jane (Matthews) Wasson, born in 1810 and 1813, respectively, in the State of Tennessee, where they resided until 1841 and then moved to Searcy County, Ark., but soon afterward came to Lawrence County, Ark. The elder Wasson was one of the pioneers of that section, and settled on a large

farm, which he made one of the most successful in Lawrence County, and in connection with which he ran a blacksmith shop until his death, in 1867. His father, John Wasson, of Scotch-Irish descent, died in Lawrence County, Tenn. Capt. Wasson's grandfather, Thomas Matthews, was a successful farmer during his life, and is also buried in Lawrence County, Tenn. The Captain received a "log cabin" education in his youth, and studied one term in Smithville. Upon reaching his maturity he was offered a position in one of the firms at Smithville, and remained with them for several years, afterward going into partnership in the grocery business at Evening Shade with L. S. Bobo, under the firm name of Wasson & Bobo. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company B, of the Twenty-first Arkansas Infantry, and commanded that company as captain until the fall of Vicksburg, where he was captured and paroled and then came home. He was again captured at home in 1863 and imprisoned for a short time at St. Louis, and from there taken to Camp Chase, Ohio, and then again transferred to Johnson's Island, Ohio, where he was held until May, 1865, and then paroled and returned to his home. Altogether he was kept a prisoner for one year and a half, and soon after his release he surrendered in June, 1865, at Jacksonport. Capt. Wasson fought well for the cause he undertook, and received many words of praise for his gallant actions during the war. His operations extended through Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi, and he took part in the battles at Corinth, Baker's Creek, Black River, siege of Vicksburg and many others. While at the first-named battle he received a gun-shot wound in the right leg and left arm, and in his career through the war had many thrilling escapes from death. In 1866 he was married to Amanda, a daughter of William and Frances French, born in Bowling Green, Ky., in 1820 and 1824, respectively, who immediately after their marriage moved to Arkansas and settled in Lawrence County, where the father died when Mrs. Wasson was a little girl. The mother was afterward married to Col. James H. McCaleb, who died in May, 1885. Mrs. Wasson was born in that portion of Lawrence County which is now

Sharp County, and is the mother of nine children, of whom seven are living. After the war Capt. Wasson entered into commercial life at Evening Shade, but finding that farm life was more congenial, he carried on that business, and at present has a fine farm, consisting of seventy-five acres under cultivation, about eight miles northwest of Evening Shade. In 1876 he was elected clerk of Sharp County and served two years, and was again elected in 1880, filling the office with credit. He has been a Democrat in politics all his life, and is a member of the Masonic order at Evening Shade, also belonging to the Knights of Honor at the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Wasson, both, have been members of the Christian Church in good standing for several years.

Allen Weaver, one of the first settlers of North Township, resides at what is known as Indian Camp Spring, located near Martin's Creek. His great-grandfather, William Weaver's father, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and fought by the side of Gen. Washington. The grandfather was also William Weaver. His wife was Kesiah Weaver, who died in Tennessee at an advanced old age. The father of our subject, James Weaver, was born in 1812, in North Carolina, but came to Tennessee with his parents when two years old. He was there married to Jane Whitted, in 1836. She was a native of North Carolina, and died January 29, 1875, in Sharp County. In 1851 James Weaver came to Polk County, Mo.: in 1852 went to Crawford County; the next year to Oregon, and in 1857 to where our subject now lives, where he died June 18, 1889. On coming to this place he purchased from the government 240 acres of land, at 12½ cents per acre; there are now eighty acres under fence. The subject of this sketch is the only child of James and Jane Weaver, with whom he resided until their deaths. His education was limited, and mostly received at home. September 7, 1865, he married Miss Josephine Hollinay, of Knox County, Tenn., born in 1840, a daughter of Zachariah and Eliza Hollinay, her father born in North Carolina, and her mother in Tennessee. Mr. Allan Weaver's family consists of six living children, two having died: Eliza J. (deceased), born

September 15, 1866; William A., born September 7, 1867; Margaret E., born October 3, 1862 (deceased); Joseph L., born August 15, 1870; Delila D., born March 21, 1873; Joseph N., born April 14, 1876; John W., born December 12, 1877, and Orlean S., born November 26, 1881, died November 28, 1883. Mr. Weaver enlisted, on the 12th of September, 1863, on the Federal side, in Company D, Tennessee Regiment of Light Artillery, and was discharged July 20, 1865, at Nashville. He was in the battle of Nashville, and numerous skirmishes. September 2, 1878, he was elected justice of the peace for North Township, and re-elected in 1880 for another term, having been an able and efficient officer. In politics he is a Republican, but was formerly a Democrat. He owns 200 acres of land, having given forty to his son, William, who was recently married. Winsted post-office was established at Mr. Weaver's house July 1, 1888, he being appointed postmaster. When he first located here the nearest postoffice was ten miles on Martin's Creek, called Red Bank, and his nearest neighbor two miles away. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. On this farm are traces of an ancient silver mine, supposed to have been worked by the Spaniards.

J. M. Williams, proprietor and owner of Evening Shade carding factory and saw and corn-mills, was born in Sharp County, in 1858. His parents were John W. and Margaret (Worley) Williams, of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, who were married in Tennessee, and came to what is now Sharp County, about the year 1854, where they resided until the demise of the father, in 1871, and his wife, in 1888. Both were members of the Baptist faith for many years. The elder Williams fought in the Confederate army almost from the beginning to the end of the war, and had many a narrow escape from both death and the enemy, although on one occasion he was severely wounded, and at another time was captured. He was a son of Joseph Williams, of North Carolina; he was a member of the A. F. & A. M., Evening Shade Lodge. Michael Worley Deitch, the grandfather of J. M. Williams, died in Tennessee, and was a well known resident of that State. J. M.

Williams is the fourth son of three sons and five daughters, and did not receive much education, owing to limited school facilities. He began farming for himself at the age of twenty years, and continued in that occupation for three years. He then turned his attention to milling, a business for which he seems to be especially adapted, and has remained at it ever since. In August, 1879, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Lewis Graddy, but lost his wife in 1884, and by this marriage had two children, one of them, a daughter, still living. In 1886 he was married to Mattie, daughter of John W. and Emma Bristow, natives of Boone County, Ark., who moved to Sharp County after the war, where Mrs. Bristow died. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Williams, of whom one daughter is still living. Mr. Williams is a member of the A. F. & A. M. (Evening Shade Lodge), and has been junior deacon for two years, and is also a member of the Order of Eastern Star. He is one of the most enterprising and popular citizens of Sharp County, and a man who takes every opportunity to make that county one of the most progressive in Arkansas.

Samuel Yates, farmer, of Union Township, six miles north of Martin's Creek postoffice, was born in East Tennessee, July 24, 1830; son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Davis) Yates, both natives of Tennessee, born in 1803 and 1805, respectively, where they each died. Nathaniel Yates was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Our subject was the fourth of a family of seven children, five of whom are now living. He was raised in Tennessee, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1853 he married Miss Jane Davis, born in Tennessee in 1829, the daughter of Benjamin and Eleanor Davis, who both died in Tennessee. Mrs. Davis is the mother of eight children, all living: Eleandora (wife of C. C. Reaves), Mary M. (wife of Robert Wood), Nancy C. (wife of Broadfoot Wells), John, William (in Texas), Thomas A., Benjamin N. and John S. In 1871 Samuel Yates came to Independence County, Ark., resided there till 1881, when he removed to Sharp County, where he now lives. He has 160 acres of land, about fifty of which are under cultivation.

He is now serving his third term as justice of the peace of Union Township, and gives good satisfaction. He is a Democrat in politics. Mrs. Yates is a member of the Baptist Church.

Lemuel A. Yeager, a well-known and prominent farmer of Piney Fork Township, was born in White County, Tenn., in 1827. He is a son of Solomon and Nancy (Dearing) Yeager, born in East Tennessee and South Carolina, respectively, and married in White County, Tenn., where they resided until the year 1850, and then moved to what is now Sharp County, Ark., the father dying there in December, 1886, and the mother several years previous, both of them being members of the Baptist faith. The elder Yeager was a farmer, and for twelve years justice of the peace in White County, Tenn. He was afterward elected county and probate judge of Lawrence County, for two years, and for six years in the same capacity at Sharp County. He was a son of Solomon Yeager, of Virginia, who fought in the Revolution, and whose parents came originally from Germany to this country. Lemuel A. Yeager's grandfather, John W. Dearing, was a South Carolinian, who lived many years in White County, Tenn., and died in the northern part of Missouri. Lemuel was the second child of two sons and one daughter, and received a good common school education in his youth. He was married, in 1846, to Louisa, daughter of John and Elizabeth Robinson, of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively, who resided in White County, Tenn., when Mrs. Yeager was born. Nine children were the results of this marriage, of whom eight are still living. In 1850 Mr. Yeager and his family moved to what is now Sharp County, Ark., and, in 1861, settled on the farm where he now resides. The land was but very little improved at that period, and covered with timber, but since then he has cleared sixty acres, and put them under cultivation, and owns altogether about 240 acres. In 1868 he was elected sheriff of Lawrence County for four years, but when Sharp County was brought in he refused to move to Lawrence County, and resigned his office after one year's service. In politics, he was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican.

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Four children were born to him and
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William is a member of the A. F. & M.
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the Revolutionary War. Our subject was the
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receiving his education in the common schools. In
1858 he married Miss Jane Taylor born in 1820
1820, the daughter of Benjamin and
Ann Davis, who both died in Tennessee. Miss
Davis is the mother of eight children, all liv-
ing. Elizabeth (wife of O. C. Hester), Mary M.

Wells, John, William (in Texas), Thomas,
and John S. In 1871 he moved
sided there till 1871, when he returned to Sharp
County, where he now lives. He has 100 acres of
land, about 150 of which are under cultivation.

He is now serving his third term as Justice of the
Peace of Union Township and also as Justice

Yates is a member of the Baptist Church
a well known and prominent
member of First Free Township, was born in
White County, Tenn., in 1827. He is a son
of James and Nancy (Hester), of White County,
Tenn. He is now residing in White County, Tenn., where they
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at his home in White County, Ark. The family

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both of them being members of the
church. His wife, Emma, was a farmer
and for twelve years Justice of the Peace in White
County, Tenn. He was elected Sheriff of
and Justice of the Peace in White County, for ten
years, and for six years in the same capacity in
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CHAPTER XXIV.



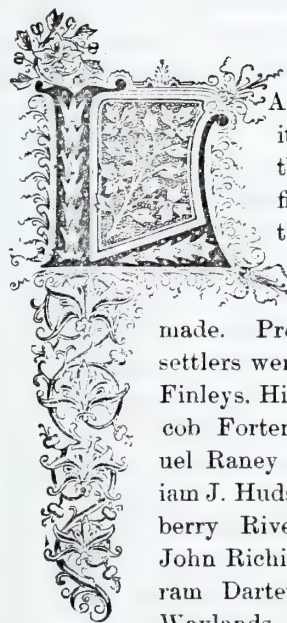
LAWRENCE COUNTY—PERIOD OF SETTLEMENT—THE MOUND BUILDERS—BOUNDARY OF THE COUNTY—
TOPOGRAPHY—RIVERS OR CREEKS—TIMBER, SOIL AND PRODUCTS—MINERALS AND OTHER
RESOURCES—LIVE STOCK—TAXABLES—POPULATION—RAILROADS—LEGAL MATTERS—
THE CIVIL WAR—SCHOOL AFFAIRS—CHURCH STRENGTH—THE COUNTY
CREATED—ITS OFFICERS, BUILDINGS AND SEAT OF JUSTICE—
POLITICAL STATISTICS—TOWNS AND VILLAGES—
PERSONAL NOTICES.

On the overwork'd soil

Of this planet enjoyment is sharpen'd by toil;

And one seems, by the pain of ascending the height,

To have conquered a claim of that wonderful sight.—*Meredith.*



LAWRENCE COUNTY had its pioneer settlements along the water courses, and the first location that can positively be mentioned was that of 1812, though undoubtedly previous ones were made. Prominent among the first settlers were the McKnights, Taylors, Finleys, Hillhouses, Richardsons, Jacob Fortenberry, John Spotts, Samuel Raney and the parents of William J. Hudson,* who settled on Strawberry River; Col. William Stuart, John Richie, James Kuykendall, Hiram Darter, Isaac Morris and the Waylands, on Flat Creek; Ferguson Sloan, Booker Bennett, the Imbodens, Wyatts, the Wellses, John Hardin, James Couch, William B. Marshall, and a Mr. Berry, on Spring River. The latter was shot and killed at his plow by an unknown person soon after coming, and was among the first

* The Hudsons settled in 1812.

men murdered in the country. William B. Marshall was an early politician, and served twenty years in the legislature. Other early pioneers were the Thornburgs, near Smithville, G. W. Jackson, near Running Water, Col. John Miller, and Robert Smith, who sold goods at Davidsonville, when that was the county seat.

There was a French settlement on the east side of Black River, at what is now Clover Bend, headed by Peter Lamew, a Frenchman, and the tract known as the Spanish Grant, on the same river, at Lauratown, was settled by Charles Logan and William Russell, assignees of John Baptiste Janis, to whom the grant was confirmed. Henson Kenyon settled near this grant.

John S. Ficklin, the original owner of the site at Powhatan, and also the Houghtons, Watsons, Capts. T. J. Warner, and John A. Lindsey were early residents near Black River. The eastern part of the county was settled later than the western. All but one or two of those mentioned have passed away. The names of many others are well remembered. At first some suffering resulted from

THE HISTORY OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA
—TERRITORY, 1892—
HARRIS—1892—HARRIS—1892—HARRIS—1892—
HARRIS—1892—HARRIS—1892—HARRIS—1892—

Of this history is the subject of the
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GOVERNMENT

as an early political and social history
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T. J. Grant, and John A. Grant
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made the first
the first
Timothy Hillman, Richard
and the
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John Grant, James Grant, and
Grant, and the
is on the
was shot and killed by an Indian
soon after evening, and was buried the
The Indians

Well, John
Grant, and

the want of bread, a few not being able to obtain grain, while those who had it were obliged to pound it into meal with the pestle and mortar. As soon as grain could be had and mills were constructed a new era of prosperity set in, for game and wild honey were abundant and easily obtained, and vegetables were grown without trouble.

An anecdote is told concerning the appearance of the first steamboat that ascended Black River. Having received notice of its arrival, the early settlers—men, women and children—for miles around assembled on Sunday at the site of Powhatan, where it stopped at the landing. It was a great curiosity, for only a few of the pioneers had ever seen such an invention. After viewing it for a time from the banks, many of them boarded it. Presently the engineer let off some steam, which so frightened the "natives" that all ran, a few jumping into the water and making for the shore, while others, upon reaching land, hid in the brush. The boats now pass daily, but excite no wonder or astonishment. Before the present transportation facilities peltry was shipped to Arkansas Post on "flats."

Ancient mounds have been discovered on the bottom lands on the Spanish Grant, at Lauratown, on the east side of Black River, and on adjacent lands, and also in the same locality on the west side of the river. Other smaller mounds have been found on the bottom lands of Cooper's Creek, near Smithville. A few of the former have been opened, revealing the presence of pottery, lead, copper images, Indian arrow-heads, etc. The paint on a portion of the pottery is well preserved.

Lawrence County, situated in Northeast Arkansas, is bounded north by Sharp, Randolph and Greene Counties, east by Greene and Craighead, south by Craighead, Jackson and Independence, and west by Sharp County, and contains an area of some 582 square miles, of which only about one-sixth is improved.

Its boundary lines are as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Township 18 north, Range 3 west; thence east to the northeast corner; thence south to the middle of Spring River; thence down the middle of Spring River with its meanders to

Black River; thence up the middle of Black River to its first crossing, from the north, of the line dividing Townships 17 and 18; thence east on the township line to the middle of Cache River, in Range 3 east; thence down the middle of Cache River to the lines dividing Townships 14 and 15 north; thence west on the township line to the line dividing Ranges 3 and 4 west; thence north on the range line to the place of beginning. The fifth principal meridian of the public land surveys passes through the county a little east of the center.

Cache River crosses the line between Townships 17 and 18 north, on the northern boundary of Section 3, Township 17, Range 3 east, and flows thence in a southwesterly direction on the county's eastern boundary to its southeast corner, at or near the southeast corner of Section 33, Township 15 north, Range 2 east. Village Creek enters from the north in Range 2 east, and flows in a southwesterly direction, passing out in Range 1 west. Running Water Creek enters the county from the north in Range 1 east, and flows in a southwesterly course through Range 2 west. Black River, a large and beautiful stream—navigable for boats at all seasons of the year—makes its appearance from the north in the eastern part of Range 1 west, and proceeds in the same general direction as the streams above named, flowing out in the western part of Range 2 west. Spring River enters from the north, about two miles east of the northwest corner of the county, and flows in an eastern and southeastern direction to its confluence with Black River at the center of Section 15, Township 17 north, Range 1 west. So far as it flows through Ranges 1 and 2 west, it forms the boundary between Lawrence and Randolph Counties. Strawberry River enters near the middle of the western boundary line, and flows southeasterly and empties into Black River a short distance below the southern boundary of the county. These streams and their tributaries furnish excellent drainage.

The valley or bottom lands of Black River, extending through the county a little west of the center, vary in width from three to seven miles. These lands are partially subject to overflow early in the spring, about once in three years, but the

water always subsides in time for the raising of crops. East of this valley the land is comparatively low and level, with alternate ridges or slight elevations between the streams. Buncom Ridge lies between Black River Valley and Running Water Creek, and extends from the northern boundary of the county south to the line between Townships 15 and 16 north. Bramlett's Ridge extends between Running Water and Village Creeks. The western line of Black River Valley is bordered with a bluff, averaging about fifty feet high. This bluff extends from near the northern boundary close to Spring and Black Rivers down to Powhatan, then bears to the westward and widens out the valley. The rock formation crops out along it from its northern extent to a point several miles below Powhatan. West of this bluff are the table lands, becoming higher as they increase in distance from the river. These are traversed with the valleys of the smaller streams. Iron, lead and zinc abound in this section, and have been mined to a limited extent, but no mining is now being done. Numerous springs abound in that portion of country lying west of Black River Valley, and on the table-lands well water can be obtained at a depth of from forty to eighty feet. East of Black River Valley water is found at a depth of from fifteen to twenty-five feet, and in all parts of the county good cisterns can be constructed with but little expense.

The timber of the territory east of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad consists principally of post, white and willow oak, with red oak interspersed. On Bramlett's Ridge white and red oak, walnut, and sweet gum are the most numerous. On Buncom Ridge white oak and sweet gum prevail, with some black oak and walnut interspersed. On Black River Valley the principal growth is black and red oak, sweet gum, elm, sycamore, cypress and tupelo. In the western part, on the table-lands, several varieties of oak and black hickory are found, but of much lighter growth than elsewhere in the county. Many kinds of lesser value grow in all parts. Excellent saw and rail timber abounds in abundance.

A great variety of soils is peculiar to the coun-

ty, and nearly all is of good quality. None can be found that does not produce well, with proper cultivation. The soil of the valleys is mostly alluvial, and on the uplands is composed of vegetable mold, clay and sand, well adapted to the growing of Indian corn, oats, wheat, cotton, the tame grasses, clover, and all kinds of vegetables. Fruits common in this latitude, especially peaches, do well here. But little attention has as yet been devoted to horticulture. A few individuals have turned their attention to growing peaches for the market, with excellent success.

Lumbering and farming constitute the principal resources of the county at present. The former is a great industry, and the supply of timber is sufficiently abundant to last for many years. There are twenty-three saw-mills, about twenty shingle-mills, two spoke factories and three stave factories in full operation, giving evidence of progress and growth and advancing prosperity. Many hands are employed in these mills, and the lumbering business has become extensive.

In 1880, according to the census, there were 1,250 farms within the county, with 46,803 acres of improved lands, from which the vegetable productions for the year 1879 aggregated: Indian corn, 522,720 bushels; oats, 40,851 bushels; wheat, 18,662 bushels; hay, 414 tons; cotton, 6,480 bales; Irish potatoes, 3,809 bushels; sweet potatoes, 3,145 bushels; tobacco, 4,600 pounds. These figures show that corn and cotton were then, as now, the staple products. There are about twenty-five cotton-gins, but only a few grist mills here. Watermelons are extensively raised and shipped to Northern markets.

The census of 1880 also shows the presence of 2,574 horses; 1,068 mules and asses; 9,670 head of neat cattle; 4,336 sheep, and 30,515 hogs. By the assessment rolls of 1888 there were then within the county 2,860 horses; 1,395 mules and asses; 14,113 head of neat cattle; 4,396 sheep, and 18,131 hogs.

The real estate assessment in 1880 was \$631, 079, and of personal property \$442,577, making \$1,073,656, as the total assessed value of taxable property, on which total taxes charged amounted

In 1901 the raising of crops was the chief industry of the county. The principal crops raised were wheat, corn, oats, and hay. The soil is generally fertile, and the climate is favorable for agriculture. The county is well watered, and the water is pure and soft. The people are generally industrious and enterprising, and the county is well settled. The principal towns are [list towns], and the county is well served by the [list railroads]. The county is also well served by the [list rivers and streams]. The county is a beautiful one, and the people are proud of it. The county is well governed, and the people are happy and contented. The county is a great one, and the people are proud of it. The county is well governed, and the people are happy and contented. The county is a great one, and the people are proud of it.

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to \$20,141.00. In 1888 the real estate, including the railroads, was assessed at \$1,671,839, and the personal property at \$948,628, a total of \$2,620,467, and the total amount of taxes charged was \$41,478.62. These figures show that since 1880, the taxable property has considerably more than doubled, while the taxes have but little more than doubled. The county has good public buildings, is entirely out of debt, and its scrip is worth a hundred cents on the dollar. The railroads, which now constitute a considerable portion of its taxable wealth, were assessed in 1888 as follows:

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern.	\$278,140.00
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis.	252,763.00

Total.	530,903.00
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The county's rapid growth as shown by these statistics, its vast resources, the great facilities for the development of agriculture, horticulture, and especially stock raising, where stock lives through the year on the grasses and mast of the forest without shelter; and where the climate is mild and not subject to the extremes of heat and cold; where churches and schools abound; and the shipping facilities, both by rail and water, are excellent, and the people are kind, moral and sociable, ought to be sufficient inducements to turn the tide of emigration to this country, instead of toward the cold region of the West and Northwest—to Oklahoma or elsewhere. Here the industrious cannot fail to prosper.

The population of Lawrence County in 1870, after it was reduced to its present limits, was 5,735 white and 246 colored, a total of 7,981. In 1880 it was 8,315 white and 467 colored, a total of 8,782. There is no manner of truly ascertaining the exact present population, but the census takers of 1890 will certainly find a wonderful increase over that of 1880.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad enters the county from the north, in the eastern part of Range 2 east, and runs in a southwesterly direction, by way of Walnut Ridge, Hoxie and Minturn, passing out near the middle of Range 1 west. Its length, within these boundaries, is twenty-three miles. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad enters about four miles east

of the northwest corner, and runs in a southeasterly direction, by way of Ravenden, Imboden, Black Rock, Portia, Hoxie and Sedgwick. Its length, within the county, is thirty-one miles, making a total of fifty-four miles of railroad through this immediate section.

The first term of the circuit court was held, as provided in the act creating the county, at the house of Solomon Hewit, on Spring River, and the next session convened "at the new house of Richard Murphy, Esq., in Spring River Township." After that it was held at Davidsonville, the place selected for the seat of justice. This court, aside from the jurisdiction usually held by circuit courts, exercised jurisdiction over all county and probate business until 1829, when the county court was organized. The terms of the circuit court now convene at Powhatan in March and August, and at Walnut Ridge in March and September of each year.

The county court was created under the Territorial laws, in 1829, its first session having been held in April, 1830. It then consisted of a judge and several justices of the peace as associates, and remained thus composed until after 1836, when the State was admitted into the Union. It then comprised a judge and two associates, until 1873, when a board of commissioners constituted the court. During all of this period, after 1836, the county court judge, presiding alone, held the probate court. Since the adoption of the constitution of 1874, the county court has consisted of a single judge, and he, by virtue of his office, is judge of the probate court. The terms of the former are held at Powhatan for the entire county, beginning on the first Monday of January, April, July and October, of each year, and of the probate court for the Western district at Powhatan on the second Mondays of the same months, and for the Eastern district, at Walnut Ridge, on the third Mondays of the same months.

The resident attorneys constituting the legal bar of Lawrence County, are M. D. Baber, R. P. Mack, Charles C. Rogers, John K. Gibson, Z. M. Cypert and Charles Coffin. The latter two live at Walnut Ridge, and the others at Powhatan.

There have been a few legal and some illegal executions of criminals within the territory. During the early days of its existence, as originally constituted, when courts and officers were few, the old settlers often took the administration of justice into their own hands, and for murder, rape, arson and horse stealing, usually selected certain ones to run down the perpetrators, who, when caught, were brought back and hung without the use of a court or jury. For lesser crimes offenders were tied, stripped and flogged. Hanging and flogging thus constituted the only modes of punishment inflicted by Judge Lynch and his associates. This manner of acknowledging crime ceased generally when the Territory was divided into several counties, and courts and officers became more numerous. However, only a few years ago, a mob composed of individuals outside of the county, forcibly took from the jail at Powhatan, a negro, incarcerated therein on a charge of committing rape, and hanged him. For capital crimes men have been legally tried and sent to the penitentiary for long terms, and a few, some half dozen, have been executed. Two of the latter, however, were tried in this county, on change of venue, from other counties. Society is now well regulated, and property and persons are preserved in safety.

The people of Lawrence County were originally opposed to a separation of the States of the Federal Union, but when actual war came they were found to be, with very few exceptions, in full sympathy with the Southern cause. A few of the "old-line Whigs" adhered to their Union sentiments throughout the struggle, and were saved by the efforts of their Southern, sympathizing neighbors from punishment at the hands of Confederate soldiers. On the other hand, many adherents of the South were saved by Union citizens from punishment by Federal soldiers. Though opposed in sentiment there was no quarrel or fighting among themselves. In 1860 this county, including all of what is now Sharp, and about twenty-five square miles afterward set off to Randolph, had a population of 10,000. Out of this number of people not less than seventeen companies of soldiers were recruited and organized for and served in

the Confederate army. After the Federal army obtained possession of the country, and toward the close of the war, a few individuals left here and joined it. The first company organized in the county was that of Capt. Z. P. McAlexander, recruited in the spring of 1861. Among the captains and first commanders of other companies were the following named: Robert Jones, T. J. Warner, Dr. Andrew Balfour, William C. Sloan, W. G. Matheny, James H. Herndon. Dr. John R. Wells, Wiley Jones, James C. Holmes, Mr. Wann, James M. Phelps, Charles A. Stewart and John A. Lindsay, besides others.

While the Federal army under Gen. Curtis had possession of this part of Arkansas, in the summer of 1862, a post was maintained about three months at Smithville. Meanwhile Confederate forces scoured the country, keeping watch and reporting the movements of their enemies. Two slight skirmishes, in which a few were killed and wounded, took place between the opposing forces within the county, one about four miles west of Smithville, and the other a mile and a half north of Powhatan. No property was burned by either army, but both passed and re-passed, and camped here so constantly during the war period, that provisions were all consumed, and citizens left in a destitute and suffering condition.

As was the case with nearly if not all the counties mentioned in this work, the educational facilities of Lawrence County were very meager prior to the inauguration of the free school system. Statistics at hand show that, in 1881, the scholastic population consisted of 2,935 white, and 168 colored children, and that of these only 1,450, less than one-half, were taught in the public schools. There were then twenty-one male and five female teachers employed, and the amount expended for the support of the schools for the year ending June 30, 1881, was \$5,573.90. The report of the State superintendent of public instruction for the year ending June 30, 1888, shows that the scholastic population consisted of 3,950 white, and 303 colored children, and that of these 2,353 white, and 198 colored, much more than one-half, were taught in the public schools; that there were forty-four

male and eight female teachers employed, and that the amount expended for the support of the schools during the year was \$15,319.36. The same report shows that the average monthly salaries which were paid teachers were as follows: First grade—males, \$42.20; females, \$35.56. Second grade—males, \$33.33; females, \$30.18. Third grade—males, \$32.54; females, none. A much better class of teachers than formerly are now being employed. The free school system has to a great extent outgrown the prejudice formerly existing against it, and it is now becoming popular, and is better and better sustained as the years go by. At this writing there are fifty-two school districts, and fifty-five white and three colored schools within the county.

The Methodists and Baptists organized the pioneer Christian societies of the county, followed at a later date by other denominations.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is now the strongest here, and its various organizations belong to the Newport district of White River conference, of which Rev. F. E. Taylor is presiding elder. Powhatan and Walnut Ridge constitute a station, with a membership of about 100, and of which Rev. G. W. Smith is the present pastor. Portia circuit has about eight appointments or preaching places, and a membership of nearly 135, with Rev. J. H. Anderson as pastor. Walnut Ridge circuit has several appointments in the eastern part of the county, and a membership of about 300. Smithville circuit has six appointments, and a membership of 496, with Rev. W. T. Ready as pastor. Hoxie mission includes Hoxie, Black Rock and other points, with a large, scattering membership, and with Rev. S. D. Evans as pastor.

Of the Missionary Baptist Church there are the following church organizations: Pleasant Hill, on Strawberry River; Bethany, on Ridge Creek; New Hope, seven miles west of Powhatan; Clear Spring, on Stinnett's Creek; Pleasant Grove, in the Flat Woods near Spring River; Cross Roads, near Portia; Stranger's Home and two or three others. Some of them have a small and others a very large membership.

Of the Free-Will Baptist Church, three organ-

izations are within the county—Mt. Zion and Harmony, on Caney Creek, and Jerusalem, on Ridge Creek, with an average membership of about fifty each. Elders G. W. Hassell and C. L. Sneed are pastors.

Lebanon Church, seven miles southwest of Powhatan, the oldest society of the Presbyterian Church here, was organized in 1852, by Rev. Samuel J. Baird. It has a very small membership. Powhatan was first organized in the year 1867, and in 1875 it was re-organized by Rev. Thomas R. Welch, of Little Rock. It has a membership of fourteen. Walnut Ridge Presbyterian Church was organized in 1876 or 1877, also by Rev. Welch. The present pastor is Rev. Isaac J. Long, of Batesville, president of Arkansas College, who preaches there twice a month. Black Rock Presbyterian Church was organized in December, 1888, by Rev. R. B. Willis, evangelist of Arkansas Presbytery, with seventeen original members. Rev. W. S. Baker, a licentiate, during his vacation from the Theological Seminary, is preaching at Powhatan, Black Rock and Lebanon.

Of the Christian denomination three organizations are worthy of mention: New Prospect, on Steep Bank Creek, one at Opposition, and one at Portia. Nearly all the church organizations throughout this vicinity maintain Sunday-schools, having also regular preaching, and do good work in the moral vineyard. The settled portions of the county are well supplied with churches and schools.

The county of Lawrence was organized in accordance with an act of the legislature of the Territory of Missouri, approved January 15, 1815, by Gov. William Clark. It was named in honor of Capt. Lawrence, who distinguished himself in the United States navy during the War of 1812-15. At this time the whole of what is now Arkansas was a part of the Missouri Territory, and this county was carved out of the original subdivision known as New Madrid, and was described as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Little Red River, on the line dividing said county [New Madrid] from the County of Arkansas; thence with said line to the River St. Francis; thence up the River St.

Francis to the division line between the counties of Cape Girardeau and New Madrid; thence with said last-mentioned line to the western boundary line of the Osage purchase; thence with the last-mentioned line to the northern boundary of the county of Arkansas; thence with the last-mentioned line to the place of beginning." By a careful study of the above it will be seen that Lawrence county originally comprised a large portion of Southeast Missouri and of Northeast Arkansas—enough territory to make a State. Since then, from time to time, other counties have been formed out of this, until it has been cut down to its present limits. By an act of the legislature, approved March 26, 1887, two judicial districts were formed,—the Eastern and the Western—with Black River as the dividing line between them; and Walnut Ridge was made the seat of justice for the Eastern district.

The act creating the county provided that the first county court and circuit court to be holden for said county should be held at the house of Solomon Hewit, on Spring River. Later, at the October term, 1815, Louis De Munn, William Robinson, William Hix, Sr., Morris Moore, Solomon Hewit, Andrew Criswell and Isaac Kelley, commissioners appointed to select the permanent seat of justice for the county, or a majority of them, reported to the county court that they had fixed the permanent seat of justice on Big Black River, near the mouth of Spring River, and purchased the town site from their several owners, for the sum of \$255. Soon after a town was laid out on the site selected, and named Davidsonville. At this place the county seat remained until 1829, when it was removed to Jackson in what is now Randolph County. No vestige of Davidsonville at this time can be found. May 22, 1837, David Orr, Alexander Smith and William Thompson, commissioners previously appointed to select a new site for the seat of justice, reported that they had located the county seat on fifty acres of land in Section 33, Township 17 north, Range 3 west, donated by James H. Benson for the purpose. To this place, where a town was laid out and named Smithville, the county seat was immediately removed,

and remained there until 1868, when, in accordance with the act of the legislature creating Sharp County, it was removed to Clover Bend, on Black River, six miles south of Powhatan. Afterward the question of removing the seat of justice to the town of Powhatan, was submitted to the voters of the county, at an election held November 15, 1869, on which occasion 207 votes were cast in favor of the removal, and only six against it. In accordance with this decision of the people, the records were taken to Powhatan, which became the final and permanent seat of justice.

At all the former county seats, excepting Clover Bend, but ordinary public buildings were used. In 1873 the first court-house at Powhatan, a large two-story brick structure, with offices below and court-room above, was completed by Thornton & Jones, of Little Rock, at a cost of between \$16,000 and \$17,000. It was destroyed by fire in the month of March, 1885, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The records, however, which were in a vault that had been attached to the building after its original construction, were saved in good condition. The present court-house was constructed in 1888, by the contractors, Boon & McGinnis, at a cost, including the pay of the commissioner, J. P. Coffin, and the removal of the debris of the old building, of about \$12,000. It stands on the site of the former building, and is a handsome modern two-story brick structure, on a rock foundation, with fine offices and fire-proof vaults below and the court and other rooms above. The jail, near the court-house, is a substantial stone house, containing iron cells. When the county was divided into judicial districts, a two-story frame court-house, with the clerk's office and two jury rooms on the first floor and the court-room on the second, was erected at Walnut Ridge, at the expense of the citizens of that district. The county offices authorized to be held there are managed by deputies.

The following is a list of the county officers of Lawrence County as compiled from the report of the secretary of State, showing also the time served by each.

Judges: James Campbell, 1829-32; T. S.

Drew, 1832-33; John Hardin, 1833-40; J. C. Floyd, 1840-44; J. Ficklin, 1844-46; A. H. Nunn, 1846-50; John Milligan, 1850-52; G. McGehey, 1852-56; W. C. Smith, 1856-58; George McGehey, 1858-60; C. S. Wainright, 1860-62; G. McGehey, 1862-64; Solomon Yeager, 1864-66; G. McGehey, 1866-68; Josiah Dent, 1868-72; commissioners, 1872-74; J. N. Hillhouse, 1874-76; David Wagster, 1876-78; Alex. Jackson, 1878-84; W. A. Townsend, 1884-86; David C. Smith, 1886-88; W. A. Townsend, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Clerks: Lewis DeMunn, 1815-19; R. Searcy, 1819-21; H. Sanford, 1821-25; R. Richardson, 1825-27; H. R. Hynson, 1827-29; D. W. Lowe, 1829-38; J. S. Brown, 1838-42; J. B. Wilmeth, 1842-46; A. Hammond, 1846-48; L. B. Toney, 1848-50; N. C. Steadman, 1850-53; J. N. Hillhouse, 1853-58; Z. P. McAlexander, 1858-60; A. Lowe, 1860-64; H. W. Harlow, 1864-66; A. Lowe, 1866-68; J. H. Snyder, 1868-72; William McBride, 1872-73; J. P. Coffin, 1873-88; Clay Sloan, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Sheriffs: Joseph Hardin, 1819-25; J. M. Kuykendall, 1825-36; T. McCarroll, 1836-44; L. Toney, 1844-46; L. B. Poer, 1846-50; C. C. Straughan, 1850-54; W. J. Hudson, 1854-56; T. C. Steadman, 1856-60; J. D. Wyatt, 1860-62; B. F. Matthews, 1862-66; J. H. W. Campbell, 1866-68; J. B. Judkins, 1868-72; W. G. Wasson, 1872-78; W. A. Townsend, 1878-80; John Darter, 1880-86; C. A. Stuart, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Treasurers: C. T. Stewart, 1836-40; J. B. Wilmeth, 1840-42; Henry King, 1842-44; F. B. Wilmeth, 1844-46; C. C. Straughan, 1846-50; Edward Holt, 1850-56; James McCarroll, 1856-62; L. W. Robertson, 1862-64; E. Taylor, 1864-66; Edward Holt, 1866-68; Samuel Sharp, 1868-72; J. N. Campbell, 1872-78; W. Childers, 1878-82; M. D. Hudson, 1882-88; J. N. Campbell, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Surveyors: John Rodney, 1827-30; J. M. Cooper, 1830-35; N. W. Crawford, 1835-36; T. Johnson, 1836-38; John Kidd, 1838-40; L. B. Lang, 1840-42; G. Durham, 1842-46; T. John-

son, 1846-52; J. T. Perkins, 1852-54; T. Johnson, 1854-56; Alfred Gay, 1856-60; J. Patton, 1860-62; T. Johnson, 1862-64; Alfred Gay, 1864-66; T. B. Goforth, 1866-68; H. L. Roberts, 1868-71; J. P. Coffin, 1871-72; G. Matthews, 1872-74; I. T. Morris, 1874-76; John Darter, 1876-80; W. Brannon, 1880-86; M. H. Agee, 1886-88; William Matthews, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Assessors: G. W. Wright, 1862-64; B. F. Matthews, 1864-66; Alfred Gay, 1866-68; J. W. Houghton, 1868-70; S. G. Sharp, 1870-72; J. B. Judkins, 1872-74; C. G. Dent, 1874, to February, 1876; M. D. Hudson, from February, 1876; W. A. Townsend, 1876-78; E. A. Vinson, 1878-80; T. J. Moore, 1880-82; James H. Doyle, 1886-88; J. H. Moseley, 1882-84; Samuel A. Harris, 1884-86; J. N. Childers, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Representatives in constitutional conventions: 1836, Robert Smith, Thomas S. Drew, David W. Lowe and Henry Slavens; 1861, M. D. Baber and S. Robinson; 1864, none; 1868, Bouldin Duvall; 1874, Philip K. Lester.

The political aspect of the county can be readily be ascertained by reference to the number of votes cast at the November election in 1888, for the candidates for the presidency and for congressmen. For president: Cleveland (Dem.), 1,416; Harrison (Rep.), 427; Streeter (U. L.), 154; Fisk (Pro.), 10. For Congress: W. H. Cate (Dem.), 1,292; L. P. Featherstone (combined opposition), 699. At the State election held in September, 1888, James P. Eagle, Democratic candidate for governor, received 1,503 votes, and C. M. Norwood, opposition candidate for the same office, received 762 votes.

Alicia, a town on the Iron Mountain Railroad, near the southern boundary of the county, contains three general stores, a saw-mill, cotton-gin, church, school-house and a number of dwelling-houses.

Black Rock, on the western side of Black River, where the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad crosses the same, comprises five general, eight grocery, two drug, one hardware and one millinery stores; five hotels, several boarding

houses, two meat markets, one wholesale flour store, a bakery and restaurant, ten saw-mills (seven of which have shingle mills attached), one separate shingle-mill, one planing-mill, one lumber drying kiln, one heating factory, one lath-mill, a wagon felloe factory, one undertaker's store, several mechanics' shops, a stone quarry, a weekly newspaper, a school-house, two churches (Methodist and Presbyterian), and a population of about 1,000. It is also the headquarters for three steamboats, the "George W. Decker," the "Hope" and the "St. Augustine." The latter makes daily round trips between Black Rock and Pocahontas. The Boulder Publishing Company, of Black Rock, publish a staunch Republican paper of seven columns, issued weekly, which was first organized August 24, 1888, and edited by J. G. Cash, as a Democratic paper. It was purchased by the above company February 2, 1889, and is the only paper published in Black Rock. It is a fearless critic on every course of human events, and each issue is replete with interesting matter. George Dent is editor.

Black River and its tributaries above Black Rock, aggregate a thousand miles of waterways, through a well timbered country, uncrossed by a railroad. The outlet for the timber of this vast section is through Black Rock, by way of Black River and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad. The town was incorporated October 7, 1884. It has all been built since the completion of this railroad.

Clover Bend, a 2,000-acre plantation on Black River, eight miles below Black Rock, with 1,300 acres in cotton at this writing, has a supply store, saw and grist-mill, cotton-gin, church, school-house and a few dwellings.

Dosy is a postoffice four miles southeast of Clover Bend.

Egypt, a postoffice, is six miles southeast of Minturn.

Hoxie, at the crossing of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, with the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroads, contains a general store, several groceries and restaurants, four hotels, a church and a school house and some dwellings.

Imboden, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott &

Memphis Railroads, eight miles northwest of Black Rock, includes three general stores, two groceries, two saloons, a hotel, livery stable, school-house, church, and dwellings.

Lindsay is a postoffice on the railroad, four miles southwest of Hoxie.

Minturn is also on the railroad, six miles southwest of Hoxie; two general stores, a hotel, cotton-gin, church, school-house, etc., are here.

Opposition is a postoffice in the northwest part of the county.

Parsonville, five miles east of Minturn, is but a postoffice.

Portia, a railroad village, two miles southeast of Black Rock, supports three general stores, two groceries, a drug store, two saw-mills, a church, school-house and dwellings.

Powhatan, the county seat, on the western bank of Black River, two miles below Black Rock, proves a profitable center for four general stores, one grocery, one drug store, a spoke factory, blacksmith and wagon shop, two hotels, two churches—Methodist and Presbyterian—a school-house, livery stable, the county buildings, a ferry across the river, and about 250 inhabitants. It is a very old town, the site of which was settled by John Ficklin, and its location is a most pleasant one.

Ravenden, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, five miles northwest of Imboden, contains three general stores, a hotel, church, school-house, etc.

Sedgwick, on the same railroad, at the eastern boundary of the county, consists of a saw-mill, store, grocery, school-house and a few dwellings.

Smithville, for many years the county seat, situated ten miles west of Powhatan, has four general stores, a drug store, hotel, livery stable, and about 350 inhabitants.

Stranger's Home, a store and postoffice, is seven miles southeast of Clover Bend.

Strawberry is a village of log houses on Strawberry River, containing two general stores, a school-house, church, etc.

Taylor includes only a store and postoffice on Strawberry River.

Walnut Ridge, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, one and a half miles north of Hoxie, the seat of justice for the Eastern district, contains seven general stores, four groceries, a bakery, meat market, three hotels, two livery stables, a cotton-gin and grist-mill, two churches, a school-house, the court-house, a weekly newspaper, and its complement of dwelling houses. In size it is the second town in the county. The Telephone, now nearing the completion of its third volume, is a neat and well-edited Democratic newspaper, published there by its proprietor, George Thornburg. It ably supports the interests of the community.

All of these places are supplied with a post-office, and those located on the railroads have depots. A proportionate number of physicians are found, besides notaries public, insurance and other agents.

Bonita Springs is a noted summer resort, one mile west of Black Rock, where there are mineral springs and a hotel. Lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Labor, Wheelers and other orders, exists at various places throughout the county.

Jacob S. Allison, a farmer and stock raiser whom Lawrence County can feel proud to claim as a citizen, was born in Burke County, N.C., November 12, 1837. He is a son of Bird and Elizabeth (Davis) Allison, of the same State. The elder Allison was a farmer in North Carolina, until the year 1859, when he moved to Cocke County, Tenn., and from there to Alabama, where he now resides with his wife, very near the age of one hundred years. Jacob remained with his parents in North Carolina, until he grew to manhood, and then started in life on his own account. In 1861 he enlisted in the Twenty-second North Carolina Infantry, and served in that company until the close of the war. He took part in the battles around Richmond, at Manassas, Chancellorsville, the seven days' battle, in the Wilderness, the fights and siege at Petersburg, Cedar Creek, and others, besides twenty or more skirmishes. He was wounded twice, through the shoulder, at Shepherdstown, by rifle balls, and

had one finger shot off. His service for the cause was brilliant, and there are few that are superior. After receiving his discharge he returned to the State of Tennessee, where he remained up to 1871, when he moved to Arkansas and located at Clover Bend. He first bought some land near Stranger's Home, and has since then added to it on different occasions, until now he owns about 1,400 acres of rich bottom land, with about 200 acres under cultivation. He has ten houses altogether on his land, eight of them being on the home farm. When Mr. Allison first came to Lawrence County, all he possessed was \$90 cash, and two beds, and was in debt to the extent of \$100, which he has since paid. He now owns a fine farm, and is considered to be one of the most substantial men in Lawrence County. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Sallie Storey, of Tennessee, a daughter of William Storey, and has had seven children by his marriage: William, Clara, Rose, Pearl, Lizzie, Robert Lee and Zola. Mr. Allison is a Master Mason, and he and Mrs. Allison are both members of the Eastern Star Chapter.

Sidney W. Andrews, of Sexton & Andrews, druggists, was born in Jefferson County, Ill., January 12, 1855, and is a son of Seymour Andrews and Martha C. (Hendrickson) Andrews, now residing in Centralia, Ill. The parents had ten children born to them, five of whom are still living, S. W. Andrews being the only one in Arkansas, however. Mr. Andrews was reared in Centralia, and received a common school education. In the year 1871 he learned telegraphy, in Centralia, Ill., and accepted a situation as telegraph operator at Georgetown, Ill. Soon thereafter he emigrated to Arkansas, and in 1874 entered the employ of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company as agent and operator at Bradford, remaining in their service at Bradford and Walnut Ridge until January, 1887, when he formed a partnership with Joseph K. Sexton in the drug trade, and has had fair success. He is a Mason, and a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, also of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is treasurer of the town. He was united in wedlock to Mrs. Belle E. (Raney) Matthews, May

3, 1883, and has had two children: Sidney Mills, born March 7, 1884, died with whooping cough August 16, 1884; Alonzo Bertrand, born October 29, 1885, died with membranous croup August 24, 1889. His wife is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Joseph Bagley (deceased) was born in Bedford, Penn., February 23, 1802, and is the son of Samuel Bagley, a native of Scotland (who came to the State of Pennsylvania at a very early day), and Martha (Bentle) Bagley. He was reared in the neighborhood of Bedford, or Bedford Springs, Penn., and in his younger days drove a hack, and did considerable freighting between Philadelphia and the above-named places. When between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two he enlisted in the United States regular army for five years, and, on one occasion, was sent with his company up the Missouri River, as far as the mouth of the Yellowstone. After his five years' service was up he was discharged from the army, at Jefferson Barracks, and came to Illinois, where he resided one year. From there he traveled down the Mississippi to Jacksonport, Ark., about the year 1829 or 1830, and was there married to Miss Annie Gibson, of Lawrence County, daughter of Jacob Gibson. Within a short time after his marriage he moved to this section, and commenced farming, until his death, April 6, 1872, at the age of seventy years. His grave is on Col. Ponder's farm, at Old Walnut Ridge. He was among the early settlers of this section, and lived, until his death, about five miles northwest of Walnut Ridge. He and wife were the parents of nine children, only two of whom are yet living, Lavira, the wife of Thomas C. Hennessee, and Isam J., both residents of Campbell Township. Isam J. was reared on the homestead farm, and was born December 18, 1847. He led a placid life on the farm, with nothing eventful occurring to disturb the serenity of his existence until March, 1864, when he enlisted in Company F, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, and was a gallant soldier through the remainder of the war. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Salling, of Crawford County, Ark., and out of nine children has five still living: Estella, Charles, John, Alfred and

Edward. Mr. Bagley first rented his land for three or four years, near Walnut Ridge, and then bought 120 acres north of that town. Since then he has added to it, and now owns 460 acres. He also operates a cotton-gin upon the farm, and deals very largely in stock. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics a Democrat, holding the office of justice of the peace for one term.

William W. Baley, farmer and cotton ginner, was born in McNairy County, Tenn., in the year 1835. His parents were Benjamin and Nancy (Holman) Baley, of North Carolina, who had settled in Tennessee with their parents when children. Later in life they married and moved to Henderson County, remaining there until the war commenced, when they transferred their home to Ballard County, Ky., where the father died in 1867, at the age of seventy-four years. After his death the mother came to Arkansas with one of her sons and a daughter, and settled in Searcy County, where she died in 1870, aged sixty-eight years. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, in which she had been an earnest worker all her life. Mr. Baley is the oldest of five children yet living. Seven were born to his parents, but two of them have died. He was reared in Tennessee, and commenced farming for himself in Henderson County in the year 1855, where he remained until 1862, when the call to arms was issued, and on June 17 of that year he enlisted in Company K, of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and served three years and two months. He was in the foremost ranks of every battle in which the Seventh Kansas was engaged, and can recount some of the narrowest escapes a soldier ever had in time of war. Twenty-eight different times he was shot through the clothes he wore, the bullets not even scratching his skin, and on four occasions had the horse he rode shot from under him. His service through the war was honorable and brave, and the lustre of his valor can never be tarnished by time. He received his discharge from the army in November, 1864, at St. Louis, Mo., and joined his family in Kentucky. Five years later he moved to Thomasville, Mo., and from thence to Arkansas, coming here in 1870, and locating on Big Creek, in this county. He came to his present

home in 1872, which, at that time, was but very little improved. Since then a great change has taken place in the condition of the land. He owns 160 acres, 125 acres of which are under cultivation. He also has a cotton-gin set up on his place and in 1888 ginned 312 bales of cotton. Mr. Baley's wife was formerly Miss Jane C. Wadey, of Tennessee, born in 1829. They have a family of four children living: Richard M., Mary E., John G., Robert L. Mary E. is the wife of William B. Doyle, and the others are all married except the youngest. They have lost two children—Sarah Ann and Jeanette E. Mr. Baley and wife are members of the Christian Church, and the former of Dry Creek Masonic Lodge No. 453. In politics he is a Republican.

William J. Ball, retired merchant and farmer, was born near Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tenn., September 13, 1825. He is a son of W. T. Ball, an Englishman, and a native of Worcester-shire, whose histories and adventures would fill a volume. The elder Ball was a soldier in the English army, and fought under the famous Wellington. He took part in seven battles against the great Napoleon, and fought under Blucher on the memorable field of Waterloo. He was a member of the British army at the battle of New Orleans, but the principles of liberty were so strongly instilled in his mind that he found it impossible to fight against them, and deserted the ranks to join the younger nation in its struggle against the mother country. After the war had ended, he came to the State of Tennessee and settled in Rutherford County, where he was married to Miss Jane Jordan, a native of that State, whose father was one of its pioneers. He resided in Rutherford County, one mile from Murfreesboro, up to the year 1835, when he moved to Bradley's Creek, of the same county, and lived there till 1851, then selling out and moving to Gibson County, where he lived until 1867. He then moved back to Rutherford County, where he died in 1873. W. J. Ball remained with his father in Rutherford County until his eighteenth year, and then received the contract for carrying the mails by stage coach through that section until the fall of 1858. He then moved to Lawrence

County, Ark., and bought a farm in Spring River Township for farming purposes, but shortly afterward entered into business at Powhatan, and was a dealer in general merchandise up to the time of war, and during that period had charge of a distillery, on Martin's Creek, for the government. In January, 1866, he moved to Gibson County, Tenn., more for the purpose of giving his children the advantages of a good schooling than anything else, but while there, engaged in the general merchandise business. At the expiration of a year he returned to Lawrence County, and settled upon the place he now occupies, and began selling goods. He had been an active business man up to the year 1886, when he turned the business over to his son, who continues at it with the same enterprise that characterized his father. In 1868 Mr. Ball was appointed postmaster at Opposition, and still has charge of the office. He owns 320 acres of land on his home place, with about 180 acres cleared, and has eighty acres in clover and meadow, and about 100 acres under cultivation. Mr. Ball was married on September 13, 1846, to Miss Mary Crouse, of Rutherford County, Tenn., a daughter of Harmon G. Crouse. There are five children living by this marriage: George W., Samuel H., Joseph, now carrying on the business here; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Hallowell; Hattie, wife of F. M. Graves, and William T. and John, who are deceased, the former in 1882 and the latter in 1889. Mr. Ball and his family are all members of the Christian Church, of which he is clerk, and he is also a Royal Arch Mason.

Sam. H. Ball, a prominent merchant of Raven-den, Lawrence County, was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., in November, 1850, and is a son of William J. Ball, whose adventurous career has been portrayed in the sketch preceding this. Mr. Ball remained with his father in his store until he reached his twenty-eighth year. He then established a store for himself in 1879, at Opposition, Ark., and carried on a profitable business up to the year 1882. In 1883 he moved to Raven-den, built a magnificent residence and a large, commodious store, and put in a large stock of merchandise, where he has been holding forth

ever since. His store is two stories in height, the upper story being devoted to furniture, undertakers' goods, clothing, etc.; the lower, dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries and general plantation supplies. He handles both cotton and stock to a great extent, and altogether does a business of \$35,000 to \$40,000 annually. He is also interested in a large cotton-gin, and besides owns two large farms, situated on Spring River, one in Lawrence and the other in Randolph County, being a farmer as well as a successful merchant. The third business house opened in Ravenden, after the location of the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad, was by Mr. Ball, and he is the leading man of the place. In November, 1878, he was married to Mrs. Margaret Williford, of Randolph County, a charming widow. Since then five children have been added to the family: Cleo, Luther, Marvin, Ernest and Lillian. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ball are consistent members of the Christian Church. The former is a Democrat politically, a Mason and a member of Ravenden Lodge No. 451, of which he is Junior Warden.

Joseph M. Barlow, farmer and stock raiser, came from Illinois to the State of Arkansas in the fall of 1879. His occupation on his arrival was simply farming until the year 1888, when he moved to his present place, known as the Cross Roads farm, which consists of 342 acres of land, with about 140 acres under cultivation, and now has a good frame residence, a cotton-gin, grist-mill and blacksmith-shop, besides his interests in stock raising. Mr. Barlow also owns a farm near by, which he rents out. This place consists of 120 acres, of which forty acres are under cultivation, and contains a fine orchard of about 100 peach and apple trees, besides a great number of small fruits. There are also a good frame and a log house on the land, which is situated one mile southeast of Portia. Mr. Barlow is a son of John and Sinah (Finley) Barlow, of Illinois, and was born in Montgomery County, Ill., July 14, 1841. His father died while still a young man, in 1854, and he remained with his mother until his nineteenth year, when he married and commenced farming on his own account. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in the army and

served until expiration of enlistment, and in July, 1862, he once more enlisted, in the Third Illinois Cavalry, and was discharged shortly afterward on account of general disability contracted in service. In June, 1864, he entered the army again for the third time, and served until he was mustered out, October 19, 1865. Mr. Barlow first entered the ranks as a private, but soon afterward was promoted to be a sergeant, and his record through the war is one that can be placed among the best of that period. He took part in the battles at Haines' Bluff, Arkansas Post, and a hot scrimmage at Memphis, in 1865. He was also in the campaign against Hood at Nashville and in the fight at that place. Mr. Barlow was married, November 17, 1859, to Miss Catherine Chapman, of Montgomery County, Ill., who died in that locality in 1868. The children by this wife are Dora A., wife of John Davenport, and a son, who lived until his seventeenth year. He was again married on February 18, 1869, to Mrs. Nancy L. Klutts, a widow lady, of Montgomery County, and this union has given them two children: Sinah J. and Clara E. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the former is district steward, and Mr. Barlow is a member of G. A. R., Lawrence Post No. 8, and is adjutant of that post. He is also a Master Mason and senior deacon of his lodge, and belongs to the Knights of Honor. In politics he is a Republican, and was elected justice of the peace for his township, and at the expiration of his term was elected county coroner. At the end of that term he was nominated for county and probate judge by the Wheel, and endorsed by the Republicans, as the latter made no nominations. Mr. Barlow has adopted Arkansas as his future residence, and expects to live and die in Lawrence County.

Clark S. Beach, an extensive stock raiser, farmer and fruit grower, of Lawrence County, was born in Wayne County, Mich., on March 27, 1843. His parents were Arctus and Esther (Gibbs) Beach, of New York State, who moved to Michigan about the year 1840, and settled at Detroit, where the elder Beach's occupation was farming and dealing in stock. He remained at that place for twelve

years, and then moved to St. Clair County, where he continued his previous occupation and also kept a hotel. His death occurred at the latter place in 1886, leaving a name that was widely known and highly respected. C. S. Beach grew to manhood in Wayne and St. Clair Counties, and remained with his father until he had reached his twenty-first year. April 8, 1865, he enlisted in the Eighth Michigan Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, taking a brave part in many engagements and small skirmishes. He was mustered out September 22, 1865, after the South had been conquered and returned home and rented his father's farm for eight years in St. Clair County. He then bought a farm in that county, and went to work upon it, and, after several years' labor, with fair success, he sold out and moved to Arkansas, locating in Lawrence County. He bought the land upon which he now resides, in 1880, which consisted of 200 acres, unimproved, and at the present time has seventy-five acres cleared and under cultivation. The land has a comfortable house upon it, with out-buildings and all conveniences, and a fine orchard of about 600 trees of different varieties. Mr. Beach was married in St. Clair County, Mich., April 4, 1871, to Miss Hannah M. Shears, a Canadian lady, and they now have six children: Sarah Esther, Mark A., Henry H., Emma L., Mary A. and Eva E. Mrs. Beach is a member of the Seven-Day Adventist Church, and Mr. Beach belongs to Aurora Lodge No. 423, A. F. & A. M., at Walnut Ridge, being a Master Mason.

George B. Borah is a minister of the Gospel, who has followed in the footsteps of his father Chesterfield G. Borah, a physician of note and a minister. Mr. Borah's father was born in Caldwell County, Ky., in 1814, and by his earnest endeavors in that direction was made a professor of religion when quite a young man. He found a faithful partner in the person of Miss Samarimus Perkins, also a native of his State, a young lady well fitted to assist him in his chosen field of labor. In 1845 Mr. Borah and his wife, seeking new pastures for their work, came to Arkansas and settled on Reed's Creek, in Lawrence County. He

preached the Gospel and practiced medicine until death ended his labors in March, 1863. He was a prominent man in his time and one who took an active part in the affairs of his county. His wife still survives him and makes her home with her son, George B. Borah, the eldest of six children, of whom two only lived to the age of maturity, the other being Samarimus A., now the wife of N. E. Judkins. When George B. Borah arrived at the age of manhood he enrolled himself in the ranks of the Confederate army under Gen. Price, and took part in the raids through Missouri and Kansas. During a lull in the war he was given a sixty days' furlough to go home, and afterward went to Jacksonport, where he surrendered June 5, 1865. He adopted the profession of religion in 1874, and was ordained to preach in 1876. Since then he has had charge of four churches, besides assisting at others whenever his services were called upon, and has been an indefatigable worker. His efforts have been appreciated, and he is now recognized as one of the ablest ministers in that county, and is beloved by all with whom he comes in contact. He was married in 1866 to Miss Melissa Wayland, a daughter of Sisco Wayland, one of the pioneers of Arkansas, and nine children have blessed their union. Six of them are living: Willie L., John N., Joseph H., Richard P., Florence and Mary Ethel. Those deceased are Samarimus M., Josaphine and Milton A. Mrs. Borah is a valuable assistant to her husband in church work, and a lady whose Christian influence is manifested in many ways. Mr. Borah is a member of the A. F. & A. M. He is the owner of eighty-five acres of land under cultivation, besides considerable unimproved lands in other sections.

George W. Brady, merchant and postmaster, of Smithville, is a son of Jeremiah Brady, of North Carolina, who came to Arkansas in his childhood, with his father, James W. Brady, one of the pioneers of Lawrence County. Jeremiah Brady was reared and grew to manhood in this county, where he was also married to Miss Nancy McCarrell, a native of the same place, and where their son, George W., was born, October 3, 1853. Mr. Brady, the father, was a farmer and blacksmith.

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and resided here until the war, when, fired with a desire to battle for the cause of the Confederacy, he left the peace and quiet of his family for the turmoil and dangers of war. He died at Mulberry, Ark., and previous to his death his faithful wife had passed away, thus leaving George bereft of both parents in quick succession. George W. Brady received a good common school education in his youth, and, after his school-days were over, entered into commercial life at Smithville, for two years. He next made a trip to Texas, in 1876, and remained about eighteen months in the Lone Star State. On his return to Smithville he again occupied a position in one of the business houses, and in 1878, after obtaining a thorough knowledge of commercial affairs, he established a business of his own, which, by his enterprise and fair dealings, has won for him a large patronage. Previous to 1885 Mr. Brady had been appointed deputy postmaster, but in that year he received his appointment as postmaster, and has held the office since then. He was married September 7, 1879, to Miss Lee L. Raney, a daughter of Morgan Raney, of Lawrence County, and by this marriage has had two children: J. Clarence and Claud Carter.

George W. Bridges is a son of John and Jane T. Bridges, the former of whom was a native of Missouri, and his mother a Virginian. He was born in that portion of Lawrence County, now known as Randolph, in 1856. His parents settled in Arkansas when they were children, about the year 1829, and were married when they reached the age of maturity. They have always made Lawrence County their home, where the father died in 1858, at the age of thirty-eight years, with the proud consciousness of having performed his duty to his country, having been a survivor of the Mexican War, through which he served with the eulogium of his commanding officers upon his bravery. The mother contracted a second marriage with William Ferguson (now deceased), and had one child by her second husband, who was a captain in the Confederate army. Mr. Ferguson died in June, 1865, shortly after he returned home from the war. Mr. Bridges is the third child of his parents, and was reared in Randolph and Sharp

Counties, returning to the former in 1869, where he remained until February 28, 1888, and then moved to his present place of abode. He has upward of 100 acres of land under cultivation, and has also turned his attention to cotton planting. He was married to Miss Bettie A. Glenn, in 1879, a young lady of Ballard County, Ky. They have had six children, one of them deceased. Those living are: Charlie Emma, Mamie Ann, Sallie H., Andrew O. and George William. Mr. Bridges is a member of the A. F. & A. M., of Ravenden, and is a popular resident of Lawrence County. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Thomas F. Buchanan, an enterprising farmer and stock raiser, of Spring River Township, was born in Lawrence County, Ark., November 14, 1854. He is the son of Thomas, and Eliza (Welthy) Buchanan, of Missouri, who moved to Arkansas after their marriage and settled in Lawrence County, where the older Buchanan died in 1854, in the prime and vigor of his manhood. Thomas F. remained with his mother until he had attained his maturity, and then commenced to take his own part in the world. He has been farming the greater portion of his life, and the experience gained during that time has made him one of the best farmers in his county. When still a young man, he visited the city of Memphis, Tenn., with a view of making it his future home, but after a residence of fourteen months, he decided to come back to Lawrence County, and has remained here ever since. On August 20, 1876, he was married to Miss Sarah Huffman, daughter of John Huffman, and two years after his marriage he bought the tract of land upon which he now resides, and commenced cultivating the soil. He now owns 120 acres, with about thirty-five acres cleared, and has built a large double house upon it, besides giving his attention to a small but well-selected orchard of two acres, with several different varieties of fruit. Mr. Buchanan and his wife have four daughters: Effie, Ruby, Ella and Orlana, and all four of the girls are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He takes great interest in education and is a member of the school board.

Benjamin R. Bush, farmer and stock raiser, of Lawrence County, was born in Wilson County, Tenn., February 19, 1838. His parents were S. L. and Elizabeth (Tate) Bush, of the same State, who immigrated to Arkansas in 1840, and settled in Lawrence County, where the father practiced medicine up to the time of his death, about the year 1852. He reared a family of three sons and one daughter, all of whom lived until their maturity. Benjamin R. remained with his mother until his twentieth year, when he married and purchased a farm of his own. His bride was Miss Mary Orr, a young lady who was reared in this county, who proved a useful helpmate and faithful wife. Mr. Bush farmed on his land for several years, and then bought more and added to it from time to time, until he now owns about 400 acres of the best land in Arkansas, with 150 acres cleared, and all of it situated four miles west of Minturn. There is a good residence, two barns, two cribs, and all other necessities upon the land, besides a fine orchard of three acres, with peach and apple trees. He had almost nothing he could call his own when he first started in life, and has accumulated his fine property by shrewdness, good judgment and industry, and has set a worthy example for others to follow. In 1862 he enlisted in Col. Lindsay's company (afterward Col. Baber's), and served one year. He then joined Col. Reeves' regiment, and remained with it until the close of the war, when he surrendered, and was paroled June 5, 1865, at Jacksonport. He took part in the engagements at Cane Hill, Ark., and Price's raids through Missouri, also the fight at Pilot Knob, besides numerous other sharp encounters, bearing himself in a soldierly manner through the entire campaign. Mr. Bush lost his first wife in 1880, and afterward married Miss Ellen Guthry. Five children were born to him by his first wife: Joseph W., George R., Sanford, Charles, and Mary Elizabeth, wife of William McClure; also two children by his second wife, whose names are Clarence and Katie. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Bush is a member of the K. of H. and the Agricultural Wheel.

M. V. Camp, physician and surgeon of Walnut

Ridge, has been a resident of Northeast Arkansas for the past twenty-one years. He was born in Bibb County, Ala., June 11, 1836, and is the son of James Camp, of South Carolina, who was one of the first to manufacture the ore into wire in the iron furnaces of Birmingham, Ala. He was married to Miss Mary Looney, of South Carolina, who died in Mississippi about the year 1870, aged eighty years. Eight girls and four boys were born to them, four of them still living. Martin Van Buren Camp was the youngest of this large family, and was reared on a farm. He had been given a liberal education at the city of Birmingham, principally at "Old Elyton," and was the leader in Greek and Latin in his class. After his college days were over he embarked in the newspaper business at Butler, Choctaw County, Ala., and bought the plant of the Southern Democrat. This paper he edited from 1837 to 1860, and his ability pushed it to the first place among the newspapers of Alabama. It was the second paper in that State to advocate secession, and the Doctor still has copies of his first literary effort in his library at home. In 1861 he enlisted in Capt. Maner's regiment, and was created a sergeant (Mississippi troops) and then under Col. (afterwards Maj.-Gen.) Lowry, with whom he served three months. He afterward organized a company of volunteers, with Dr. R. B. Stephens, of Tupelo, Miss., of which he was captain, while Dr. Stephens was made surgeon. The company formed part of Col. W. M. Inges' Twelfth Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, in Gen. S. W. Ferguson's brigade, and did excellent service all through the war. Dr. Camp came to Jonesboro, Ark., after they had disbanded, and was engaged in teaching school in Craighead County. He then attended a course of lectures at the University of Louisville, and when through moved to Gainesville, where he practiced for fourteen years. In 1885 he located in Walnut Ridge, where he has succeeded in building up a fair practice. He has no desire to accumulate a large amount of property, but believes in giving his children a good education under his own supervision, so that his money will be judiciously expended. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities, and of

the Cross Roads Baptist Church, near Portia. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never held any public office excepting that of county examiner of public instruction, in Greene County. He was married May 2, 1860, in Sumter County, Ala., to Miss Sarah C. Sheid, of that State, a daughter of Jesse G. Sheid. Her parents had three girls and two boys born to them, one of them deceased. Those living are Lizzie I., the wife of Rev. James F. Jernigan, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and residing in Walnut Ridge; James Sheid, now studying medicine with his father; Mary Ann, who graduated in June, 1889, from the Bellevue Collegiate Institute, of Caledonia, Mo., and Alice E., at home. Mrs. Camp's mother died July 17, 1888, aged fifty-one years. She was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and came from what is known throughout South Carolina as the "Old Horseshoe Robinson Stock."

John N. Campbell, treasurer of Lawrence County, Ark., is a native of Cumberland County, N. C., where he was born April 3, 1820. His father was Murdock Campbell, of Scotland, born of Scotch and Irish parentage, who was raised and married in North Carolina. After his marriage the elder Campbell moved to Lawrence County, Tenn., and settled on a farm, where he began the cultivation of the soil and rearing his children. From there he moved to the State of Arkansas in 1843, settling in what is now Lawrence County, where he resided up to the time of his death, about the year 1852. John N. Campbell reached his maturity in the State of Tennessee, and came to Arkansas in 1843, where he settled, in Lawrence County, on a farm, and tilled the soil for a number of years. In 1872 he was elected county treasurer and at the expiration of his term was re-elected, serving from 1872 to 1878. In 1888 his party, seeing the fitness of the man for the position and recognizing his abilities, once more elected him to office. He previously discharged the duties of justice of the peace for twelve years, and also served as deputy sheriff and constable. Mr. Campbell was married, in 1846, to Miss Mary J. Childers, of Virginia, and they are now the parents of three sons and one daughter,

all of them having attained maturity and married. Their names are: William M., John D., Alex C., and Sarah A., wife of John C. Overstreet, the entire family residing in Lawrence County. Both Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and stand high in the regard of those surrounding them.

John Casper, farmer and blacksmith, whose work at the forge and anvil has placed him as an expert in his trade, was born in Rowan County, N. C., May 5, 1827. He is a son of George and Nancy (Leonard) Casper, both of the same county and State, who died in their native place. Mr. Casper is one of a family of four sons and four daughters, of whom five are still living, three brothers and two sisters, the latter residing in North Carolina, and the former, David, Jacob Alexander and John, living in Lawrence County. John Casper is the oldest of the three brothers living, and was reared in Rowan County, N. C., where he remained with his father until his twenty-sixth year. He moved west in 1853 and settled in Lawrence County, Ark., where he bought a small section of land and commenced clearing and improving it. On March 8, 1854, he was married to Mrs. Sarah M. Blackwell, a widow lady, of North Carolina, who also possessed a small improvement on government land. Mr. Casper immediately set to work clearing his land, and they now have about seventy-five acres under cultivation. The home place comprises about 380 acres altogether, with a good log house and other buildings built upon it, and an orchard. He also owns 240 acres in other sections, and from the fact that he commenced on almost nothing at all, has done remarkably well. He owes it all to his own thrift and business tact, and is now considered as one of the substantial farmers of Lawrence County. Mr. Casper enlisted in the Confederate army in 1863, and was a member of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and afterward transferred to the Seventh Arkansas Infantry. He took part in many a hard fought battle—at Little Rock, Pilot Knob and in Gen. Price's raids through Missouri, besides several battles of lesser importance. He was paroled at Shreveport, La., at the close of the war, and

returned home to resume his labor upon the farm. In 1877 Mr. Casper lost his faithful wife, who died October 4, leaving him one child, George W. He again married, his second wife being Mrs. Harriet E. Harris, a widow, of North Carolina, and has one child by this marriage—Etter E. Mr. Casper is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder, and is also a member of the Agricultural Wheel, being vice-president of the local Wheel. He has been unfortunate in the loss of his second wife, who died February 13, 1884, leaving behind her a record of usefulness and many virtues.

John A. Cathey, one of the oldest merchants in Lawrence County, was born in Shelby County, Tenn., in the year 1840. He is the son of John A. Cathey, of Maury County, Tenn., who was reared on a farm, and finally adopted the tailoring trade, which he followed until his death occurred, in 1851, at Jacksonport, Ark, in which place he had settled in 1848, for the purpose of working. He was married to Miss Narcissa Turnage, of Tennessee, who died shortly after the decease of her husband at Jacksonport. Five sons were born to them, two of them yet living: James H. and John A., both living in Arkansas. The children who have died are William T., David L. and an infant. David was killed by accidentally shooting himself during the war. John A. Cathey, for whom this sketch is intended, is the youngest member of the family living. He came to Arkansas with his parents, and remained with them, until he grew to manhood, in Jackson County. He enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861, and was enrolled in Company G, First Arkansas, and served until the close of the war, when he surrendered at Jacksonport. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, at Shiloh, and was so severely wounded in that engagement that he lay disabled for some two months. He also took part in the battles of Perryville (Ky.), Murfreesboro (Tenn.), Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and then a three months' campaign from Dalton to Atlanta. He was at Franklin, Tenn., during the terrible slaughter (Hood's) at that place, and afterward in another hot campaign at Nashville. He has been wounded at different

times, and bears a war record that few men can equal at the present day. When the war was over, it would naturally seem that after witnessing and taking part in the terrible carnage of his numerous battles, he would prefer a peaceful life, but, strange to say, his occupation was butchering while in Jacksonport, as though he had not yet been satiated by the sight and smell of blood. From Jacksonport he moved to Newport, and lived there for eight years, then settled down in Lawrence County, where he is now considered the oldest established merchant in that section. He carries a large stock of general merchandise, and is noted for his square dealing throughout the county. In fact, he is the founder of the town that bears his name. He was appointed postmaster from 1881 to 1885, and has held several local offices. His wife was Miss Sarah W. Roberts, of Alabama, who died in 1869. Mr. Cathey afterward married a sister of his first wife, Miss Eliza Roberts, and they have had two children by this union, Eliza I. and Bertha Lee. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Cathey is a member of Dry Creek Lodge No. 453, F. & A. M.

Burrel M. Childers, a well-known and popular farmer and stock raiser, was born in Madison County, Ala., October 9, 1821. His father, John Childers, was a native of Georgia, who moved to the State of Alabama when a young man, and was there married to Miss Rutha Cown. The parents remained in Alabama until the year 1824, and then settled in Tennessee, where they resided up to 1838, when they selected Arkansas as their future home, and located in Lawrence County. The elder Childers had an eventful history in his younger days, and was a soldier in the Black Hawk War. He reared a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, of whom Burrel M. Childers is the only survivor. Burrel remained with his father until he was of mature age, and then enlisted in the Mexican War of 1846. After the war was over and the treaty had been made, he received his discharge, and returned to Lawrence County. He settled on his present place in 1849, when this portion of Arkansas was nothing more than a wilderness, and has lived to see it grow up

into a populous and thriving community. Mr. Childers has since then cleared up about seventy-five acres, and put them under cultivation, besides owning 160 acres adjoining. He did, at one time, own over 1,000 acres, but has divided up with his children. When war was announced between the North and South he gave his services to the Confederacy, and joined Col. Shaver's regiment. He was elected lieutenant, and held that rank until the close of hostilities. During that time he took part in the fights at Pilot Knob, Independence, Kansas City, Big Blue and Miner's Creek, where Gen. Marmaduke was taken prisoner. After the war he returned to Lawrence County, and has since then been occupied in farming. His first marriage was to Miss Narcissa Beavers, of Illinois, who died in 1856. This wife left two children, who grew to maturity, were married, and left children of their own. Mr. Childers next married, in this county, Mrs. Hopkins, a widow lady, of Indiana, who died in 1883. There are three children living by this wife, whose names are: C. F., wife of Joseph Lollar; Julia, widow of A. B. Hogard, and Hezekiah. His present wife was united to him in 1884, her former name being Aveline Grider, a daughter of Martin Grider, one of the pioneers of Randolph County. There are three children by this marriage: Maxie, Stonewall Jackson and Chaldon. Mr. Childers is a member of the Masonic order, and is a Royal Arch Mason, belonging to the Eastern Star. He attends the Christian Church, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of the Eastern Star. In the early days of his settlement in Arkansas, Mr. Childers was a hunter of no mean pretences. He made a regular business of hunting for ten years, and together with his brother, killed thirty-six bears, six panthers and a great number of wild cats, in one spring, besides a quantity of deer. He has a record of killing eleven deer in one day, while a companion of his, a Frenchman, killed eleven deer and two bears the same day. Mr. Childers is a genial and active gentleman, though well advanced in life, and is very much thought of by his neighbors. He is full of anecdote, and it is a pleasure to listen to

the reminiscences of his early days, which none can tell so well as an old settler.

William Childers, a well-known boniface and liveryman of Imboden, was born in this county in the year 1844. His parents came to Arkansas in childhood, and were located in the southwestern part of Lawrence County. He is descended from an old family of Virginians; his grandfather, Isam Childers, moving from that State to Arkansas, with his family, in 1824, where he reared his family of four boys and two girls, Alexander C. Childers, his third son, being the father of William Childers. Isam Childers was a veteran of the War of 1812, and died in 1858 at an advanced age. Alexander C. Childers was born in Virginia, in 1815, and moved to the State of Arkansas, with his father, when in his childhood. When war was declared between this country and Mexico, he was one of the first to follow the lead of Gens. Scott and Taylor in the land of cactus, and distinguished himself on many a battlefield. He died in 1860 while in the very prime of life, and left a shining example behind him for his sons to follow. James Childers, one of his brothers, represented this county in the legislature for several terms, and was one of the prominent men of Arkansas. The mother of Mr. William Childers was a daughter of Jacob Fortenberry; her name was Matilda, and she was born in Virginia in 1819, and died in 1844, when he was an infant. She left four children: Elisabeth, the wife of D. Christian; Nancy, the wife of Lee Holt, now residing in Texas; Absalom F., a Baptist minister in Alabama, and William Childers, of Lawrence County. Mr. Childers commenced to make a career of his own at the age of sixteen years, and entered the army during the war. He was a member of Company E, First Arkansas, and gallantly upheld the reputation of his forefathers as model soldiers. On August 10, 1861, he was dangerously wounded and forced to desist from fighting. He lay idle for three months, but the old fighting instinct compelled him to enter the ranks again, and he joined McCrless' regiment, Fourteenth Arkansas, in which he fought until his capture at Port Gibson. He regained his liberty three months later, and after the fall of Vicksburg



A. J. Erwin

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

re-joined the army at Washington, Ark. He was again made prisoner and taken to Little Rock, Ark., and transferred from there to Rock Island, Ill., where he was kept until Lee's surrender. After his release he went to Leavenworth, Kas., and made a trip across the plains to Denver City, Col., remaining in that place six months before his return home. He has, since that time, resided in Lawrence County, where he is engaged in farming, stock raising, and as a hotel keeper and liveryman he enjoys a well-deserved reputation. He is one of the most extensive stock dealers in the county, an occupation to which he has given much attention since the war, and his was the first shipment made over the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. He has devoted himself largely to trading in horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep. Mr. Childers is prominent in all political matters, and was twice elected treasurer of Lawrence County by the Democrats. He was also nominated for sheriff, but was beaten by his opponent. His first business venture in this county was with W. Childers & Co., at Smithville, Ark., and the second with a firm composed of W. C. Sloan, Q. C. Jones and himself, dealers in merchandise, of which Mr. Childers was the manager. He sold his interest to W. C. Sloan two years later, and since that time has had charge of the widely-known Delmonico Hotel and a well-equipped livery stable attached. He was married, January 15, 1865, to Miss Clara A. Wells, a lady of Lawrence County, Ark., and daughter of John Wells, of Virginia, who was one of the principal stock dealers in Arkansas, before his death in 1858. Mrs. Childers' mother was Eliza A. Grayson, of Louisiana, before her marriage. She died in Imboden in the year 1886, aged sixty years. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wells, all of them deceased excepting the wife of William Childers. Mr. Childers and his wife have had eight children, three of whom are dead, namely: Robert E. L., Nancy S. and Doney Belle. Those living are: Charles O., Mollie May, William Sloan, John Crockett and Grover Cleveland. Mrs. Childers is a charming lady and universally beloved for her kindness of heart and gentle disposition. Her

husband is a Master Mason and a leader in the affairs of his county. They are generous and liberal in all their undertakings, and respected by everyone.

Hon. Charles Coffin is one of the principal Democrats of Northeast Arkansas, and a man well known over the entire State. He has all the antecedents which combine to produce a man staunch and true to the real Democracy, and for several years past has been an earnest advocate of Democratic principles in this State. He was born at Rogersville, Hawkins County, Tenn., on the 23d of April, 1842, and, with his parents, removed to Knoxville, Tenn., when but five years of age. He there remained until December, 1865, when he removed with his mother and brothers to Memphis, and resided there until July, 1869, when the family came to Lawrence County, his present home. The ancestry of Mr. Coffin goes back over 200 years to Tristram Coffin, an English yeoman, who came to Newberryport, Mass., in 1642, but being driven from there on account of his religious belief—a sympathy for persecuted Quakers—went and settled the Island of Nantucket. He is the ancestor of all of that name in America. The family celebrated the two-hundredth anniversary of his death in 1881. Mr. Coffin, with a brother and two cousins from Tennessee, were the only representatives present from the Southern branches of the family, and there were nearly 600 present. Mr. Coffin's grandfather, the Rev. Charles Coffin, D. D., a Presbyterian minister, and a graduate of Harvard, emigrated from Newberryport, in 1804, to Greeneville, Tenn., where he founded and was president of Greeneville College until 1827. He held the same position in the East Tennessee University, at Knoxville, from 1827 until 1836, and died at Greeneville, in 1852. He was the educator of many of the most prominent, influential and distinguished men of the South, of the last generation, one of whom was the late Gen. Grandison D. Royston, of this State. His portrait is frescoed in the ceiling of the library room in the capitol at Nashville, as one of the pioneer *litterati* of Tennessee. Mr. Coffin's father, Charles Hector Coffin, was born on the 24th of April, 1804, at Newberryport, Mass., and was a

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merchant of Knoxville, an active railroad man, and under Gov. Campbell's administration was president of the branch Bank of Tennessee, at Rogersville. He died at Columbia, Tenn., on the 19th of June, 1854. He had married Miss Eliza Park, a native of Knoxville, Tenn., born on the 22d day of September, 1811, and the daughter of James Park, who was of Irish birth, and a merchant by trade. Mr. Park died in 1853, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife, who was formerly Sophia Moody, of Wilmington, Del., died in 1862, when over eighty years of age. She was the mother of twelve children, of whom Rev. James Park, D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian minister at Knoxville, is one. Mrs. Coffin (mother of the subject of this sketch) died in this county, in 1874, and lies buried at Knoxville, Tenn. Charles Coffin has been not so much a student of books as an independent thinker. He went through the freshman and sophomore years in the Tennessee University, at Knoxville, and the junior year at Princeton, N. J., but the war closed his school life. He was a Southerner by birth, his home was there, all his interests and his heart were with "his people." He believed neither in secession nor coercion, but seeing his people in trouble and danger, his warm heart went out in sympathy for them, and he left the college, gave up all that promised to be a brilliant literary career, for he had all the requisities which only needed to be molded, cultured and trained, and resolutely set his face homeward, where he was eagerly welcomed. He enlisted as a private on the 10th of August, 1861, when but nineteen years of age, in Capt. Ben M. Branner's cavalry company (at Cumberland Gap), afterwards Company I, Second Tennessee Cavalry, under Col. Henry M. Ashby. Mr. Coffin was in Gen. Zollicoffer's command, and participated in all his engagements until the latter's death at Mill Springs, Ky., on the 19th of January, 1862. Mr. Coffin was afterwards in the campaigns in Kentucky, under Gen. Kirby Smith, participating in the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, and North Carolina, January 1, 1863, and on the 19th, 20th and 21st of March, 1865, he was at Bentonville, N. C., where Gens. Joseph E. Johnston

and Sherman fought their last great battle. He was in the fight between Wheeler and Kilpatrick, February 11, 1865, at Aikin, S. C., and with Johnston in Wheeler's cavalry corps during the campaigns of the Carolinas in the last mentioned year. He was captured at Somerset, Ky., under Brig.-Gen. John Pegram, March 31, 1863, and exchanged at City Point, Va., on the 22d of April; was captured again at Lancaster, Ky., on the 31st of August, 1863, while under Col. John S. Scott, of Louisiana, and was a prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio, for seven months, and the eight months following at Fort Delaware. He was exchanged at Savannah, Ga., on the 12th day of November, 1864. He was sergeant major of his regiment, but surrendered and was paroled at Charlotte, N. C., under the cartel between Johnston and Sherman, May 11, 1865, as adjutant, in which position he was then acting. Mr. Coffin was a grocery merchant at Memphis, Tenn., from March, 1867, to July, 1869, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Clover Bend, in this county, from July, 1869, to March, 1871. In 1873 he edited the Observer, at Pocahontas, Ark., until August, 1874, and also taught school in that time. In September, 1874, he was licensed to practice law and located at Walnut Ridge, where he has since resided. In 1876 he was co-editor of the Little Rock Gazette, but one year later he resumed the practice of his profession, at Walnut Ridge. Mr. Coffin is a Democrat, of Whig antecedents, having been reared by Whig parents. He became a Democrat after the war, and in 1873 was elected from Randolph County, as a Democrat, to the extraordinary session of the legislature, and served eighteen days during the Brooks-Baxter war, at the call of Governor Baxter. In 1878 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and re-elected in 1880 for the Third judicial district. In the summer of 1888 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination to Congress for the First Arkansas district, against Hon. W. H. Cate, of Jonesboro, and gave the latter a close and exciting race. He was afterwards given an unsolicited and unanimous nomination as representative to the State legislature (being not even a candidate) by the Democratic convention of his

county, and won the fight by a good majority. He made the canvass as a "straight Democrat," against the combined Republican, Union Labor and Wheeler opposition, and wears the laurels of a hard earned victory. In the legislative session following (1888-89) he was a strong advocate and leader of the effort to organize the Democratic members of the legislature for Democratic purposes. His heart was in the work and he labored indefatigably and gallantly for the sake of all the principles he holds most dear. He was chairman of the house committee on penitentiary, also a member of the house committee on railroads, ways and means and education. Mr. Coffin introduced several important bills, among them the following: To regulate the practice of pharmacy; to inspect cattle for butchering purposes in cities of first and second class; to repeal features of the labor contract law (Mansfield's Digest, Section 4441), which makes valid contracts for labor made beyond the limits of State. He also had the honor of framing the State Democratic platform of 1888, in which the State canvass and victory were won from the Union Labor and Republican parties combined. Mr. Coffin owns a farm of eighty acres near Walnut Ridge, and is a strong advocate of grass farming, being one of the first to introduce clover into this section of the State. He was baptized in infancy, but is not a member of the Church, though a Presbyterian in his views, and assists in maintaining ministers and church enterprises. Mr. Coffin is a member of that large class of mankind who have never seen fit, from various causes, to enter the "conjugal state of felicity," although a previous biographer has dryly remarked that "he is young enough to reform." He has been known to say, in reference to his loneliness and absence of a life companion, that "a Coffin is the last thing on earth a woman wants." Mr. Coffin has for his motto: "Never do anything to be ashamed of." His style of oratory is earnest, fluent and pointed, speaks impromptu and gets at the "meat" of the question. He is an honorable, upright citizen in all that the terms imply.

Joseph W. Coffman, a prominent farmer of Duty Township, was born in McLean County,

Ky., in 1833. His parents, Benjamin and Elizabeth (Gossett) Coffman, are natives of Virginia, and of German descent. Some of the family were extensive farmers in Virginia, while others had various occupations. The father was born in the year 1802, and came to Kentucky with his parents in 1804, where he grew to maturity, and was married. He died in 1856, from a very painful accident, having his head mashed while moving a hogshead of tobacco. He was a firm adherent of the Universalist Church, and a member of the A. F. & A. M., while his death was a source of sincere regret among a large circle of friends. The mother, who was some ten years younger than her husband, died in 1844. Benjamin Coffman and Elizabeth (Gossett) Coffman were the parents of eight children: William A., Nancy, Ephraim A., Benjamin F., Daniel M., Elisha, Elizabeth, and Joseph W., of whom William A. and Elisha are deceased. Joseph W. Coffman was the third child, and remained on the farm in Kentucky with his parents until his twenty-first year, when he accepted a lucrative position with a large tobacco firm, and commenced his own career. On October 19, 1856, he was married, and moved to the State of Arkansas, where he settled in Hempstead County, on a farm which he rented the first year, but at the expiration of that time was able to purchase a farm of his own. A few years later, that announcement of war, which broke up so many happy homes, also filled him with the desire to aid the Confederacy, and he enlisted in W. H. Prescott's company, and served for three years. He took part in a great number of engagements, and carried himself through that bloody epoch in history in a manner that won the admiration and respects of his comrades. After the war had ended, he returned to Lawrence County, in 1866, and settled at a point within one mile and a half of where he now resides, and, in 1878, moved to the present place, where he has been employed in agricultural pursuits ever since. Mr. Coffman was married to Miss Rebecca Bowen, a daughter of John W. and Ann (Kenerly) Bowen, natives of South Carolina and Virginia, respectively, who were prominent farmers and large slave-owners

before the war. The father was born in 1805, of English descent, and died in the year 1869, while the mother, who was of Dutch origin, was born in 1804, and died in 1864. They were the parents of five sons and three daughters, three of them yet living, and Mrs. Coffman is the sixth child of that number. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Coffman, of whom seven are still living. Their names are: F. Warren, Mary C., wife of B. A. Welbon, living in the State of Washington; John B., Elizabeth, who died in her thirteenth year; Benjamin A., at home; William M., who died at thirteen years of age; Jennie, also dead; Flora, Lena and Josie at home. Mr. and Mrs. Coffman are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which they are active workers, while Mr. Coffman is a trustee, steward, and also superintendent of the Sunday-school, and has represented the church in several conferences. He is a prominent man, and a leader in all enterprises concerning the welfare of his county, and one whose advice and judgment are sought for on many occasions. He is a member of Lodge No. 450, and has belonged to that organization for over thirty years. Mr. Coffman's father contracted a second marriage after the death of his first wife, and by this wife had nine children: John T., Jacob B., Samuel R., Solomon E., George P. (who met his death at the hands of an assassin), Frank P., Susan F., James Lewis, Ezekiel. Ezekiel, George, Frank, James and Samuel are deceased.

James W. Coffman, M. D., a gentleman well known throughout Northeastern Arkansas as one of its leading physicians, and a fruit grower of well-deserved reputation, was born in 1847 on a farm in what is now known as McLean County, Ky. He is the son of Jacob N. and Nancy (Gish) Coffman, both natives of Pennsylvania, who removed to the State of Kentucky in 1808, when they were children. In 1857 Mr. Coffman and his family removed to Arkansas, and settled in Lawrence County, where he entered into the cultivation of cotton on an extensive scale. His death occurred in 1879, at the age of sixty-seven years, fourteen years after the demise of his wife. Ten children were born to them, of whom two only are living,

one of them being a daughter, Mrs. Mary S. Bennefield, and James W. Coffman. Mr. Coffman resided in Lawrence County until the age of sixteen years, when he enlisted in the Confederate army under Gen. Price during the declining years of the late war, participating in some of the daring raids through Missouri and Kansas. At the close of that conflict he returned home, and engaged in the more peaceful avocation of cotton planting. In 1868 he commenced the study of medicine, with his brother (now deceased), who was a graduate of the University of Louisville, Ky., as his preceptor. He entered the same university in the fall of 1869, from which he graduated in 1871, and later on entered the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, graduating in 1883. He commenced the practice of medicine at Powhatan in 1871, and removed to Black Rock in 1883, where his personal popularity and large practice attest to his efficiency as a skillful physician. His wife, a pleasant and attractive lady, was formerly Miss Mollie F. Warner. The Doctor embarked in general merchandising in 1883-84 at Black Rock, and has been deservedly fortunate, being the owner of considerable property in that town and the outlying district. He has one of the finest fruit orchards in the northeastern portion of this State, comprising twenty-five acres of young trees just producing fruit, which he planted in the fall of 1885 as an experiment, and which have proven a success beyond his most sanguine expectations. They will yield on an average one and one-half bushels to the tree this year. Besides this, he has planted out small fruits in proportion, and has been equally successful with them. He is a strong Democrat; one of the most industrious and energetic citizens of Black Rock, and takes a active part in all public and private enterprises that tend toward the advancement of his county.

J. Bowen Coffman, deputy clerk of Lawrence County, for the Eastern District, was born in Hempstead County, Ark., November 17, 1861. He is a son of Joseph W. Coffman, of McLean County, Ky., who came to Arkansas in 1856, and located in Hempstead County, where he resided until the war was ended, and then settled in Lawrence

Benjamin. The latter was born in 1812, of English descent, and died in the year 1870, when he was 58 years of age. His wife, Mary C. Coffman, was born in 1814, and died in 1871. They were the parents of five sons and three daughters, all of whom were born in the State of Kentucky. The names of the children were: William M., John A., Benjamin A., at home; William M., who died in 1870, at home; John A., who died in 1871, at home; Mary C., who died in 1872, at home; and John A., who died in 1873, at home.

Both members of the Methodist Church, and were active workers. Coffman is a native of Kentucky, and has spent most of his life in that State. He is a prominent member of the church, and has served in many capacities. He is a member of the Kentucky State Board of Education, and has been instrumental in the establishment of many schools. He is also a member of the Kentucky State Bar Association, and has been active in the promotion of the law. He is a man of high character, and is highly respected by all who know him.

James W. Coffman, M.D., a gentleman well known throughout North America as one of its leading physicians, and a true lover of his country, was born in 1847 on a farm in what is now known as the State of Kentucky. He is the son of Jacob W. and Mary (Hill) Coffman, both natives of Pennsylvania, who moved to the State of Kentucky in 1810, when they were children. In 1821 Mr. Coffman and his family removed to Arkansas, and settled in the town of Little Rock. He was educated in the common schools of his native State, and entered the medical profession in 1865, at the age of 18 years. He has since that time been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and has achieved a high reputation. He is a man of high character, and is highly respected by all who know him.

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County, his present residence. The elder Coffman was married to Miss Rebecca Bowen, of Alabama, and this union gave them ten children. Seven of them are now living, six of them in this county. J. Bowen Coffman was five years old when he came to Lawrence County. He received a good district school education, and also attended school at Powhatan. He then taught school in Lawrence County for three terms, and in Fulton County for the same length of time. He was appointed deputy clerk under Clay Sloan, February 14, 1887, and when the district was divided he came over to Walnut Ridge, in April, 1887, to take charge of the Eastern District. He fills the position in a highly creditable manner, and enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of the Walnut Ridge Silver Cornet Band. Mr. Coffman has hosts of friends, and well merits the respect and esteem accorded him.

Rufus M. Dail, farmer and stock raiser, is a son of William and Nancy (Overton) Dail, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. William Dail moved to the State of Tennessee, and was there married when a young man. He settled on a farm in Anderson County, where Rufus was born, July 11, 1828, and remained there until his death, in 1877, at the age of eighty-four years. He served in the War of 1812, and drew a pension for his heroic performances during that event. Rufus M. Dail grew to manhood on the farm, and remained with his father until that time. He was married in June, 1853, to Miss Christina Skaggs, of Knox County, Tenn., and settled on a farm with his wife, up to the year 1879, when he moved to Arkansas, and located in Randolph County. He remained at that place for six years, and had brought his farm up to the highest grade of perfection, when he sold out and came to Lawrence County, arriving here in 1886. He has resided here ever since, and cultivates the soil, farming, on an average, seventy acres annually. Mr. Dail was elected and served as justice of the peace in Anderson County, Tenn., for eight consecutive years, and was also elected deputy sheriff, in which capacity he served four years. He was an old-

time Whig originally, and since the war has become identified with the Democratic party. His family is composed of six children: Nancy J., wife of James Hill, of Lindseyville; Sarah Ann, single; Martha L., wife of Charles Basket; Naomi, wife of Thomas Howard, and Eden S. He has lost three other children: Leroy, who died at the age of twenty-five years; William R., who died in his twenty-fourth year, and James M., at the age of fourteen. Mr. and Mrs. Dail are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Dail was formerly a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is highly respected, and his valuable advice and aid in all enterprises regarding the advancement of his community are very much appreciated.

Greene P. Dean, an enterprising and prosperous farmer of Dent Township, was born in Lawrence County, in the year 1848. He is the son of William and Hettie (Roney) Dean, natives of Tennessee and Arkansas, respectively. His father settled in the latter State at the age of eighteen years, having started in life for himself at an early age, and established a good blacksmith trade, which he followed until the time of his death, in 1861. He was an active politician and a noted temperance worker in his day, and was a member of the society known as Sons of Temperance. He was one of the main pillars of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and also filled the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. The mother died in 1854. She was a descendant of one of the oldest families in Arkansas, and a lady universally loved for her many excellent qualities. This couple had nine children, seven of them living to maturity, since which time two have died. Mr. Greene P. Dean was the fourth child, and has grown right up with the county he resides in. He started in to learn his father's trade at the age of fifteen, and after his death he worked with Madison Smith, of this county, for three and one-half years. He is a self-made man, and even during the busiest portion of his younger days found time to apply himself to his books. He hired himself out on a farm after leaving the blacksmith trade, and attended school for several years, and, in the fall of 1867,

turned tutor himself, and opened a private school. He met with splendid success, and continued his teaching until 1871. He also had charge of a school in Duty Township, this county, in 1877. Mr. Dean was married in December, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth T. Phillips, of Arkansas, whose parents came to that State from Tennessee, in 1849, and settled in Lawrence County. Mrs. Dean's grandparents were at one time the most extensive iron dealers in Tennessee, controlling several of the largest foundries in that State. Ten children were born to this couple: William A., Thomas Oscar, Nettie Oberia, Eugene D., Asa Belle, Francis Marion, Mary Edna, John Foster, Homer Lee and Ernest D. Mr. and Mrs. Dean are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Dean of the Farmers' Alliance. He takes a deep interest in politics, and is a Democrat. The office of justice of the peace has been filled by him in Duty Township, and he has also occupied several local positions, besides being a director in the schools. Mr. Dean is one of Lawrence County's most influential and prosperous men. He has 300 acres under cultivation, and owns considerable other land in different sections.

William Deeter is a farmer of Lawrence County, and was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1831. His parents, Jacob and Elisabeth (Williams) Deeter, came from Ohio in 1839, and settled in Clay County, Ind., where his father cultivated the land, and also followed his occupation as a stonemason. They resided here until the father's death, in 1885, at the age of seventy-three years. Both parents were members of the Christian Church, in which faith the mother died in 1876 in her sixty-sixth year. Mr. Deeter is the second of seven children, and grew to manhood in the State of Indiana, with the exception of a short time served in apprenticeship at the carriage and wagon-making trade, in Ohio, when in his eighteenth year. On his return to Indiana he followed that trade until the war commenced, but for the greater part as a journeyman worker. He enlisted in the army July 15, 1862, and was a member of Company I, Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving until 1865, when he received his discharge at

Washington, D. C. Mr. Deeter did considerable guard duty in the army, and, after the battle of Chickamauga, was detailed for repair duty. He returned to Clay County, Ind., after the war had ended, and purchased a small farm, on which he lived until the fall of 1878. He then came to Arkansas and settled on the place he is now occupying, having cleared about 100 acres of the land with his own hands, and getting it under cultivation. Mr. Deeter's first marriage occurred in 1852 to Miss Mary E. Congleton, a young lady of Clay County, Ind., who died, a member of the Christian Church, on the 14th of March, 1863. By this marriage he was presented with three children, two of whom died in infancy. The one living is Martha I., now the wife of C. R. Moon, a resident of Wilton Springs, Mo. His second marriage took place in September, 1865, to Miss Catherine Newport, an Ohio lady, who is now the happy mother of nine children, namely: Elisabeth, wife of J. H. Still; Mathias, Henry, Clara, wife of Isaac Wells; Laura, Isaac, David J., Barton W., George W. Mr. Deeter and his wife are members of the Christian Church, of which he is the organizer. He is also an elder of that church, and a director of the schools, being a strong advocate of the latter. He is a man well appreciated for his good qualities, and is beloved by his flocks to whom he preaches regularly.

Swan C. Dowell, dealer in drugs, books and stationery, Walnut Ridge, Ark. It is to the skill and science of the druggist that suffering humanity look for alleviation from pain. The physician may successfully diagnose, but it is the chemist who prepares the remedy. Mr. Dowell has been engaged in the above business since 1880, and in that time a trade has been built up second to no other drug house in the city. His birth occurred in Breckinridge County, Ky., on October 26, 1856, and he is the son of Christopher M. Dowell, also a native of the Blue Grass State, who came to Arkansas in February, 1867, and who located near Clover Bend, in Lawrence County, where he remained for four or five years. He first rented land, but afterwards bought 160 acres, and subsequently (in 1876) went to Minturn to live near his two

sons, J. T. and Swan, who were there in business, and there he passed the remainder of his days. He was a pioneer settler and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Ann Brandenburg, a native of Brandenburg, Ky., and the daughter of Solomon Brandenburg, who was a native of Hampshire County, West Va. To them were born five children, two now living—John Thomas, proprietor of an hotel in Minturn, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and Swan C. (the subject of this sketch). The latter became familiar with the duties on the farm in early life, and received his education in the common schools. When fifteen years of age, he went to Clover Bend and engaged as a clerk for his cousin, J. H. Dowell, by whom, subsequently, he was promoted to book-keeper. Five years later he went to Minturn, and with his brother formed a partnership in a general store under the firm name of J. T. Dowell & Bro. In 1880 they dissolved partnership, and Swan C. came to Walnut Ridge, where he engaged in the drug business. He has been fairly successful in his calling, and for the last three years has been engaged in the real estate business with J. P. Coffin, of Powhatan, under the firm name of Coffin & Dowell, and they control about 2,500 acres of land for sale. Mr. Dowell individually owns 5,000 acres. He is a Democrat in politics, and at present is mayor of the city. His marriage was consummated in 1878 to Miss Alice Wall, a native of St. Louis, Mo., and the daughter of William Wall (deceased). The fruits of this union were five children—Walter, Mamie, Agnes, Oliver and Alysius. Mrs. Dowell is a member of the Catholic Church.

Andrew C. Estes, deputy sheriff for the Eastern District of Lawrence County, was born in O'Brien County, Ala., October 10, 1859. He is a son of Thomas and Elisabeth (Belcher) Estes, of Alabama, who settled in Arkansas, when their son Andrew C. was very young. They located in Carroll County, where they resided until the war, when the elder Estes enlisted in the Confederate army, and was killed near Smithville, Ark., during the latter part of that period. Four children were born to the parents, two of them still living.

After the father's death, his wife removed to Lawrence County, and settled on a farm three miles west of Walnut Ridge, and lived there until the month of October, 1888, when she moved to Scott County, Mo., where she is at present residing. Mr. Andrew C. Estes was reared on a farm and received only an ordinary education in his boyhood. His avocation was farming until the year 1882, when he was elected constable of Campbell Township. He served four years in this position, and was then appointed deputy sheriff for the Eastern District, in November, 1888, by C. A. Stewart, sheriff. That entire portion of Lawrence County, is now under his jurisdiction, and he fills the bill to perfection in every way. On November 20, 1861, Mr. Estes was united in marriage to Miss Amanda McGuinnis, of Illinois, and four children have been the result of this union: Elizabeth, Eliza Ann, Thomas Edward Jefferson and Maudie May. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Old Walnut Ridge, and in politics Mr. Estes is a Democrat.

John T. Evans, farmer and stock raiser, of Black River Township, was born in Tippah County, Miss., June 23, 1837. He is a son of Thomas Jefferson and Miriam (Rainey) Evans, who, after their marriage, first moved to Fayette County, Tenn., and then to Tipton County, and on March 1, 1851, arrived at Batesville, Ark., where they settled on a farm. The elder Evans was a Union soldier during the war, and died at Batesville, Ark., while in the service, his two sons, John T. and David F., also belonging to the same regiment, although John first enlisted in the Confederate army. After joining the Union forces, John remained with them until his company disbanded, and then went to Illinois, where he resided until the war was over. When peace had once more been assured he returned to Arkansas and located in this (Lawrence) county. He first settled on a portion of land belonging to the railroad, but afterwards bought the tract of land upon which he now resides, and shortly after its purchase added forty acres more, having now about seventy acres under cultivation, with several substantial dwellings on the land. Mr. Evans has also given a great deal

of his attention to fruit growing, and can now boast of a splendid peach and apple orchard. After his marriage he started in life with very little, so far as worldly wealth was concerned, but being the possessor of a stout heart and a determined spirit, he soon lifted himself above want and now owns a fine farm, a comfortable home, and is looked upon as one of the best farmers in Lawrence County. He was married in Lawrence County, on May 3, 1868, to Mrs. Mary E. Craig, an amiable and pleasant widow, of Union County, N. C., who came to Arkansas with her father, Jason Hargett, in 1851, when a young girl of eighteen. Mrs. Evans has one daughter by her first marriage, Fannie C. Hargett, who is now the wife of William H. Leonard; and two children by her second husband, Miriam Emmeline and John William. Miriam Emmeline is now the wife of Lewis H. Richey, who is a renter on Mr. Evans' place. They are the parents of one child, Fannie Ella. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are both members of the Christian Church.

Hartwell B. Farmer is a son of Capt. John Farmer, of North Carolina, and Nancy Farmer, of the same State, who moved to Tennessee in the year 1829, and settled on a farm in Williamson County, where Hartwell was born on December 20, 1830. The father was a carpenter and wheelwright, but also cultivated the soil. In the latter years of his life he moved to the State of Kentucky, and located in Graves County, where he died about 1862. He was a captain of militia, and a survivor of some of this country's earlier wars before his death. Hartwell B. remained with his father until his eighteenth year, but being fired with the ambition to make his own way in life, he started out with that worthy object in view, and located at Haywood County, in the western portion of Tennessee, where he learned the blacksmithing trade. By close application to his duty he soon became an expert, and thereafter followed that occupation for several years. In 1860 he moved to Lawrence County, Ark., and bought a tract of land, the same upon which he now resides. It comprises 120 acres of rich bottom land, and is situated two miles from Portia. He has cleared about sixty acres upon which stands a good double

log-house, also an orchard of 200 peach, apple, plum and pear trees, besides smaller fruits. Mr. Farmer enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1862, becoming a member of Col. Shaver's regiment of infantry, and served until his capture, on December 25, 1863, when he was taken prisoner to Rock Island, and held until near the close of the war. He was paroled June 5, 1865, at Jacksonport, Ark. Mr. Farmer was first married, in 1852, to Miss Martha King, and has one daughter by this wife, Margaret Ann, wife of Hiram Corkins. He was married again, in Tennessee, to Miss Sallie Cook, and has two children by this marriage. Their names are Napoleon P. and Lee Thomas. Afterward he was married a third time to Miss Martha Ogden, a native of Lawrence County, and has had six children by this wife: Delilah P., Jennie B., Blunt H., Sarah E. L., Milton H. and Simon Cleveland. Mr. Farmer and his wife are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which the former is a deacon, and also a member of the Masonic order since 1852. He is a Master Mason, and together with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star, a degree in Masonry. Mr. Farmer also served his county as justice of the peace for ten years, filling that office with a dignity that won for him the highest respect.

Joseph Finley (deceased) was one of the oldest settlers in Lawrence County. He had recorded in the county clerk's office the first deed for land east of Black River, in this section of country. His native State was Kentucky, where he was born January 18, 1814. He came to Arkansas at a very early day, and located west of the river, on Strawberry Creek, and, in 1846, came over on the east side of the Black River. Mr. Finley was considered to be one of the best farmers in that portion of Arkansas, and when his death occurred had two splendid farms of 160 acres each. He was noted far and wide for his generosity and good-heartedness, and, at the time of his death, was mourned by not a few. Stock raising was also part of his business, and his knowledge as a breeder of cattle enabled him to make considerable money in that line. Mr. Finley's grave is on the home farm, three miles west of Walnut Ridge, a

of his situation for
of a splendid property in a fertile country. He was
he started in
as worldly wealth was considered, but being the
possessor of a stout heart and a determined spirit
he soon filled himself
has taken a comfortable house and
as one of the
He was married to
M. C. Lewis, an
pleasant widow, of Loudon County, N. C.
to Arkansas with her father, James H. Lewis, a
when a young girl of sixteen. Mrs. Evans
daughter, a beautiful maiden, Fannie T. Har-
gett, who is now the
and two children by her second husband.
Harrison and John H. Lewis, Fannie's
is now the wife of James H. Hixson, who is
on Mr. Evans' place. They are the parents of one
child, Fannie Eliza. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are
members of the
Harrison B. Lewis is a son of
Farmer, of North Carolina and
of the same State, who moved to Tennessee in the
year 1820, and settled on a farm in Williamson
County, where Harrison was born on
1830. The father was a carpenter and wheel-
wright, but also cultivated the soil. In the
years of his life he
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Lawrence County, Ark., and bought a tract of
land, the same upon which he now resides. It
comprises 120 acres of rich bottom land, and is
about six miles from Fayette. The bar-

neighborhood was all in wheat
planted in 1860
the same year
a number of
the same year
1860, and
1860, and
He was purchased from
Ark. Mr. Lewis was then
Miss Fannie B.
was married again in 1860
look and he has two children
Their names are John and
Afterward he married
Martha (Giddens) Lewis, who
has had six children, viz:
James B. Lewis, born 1860
Simon (Johnston) Lewis, born 1860
both members of the
which the father is a
the Masonic order, and he
and together with his
the same year
Further also moved his country as before of
for the year 1860, after that time with
of a man was nothing the
Fannie (dowry) was one of the
in Lawrence County. The new residence in
the county clerk's office, the next year for
of Black River, in this section
the three states was Kentucky, where he was born
The county of Arkansas in a very
that and located west of the river on
city street, and in 1860, came over on
side of the Black River. Mr. Miller was consid-
ered to be one of the best farmers in that portion
of Arkansas, and when his death occurred he
two splendid farms of 100 acres each. He
died and wife for me to reside in and soon
he was buried at the head of his grave, and
by me a few steel tablets were placed
his business, and his knowledge as a
to make considerable
money in that line, and a grave is on the
land, and three miles west of Fayette, Ark.

place selected by himself for the repose of his ashes. In politics he was a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Nancy (Childers) Stuart became his wife. Her parents were also among the earliest settlers of Arkansas, and had nine children besides herself, four of whom are living: Elizabeth (wife of William Shelton), living in Southern Texas; Amanda (wife of Rev. B. A. Morris, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church), residing three miles west of Walnut Ridge; Joseph B., in Walnut Ridge, and L. D., residing near Portia. The mother died about the year 1854, and is buried near what is now "Ponder's Chapel," three miles west of Walnut Ridge. Elizabeth, the wife of William Shelton, a resident of Southern Texas, is the youngest of the four children living. Joseph B. Finley was born in this county December 13, 1848. He has received but very little schooling, and has been farming all of his life, excepting at odd times when he clerked during the dull agricultural season. On January 12, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Montgomery, of Tennessee, and this couple have been the parents of five children, of whom three are living: Ida, George and Orto. The wife and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In spite of the disadvantages he labored under, Joseph B. is now the owner of a farm four miles from Walnut Ridge. He is a stanch Democrat in politics, forty years of age, and hopes to live to see another Democratic president in power.

Dr. S. L. Fisher was born in Lawrence County, Middle Tenn., May 30, 1836, and is the son of Fredrick Fisher, a native of North Carolina, whose wife was Elizabeth McWhirter before her marriage. She was a native of South Carolina. They were among the first settlers of Middle Tennessee, and the father was in the mercantile business for a number of years in that State, on Duck River. The establishment is still conducted under the name of the Fisher stand. After raising their family, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher moved to Hardeman County, West Tenn., where the mother died at the age of about fifty years; after this the family came to Arkansas. There were seven children in the

family—John P., William G., H. P., C. J., A. M., M. E., and S. L. John P. died in Randolph County, Ark., W. G. died at Metropolis City, Ill.; A. M. died in Kentucky; C. J. died at La Crosse, Izard County, Ark., and H. P. died at Smithville, Lawrence County, Ark.; all between the ages of fifty and sixty, except A. M., at the age of sixteen. Only two are living, S. L. and Mary E., widow of Green Ruby. After coming to Arkansas, S. L. commenced the study of medicine under the guidance of his brother, John P., and entered upon the practice of his profession in 1857, being located the first two years in the wild mountains of Izard County, Ark., where panthers, bears, and other wild animals were numerous. Later, he moved to Randolph County and practiced his profession until the war commenced, when he enlisted in June, 1861, and served in Col. Lowe's regiment, Price's brigade, as assistant surgeon. He was wounded twice during the war, the last time being riddled with a bomb-shell at Kansas City, on Price's raid. This ended his services in the war, and he returned home, and after recovering, came to Smithville, Lawrence County, where he resumed his practice, March, 1885. Here he has since remained. He was married November 15, 1886, to Miss Mary Ann McKnight, who was born in Lawrence County, Ark., in 1846, and died August 20, 1872. They were blessed with three children, all living; the eldest, Martha L., is the wife of J. N. Barnett (and they have two children); and Charlie F. and Gertrude are now grown. After the death of his first wife, Dr. Fisher lived single three years and three months, and was married to Miss Mary E. Barnett, October 10, 1875. They have two children—Ada L., twelve years old, and Myrtle A., two years old. The Doctor has been a member of the Masonic fraternity thirty-three years, having gone as high as the Royal Arch degree. Both wives were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and devoted Christians.

Jesse P. Gibbens, farmer and stock raiser, of Spring River Township, was born in Rowan County, N. C., January 11, 1831. He is a son of John and Patsy (Winders) Gibbens, of the same State, who moved to the State of Tennessee, about the

year 1836, and settled in Shelby County, on a farm where they resided until 1846, and then changed their home for one in Lawrence County, Ark. Jesse P. Gibbens remained with his father, until he reached his majority, in this county, which was also about the time of the elder Gibbens' death, and then went back to Tennessee. After an absence of three years he returned, and was married in Lawrence County, in 1861, to Miss Mary J. Hamrich, of Tennessee, a daughter of John Hamrich. Mr. Gibbens had cleared up and improved his farm before his marriage, and he now owns 140 acres of valuable land, with over 100 acres ready for cultivation, besides having a small but select orchard and a comfortable house. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and joined Col. Baber's regiment, serving until the final surrender. He took part in a number of sharp skirmishes at close quarters, and was always to the front in battle. He was paroled at Jacksonport, June 5, 1865, and returned home to his farm work and a more peaceful life. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbens have one daughter, the wife of F. Lee, a resident of Lawrence County. They are lovers of children, and have reared eight orphans to maturity, and started them in life with the exception of one. Both Mr. Gibbens and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and the former a member of Rock Cave Lodge No. 347, A. F. & A. M. They are well known for their benevolence and generosity, and are highly esteemed by their neighbors.

Hon. John K. Gibson, attorney, and real estate dealer, Powhatan. This man, whose name is synonymous of success in his profession, was born in Richmond County, N. C., August 15, 1845. His parents were John K. and Elizabeth (Watson) Gibson, natives of the same State. Early in life Mr. Gibson began to show traces of what his future course would be through the world, and the occupation he would follow. He obtained a knowledge of men and things beyond his years, and even when a boy at school, often surprised his elders at the correctness of his ideas regarding different events and his knowledge of human nature. This talent he has fostered up to the present time,

and it has stood him well in many a hard-fought battle before the bar. Mr. Gibson attained his maturity in North Carolina, and attended the common schools of his county. Subsequently, he went to the higher schools and academies of North and South Carolina, and for a period of three years later taught school himself. In 1867 he became a freshman in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and in the fall of 1868 commenced reading law at that place under a well-known and prominent jurist of that State. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and shortly afterward departed for Arkansas, where he first located at Jacksonport, unknown and unheralded. On the 15th of December, 1869, he left Jacksonport, and came to Powhatan, where he soon won the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and built up a fair practice. He has brought several cases to a successful issue in the Superior Court, and always given his personal attention to his clients' grievances, not trusting them in the hands of subordinates. In connection with his law practice he is engaged in the real estate business, and has been highly successful in the latter, owning about 4,000 acres of land, besides holding the agency for an immense amount. Mr. Gibson has been elected to several local positions, and for a number of years was county superintendent of schools. He also held the office of county examiner for several years, and it is not only said, but is an established fact, that he has done more toward advancing the public school interests, and aiding the cause of education, than any other man in the county. In 1876 he was a candidate for and elected representative of his county, and served with distinction for two years. In 1873 Mr. Gibson was married to Miss Fannie Peebles, and after a short period of happy wedded life his wife died. He was again married in 1881, his second wife being Miss Lizzie M. Moore, a relative of J. M. Moore, the prominent Little Rock attorney. This union has given them three bright children: George M., Maggie M. and John K. Gibson, Jr., besides an infant, which the parents had the misfortune to lose. Mr. Gibson and his wife are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church, in which the former is a deacon. In summing up

Mr. Gibson's career, it would not be inappropriate to touch upon the causes of his success in life. As shown in this sketch, he began life with comparatively nothing, but has, by untiring energy and the strict application of business principles, coupled with the brilliancy of his mind, won for himself the eminent success he has achieved.

John S. Gibson, attorney at law, one of the brightest of the legal talent in Lawrence County, was born in Fayetteville, N. C., October 12, 1857. He is a son of Green S. and Sarah (Evans) Gibson. Mr. Gibson received a common school education in his youth, and was a close student of every subject that came under his notice. He studied law with Chief Justice Pearson, of Richmond Hill, and was granted a license by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in 1879. He came to Arkansas immediately following, and was granted a license in that State in March, 1879, locating at Walnut Ridge. He has had very fair success as a lawyer, and can proudly point to the fact that he has won every suit brought to the court by him. When Mrs. Mary A. Boas came to Hoxie, he took charge of her business as manager, and March 9, 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Annie Boas. He is a Democrat in politics, and was a delegate to the State convention that nominated Gov. Hughes. He resided in Colorado for eighteen months, and in the fall of 1888 delivered several speeches in behalf of the Democratic party in that State. Mr. Gibson was the first man to predict the election of Wade Hampton, if nominated, for governor of South Carolina. Mrs. Mary A. Boas at one time owned the land on which Hoxie now stands. The Iron Mountain Railroad was already here at that time, and she gave twenty acres to the company on which to build their side-tracks, depots, etc. The road runs about as near through the center of her 400-acre farm as it is possible to locate without measurement. Mrs. Boas has since then laid out the town site, and is selling the lots. This lady is a native of Alabama, whose parents were Henry and Sarah M. Stephens, the former from Georgia, and the latter a South Carolinian. She was reared in the city of New Orleans, and was there united to Henry Boas, December 27,

1864, a gentleman who had been engaged in rail-roading almost all of his life until he came to Moark, Ark., and opened up the railroad eating-house at that place. Two years later he came to Walnut Ridge, and established a very fine eating-house, which was burned down in May, 1877. In the interval between the 10th of May (date of fire) and September 6, he had built and moved into the present eating-house, which he conducted for three years and a half, and then retired from active life for about four years. September 20, 1883, he came to Hoxie, and erected the present hotel, which he operated until March, 1887. At this period the health of their youngest child, Harry, began to fail, and Mrs. Boas and her family made a visit to Colorado, where they remained eighteen months. Her oldest son, William Edgar, graduated from the Brothers' College, St. Louis, Mo., but died August 21, 1885, and she lost her husband in Panama, in September, 1886, where he had contracted malarial fever. Those of her children who are now living are: Anna E., wife of John S. Gibson, and Harry. There are two churches and a public school building in course of construction at Hoxie, the site of these improvements having been donated by Mrs. Boas, and the newly projected Walnut Ridge & Hoxie Street Railway Company is through her farm, as also the right of way for the Pocahontas & Hoxie Railroad. Mrs. Boas is widely known for her liberality and kindness, and is held in high regard by all acquaintances.

George W. Goodwin is the oldest of four children, and has resided in Lawrence County since his twelfth year. He is a native of Alabama and was born in 1839. His parents left Alabama in 1849 and came to Arkansas, where they settled in Independence County and cultivated the land for two years. In the fall of 1851 they removed to Lawrence County, and settled in the neighborhood of where Mr. Goodwin is now living. Here the father purchased an unimproved farm and commenced to model it into better shape, when death interrupted his labors in 1852, while yet in the meridian of life. The mother is still living at the age of seventy years and has never ceased to mourn the loss of her husband. Eight children were

born to them, of whom four are deceased, and the four remaining are George W., Mark, Peter, Emily, wife of D. A. Price. Those deceased are: Francis, Samuel, Pleasant, Mary E. Mr. Goodwin remained at home until the year 1862, and in March of that year entered the army under Capt. Sloan, of the Twenty-fifth Arkansas. He fought in all the battles in which the company participated when able to do duty, and was commended by his superiors for the bravery he displayed on several occasions. He was taken prisoner at Balōwin, Miss., in 1862, but was only held a short time and then released. He surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., in April, 1865, and when paroled, returned home and resumed his work on the farm. In 1870 he was married to Miss Leah Williams, of Arkansas, who was born and reared in this county, and who died March 1, 1878, at the age of thirty-two years and eleven months. Their union was blessed with four children, one of them now deceased. Their names are James, Charles J., Absalom (deceased), and John L. Mr. Goodwin again contracted a marriage with Miss Martha B. Dawson, born in Independence County, and a daughter of I. F. Dawson, one of the representative farmers of this county. Three children were born to Mr. Goodwin and his second wife, namely: George F., Osa May and Lena. Mr. Goodwin is a member and the clerk of the Missionary Baptist Church, and has taken an active part in school work, having held several offices on the school board. He has taken one degree in Masonry, and is a leading spirit in the community, being held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen and neighbors. He has upward of ninety acres of land under cultivation.

Mark Goodwin, a well-known farmer of Lawrence County, was born in Jefferson County, Ala., in 1843, and came to Arkansas with his parents, Wyche and Maria (Sharp) Goodwin, when very young. Mr. Goodwin has resided in Arkansas ever since, and on reaching his twenty-second year he married and settled on the farm where he is at present living. He is a practical farmer, and thoroughly versed in the details of cotton ginning, which business he operates in conjunction with his

brother, George Goodwin. They purchased a gin in 1887, and in the following year ginned 160 bales of cotton, with marked success. Mr. Goodwin at one time devoted his attention to cabinet-making, but finding that his farm would claim all of his energies, he turned in that direction and has since followed the occupation of farmer. His first marriage was with Miss Frances Roney, of Arkansas, who died, leaving two children—Samuel and Laura, the latter now dead. His second wife was Miss Sarah Saffell, also a native of Arkansas, who shortly followed in the footsteps of his first wife, leaving one child, an infant, that did not survive her long. Mr. Goodwin was married in 1867 or 1868 to his present wife, Miss Margaret Williams, a daughter of Samuel Williams, a farmer and extensive stock dealer, of Lawrence County. The fruits of this union were eight children, six girls and two boys, whose names are: Ida, Joseph, Milton, Ella, Lena, Addie, Mandie, Nora—all of them living. Mr. Goodwin is a member of A. F. & A. M. Lodge No. 453, and also of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has creditably filled several offices on the school board and local positions, and is a man of great popularity in his vicinity.

George Graff & Sons, wagon manufacturers, blacksmiths and repairers, Walnut Ridge. George Graff, who established the business in 1877, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, October 18, 1825. He learned the wagon trade in his native country and came to America in 1854, locating at St. Louis, where he established himself in business at the corner of Clayton and Manchester roads, remaining there twenty-six years. Having been compelled to pay a big security debt, and being a heavy sufferer from fire, he was induced to settle in Arkansas, in the year 1877, when he bought 200 acres of land at Lindsay, five miles south of Walnut Ridge. Shortly afterward he came to the latter place and opened up his present business, while fortune seemed to smile on him once more. In 1879 he had seven men in his employ, and manufactured all kinds of wagons, and in 1880 he brought his oldest son, Benjamin F., into partnership, changing the firm name to George Graff & Son, which continued un-

der this head until the time of his death, January 7, 1888, when the other son, Fritz F., became a partner. The father, George Graff, was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery at Little Rock, the services being conducted by Rev. Father Fitzgerald. His two sons have since carried on the business of wagon manufacturing, and have added an undertaking establishment to it. The father was married to Miss Anna Mary Graeber, also a native of Germany, ten children having been born to them. Six of them are still living, four boys and two girls: Josie M., wife of John J. Pace, of Las Vegas, N. M.; Fritz F., Jacob T., of Las Vegas; Benjamin F., Julius and Mary. The mother is now deceased. Benjamin F. Graff was married August 5, 1884, to Miss Ida F. Israel, of Walnut Ridge, and the couple have had two children: Ruby Archias and Bennie. Fritz F. was married October 19, 1884, to Miss Susie Kirsch, at Raven- den Springs, Ark. They have twin girls: Josie Ruby and Jessie Lee.

William C. Harris, of Hazel Grove, comes originally from North Carolina. His parents are both North Carolinians, but were married in South Carolina, from which place they moved, in 1835, and settled in Walker County, Ga. His father, William G. Harris, was a tanner by trade, and had followed it for a number of years, but later in life embarked in agricultural pursuits. He was one of the number who assisted in transferring the Cherokee Nation into the Indian Territory. After locating in Georgia he turned his attention to farming, and also devoted part of his time to a tanyard, until the Union was divided, when he moved to Catoosa County, where he died in 1854, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife moved to Missouri, after his death, and settled in Maries County, where she lived until the time of her decease, in 1862. Twelve children were born to them, seven living to maturity, and two dying since then. The names of those living are Mary Ann, Sarah N., Martha, Cicero F. and William C. Those dead who lived to maturity were James F. and Fletcher; the others died in infancy. William C. was the third child and the eldest son. His young-

er days were passed upon a farm in Georgia, and at the age of twenty-one years he commenced life for himself. His first venture was on a farm in Georgia, and, in 1857, he came to Arkansas, and settled in Jefferson County, where he dealt in stocks. In the year 1860 he moved to his present home, where he has lived ever since, except in the interval when he enlisted in Dobbins' regiment, during the war. He was present at the surrender, on June 5, 1865, at Jacksonport, Ark. On his return home he resumed his work on the farm, and was shortly afterward married to Miss Mary Sinierd, of Walker County, Ga., a daughter of James Sinierd, an old resident of Georgia. Mrs. Harris came to Arkansas with her parents, in 1857, and settled in this county, where the father died in 1861, at the age of fifty-two, and the mother in 1874, aged sixty-two. Both of them were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Two children were born to them: Joseph G., who died in 1859, and Mary, now the wife of Mr. William C. Harris. Mr. Harris and his wife have three children living: Martha E., the wife of William Allen; Thomas M., and Amanda G., the wife of Bishop Morris, justice of the peace of this township. When Mr. Harris first settled in this place there were only five acres of land cleared; but he now has upwards of 100 acres under cultivation, most of it being done by his own labor.

Thomas C. Hennessee is a son of G. C. and Sallie (Smith) Hennessee, of Warren County, Tenn., who emigrated to Wright County, Mo., in 1842, where Thomas was born March 20, 1844. In 1863 the family moved to Arkansas and located in Lawrence County, where the father died in 1880. He served in the Confederate army through the war, and was one of the raiders under Price during that general's daring exploits. The family consisted of four sons and three daughters, who grew to mature years, of whom two brothers and three sisters are yet living. Thomas C. Hennessee remained with his father on the farm until the latter joined the Confederate army, in 1861. In 1862 he enlisted in the Second Missouri Battalion of Cavalry, and served in that company until the close of the war. He was paroled and discharged at

Shreveport, La., on May 10, 1865, and returned to his home in Lawrence County. During his career in the army Mr. Hennessee has, no doubt, seen about as much fighting, and also done fully as much as any soldier at that period. He took part in the fights at Poison Springs, Marks' Mill, Jenkins' Ferry, and a great many skirmishes and fights of lesser note, but equally as hot as their predecessors. When he first joined the army, the battalion of which he was a member was composed of 476 men, and out of that number only seventy-four lived through the horrors of war to be paroled at its close. Mr. Hennessee received a gun-shot wound in one of his limbs, which disabled him for a time; and, on another occasion, was wounded by one of the guards, after being taken a prisoner, while walking over a log to cross a creek. On December 21, 1865, he was married to Miss Levira Bagley, of Arkansas, and then settled to a farm life with his bride. He came on his present place in December, 1870, and has cleared up about 160 acres, and built a fair house, out-buildings and all necessary adjuncts, besides a small orchard of well-selected fruits. He also owns another farm of 187 acres, with about sixty acres cleared up and a comfortable house built upon it, owning altogether some 400 acres of rich bottom land, situated about five miles northwest of Walnut Ridge. Mr. Hennessee was elected justice of Cache Township in 1874, and held the office continuously for twelve years. He is a Democrat in politics, and a strong adherent to the principles and doctrines of his party. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Hennessee is also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. They have had five children born to them, all living. Their names are Martha, wife of J. S. Childers; Laura, wife of W. G. Duty; Joseph G., John H. and Sallie Anna. Mr. Hennessee started in life, after the war, without a dollar, and has accumulated his fine property by industry, economy and good management, and is now one of Lawrence County's solid men and enterprising citizens.

Samuel Henry, farmer and stock raiser, is a son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Yates) Henry, of Polk

County, Tenn., where Samuel was born on the 10th of August, 1837. His father bore arms for this country in the War of 1812, and also fought under Gen. Jackson, at the battles of New Orleans and Horseshoe Bend. After the death of the elder Henry, which occurred while in his prime, the government granted a land warrant to the family, in recognition of his services. Samuel remained with his mother until he grew to manhood, and then commenced farming for himself. When war was announced between the North and South, he enlisted in the Confederate army, and became a member of the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry, first as a private, but later on promoted to the rank of orderly sergeant. He was present at the battle of Shiloh for three days, and at the first siege and bombardment of Vicksburg for thirty days; then at the battle of Baton Rouge, La., and at Corinth, Miss., where he was captured and taken prisoner. Ten days after his capture he was paroled, and in nine months' time from that date re-joined his regiment in time to take part in the battle at Jackson, Tenn. His last fight of importance was at the battle of Chickamauga, but he afterward fought in a great many skirmishes and smaller battles. In the fall of 1864 he was taken prisoner at Charleston, Tenn., and held at Paducah, Ky., until the close of the war, when he was paroled at Union City, Tenn., in June, 1865. He then returned to his home in that State, and farmed for several years, and in the fall of 1872 moved to Missouri, where he remained for two years. He again changed his habitation in 1874, coming to Lawrence County, Ark., and settling on a farm. In 1882 he moved to Texas, and was gone one year, when he returned to Lawrence County, and bought a small tract of land, upon which he commenced farming. Shortly afterward he went to Randolph County, Ark., bought land, and later on returned to Lawrence County, and settled upon his present place of residence, where he has almost 200 acres of land, and about fifty acres cleared and under cultivation, all of it being on bottom land, and composed of very rich soil. In politics Mr. Henry is a Democrat, and, before he went to Texas, had been elected justice of the peace and served one term. In the

fall of 1888 he was again elected justice of the peace, and is still holding that office. He was married on July 22, 1860, in Bradley County, Tenn., to Miss Adaline Clark, a daughter of Henry Clark, of Georgia, and has three children: Miranda, Elizabeth and Margaret, all single. Mr. and Mrs. Henry have lost a son, Reuben Napoleon, who died in July, 1884, at the age of seventeen. Mrs. Henry is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is well-known for her charitable nature and interest in church work.

J. F. Hildebrandt, farmer, has been a resident of Campbell Township for thirty-one years, and was born in Dallas County, Mo., in 1857. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Potter) Hildebrandt, who died while he was very young. They moved to Arkansas in the year 1858, and settled in Randolph County, where the father followed his occupation of farming until 1861, when he enlisted in the Federal army, and was taken sick and died. The mother survived him eight years, leaving three boys at her death, of whom only one is living at present, J. F. Hildebrandt. Mr. Hildebrandt was reared on a farm, and after his mother's death went to live with his uncle, William Potter, until the time of his decease, when he transferred his home to that of Uncle Claiborne Pinnell, an old settler of Lawrence County. December 5, 1876, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Hennessee, a daughter of Gideon Hennessee, one of the old residents of Campbell Township, who presented his daughter with forty acres of land, as a marriage gift, and upon which Mr. Hildebrandt and his wife are at present living. He is an energetic and successful young farmer, and will soon add to his prosperity, from present indications. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Hildebrandt is also connected with the Knights and Ladies of Honor, at Walnut Ridge. They have had five children, two of them deceased. Those living are Nancy Artabell, Mary Alvira and William Thomas.

P. B. Hill, a well-known farmer of Campbell Township, was born in Iredell County, N. C., July 8, 1852. His father, who was Robert H. Hill, was a native of North Carolina, of Scotch and

Irish ancestry, who married Miss Sarah Adeline Hall. The father of Mr. Hill died in North Carolina, and the mother in Fayette County, Tenn. P. B. Hill received a liberal education at home, his parents taking pains to provide him with every facility for learning, and was subsequently at the University of Mississippi, where he completed the junior and sophomore courses. He then studied law at Somerville, Tenn., with H. C. Moorman, and attended a course of law lectures at the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. He was admitted to the bar in Tennessee, and later on in the State of Arkansas. He came to the latter State in 1886, and settled in Lawrence County, and has been a resident of Campbell Township for about three years. He was married in June, 1886, to Miss Victoria Lester, a daughter of P. K. Lester, and has one child, Annie P. Hill.

Dr. A. B. Hogard, a prominent citizen and a farmer and stock raiser of Marion township, was born in Louisa County, Va., on the 27th of August, 1827. He is a son of Austin and Sarah (Hamilton) Hogard, of that State, the father being of Scotch descent, and the mother a daughter of Capt. Hamilton, of Virginia. The elder Hogard was a physician and also a preacher, and was noted for his great oratorical powers and strong delivery at that period. He moved to Missouri in 1833, and settled in Perry County, where he practiced medicine, and was also occupied in farming and milling. His death occurred in 1862. During his life he fought in the War of 1812, and took part in the battle at Norfolk, Va. Dr. A. B. Hogard remained with his father in Perry County, Mo., until he grew to manhood, and received a good common school education. He also attended the Washington Seminary at Cape Girardeau, and afterwards studied medicine with Dr. Glenn, of Perry County, a widely-known physician of that period. In 1858-59 he took his first course at the St. Louis Medical College, and afterwards took a graduating course at the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, in 1860-61, graduating in the spring of 1861. He then returned to Perry County, and practiced until 1864, when he enlisted in the Federal army, and served until the end of the war.

He first entered as a lieutenant, but was afterwards transferred to the regiment hospital of which he had full charge, and was promoted to surgeon-general. The Doctor then located at Pinckneyville, Ill., in 1866-67, and was appointed pension examiner by Gen. Grant. He held the office for two years, and then resigned, but continued his practice at that place up to the year 1875. In 1878 he moved to Arkansas, and located at the place upon which he now resides, and practiced for a number of years. He finally gave up his profession, and bought a section of land, with some slight improvements on it and commenced farming, and he now owns about 450 acres of land, with about 240 acres cleared. The Doctor also built a cotton-gin in 1883, which was at first worked by horse-power, but is now run by steam, and gins a large portion of the cotton in that vicinity. In 1850 he was married to Miss Ellen Burgee, in Perry County, a daughter of Judge Burgee, of that place, but lost his wife in 1866. He has one daughter by this wife, and two sons and one daughter by his second wife, who was Mrs. Mary Steel, a widow lady of Illinois. Their names are Martha, wife of John Mosley; John, Ellen, wife of H. R. Childers, and Thomas. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he himself is a Master Mason. In the fall of 1884 he was elected justice of Marion Township, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected in 1888, and is at present filling that office with dignity and wisdom.

John Holmes (deceased), one of the former citizens of Walnut Ridge, was born in Coshocton, Ohio, April 18, 1858. His parents were A. Jackson and Mary (McDaniel) Holmes, of the same State, who died when their son was very young. Mr. Holmes was reared on a farm in Coshocton, Ohio, by his uncle, Felix Butler, and on reaching his twentieth year, he left him and settled at a point near St. Mary's, Kas., where he learned the carpenter's trade. He followed this for two years, and then worked on a farm for one year. In the spring of 1884 he came to Walnut Ridge, and worked at his trade until his death occurred, in 1888, aged thirty years. Mr. Holmes was not a member of any society. He was a Republican in

politics, and served one term as marshal of Walnut Ridge, gaining the reputation of being an efficient officer. He was married January 1, 1881, to Miss Maggie Van Syckle of New Jersey, whose parents, A. Jackson and Catherine (Hibler) Van Syckle, were natives of the same State. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, three of them living: Ada, Bertha and Otto. Mrs. Holmes was appointed postmistress of Walnut Ridge, on May 16, 1889, succeeding Capt. James C. Cannon, on June 9, 1889, and fulfills the duties of her office to the satisfaction of Lawrence County's citizens.

Henry T. Holt, one of Lawrence County's leading farmers, and a blacksmith whose reputation extends to all parts of that county, was born in 1844, in the State of Arkansas. His parents were Henry and Patsy (Logan) Holt, of Kentucky, who came to this State and settled near the Missouri line, in 1830. The following year they moved to Carroll County, Ark., where the father is still living, in his seventieth year. Mr. Holt's parents had eight children, and seven of them are yet living, Henry T. being the fourth child born. He was reared in Carroll County, and lived there until better opportunities seemed to present themselves in Lawrence County, to which locality he moved. In 1863 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and was one of Gen. Price's raiders through Missouri. He was also a member of the Sixth Cavalry, and while with that company was engaged in several sharp skirmishes. Before raiding through Missouri he took part in an engagement in this county, and played an active part. His surrender was made at Buffalo, in Newton County, in 1865. He returned home in 1866, and came to this county, where he located on Cooper's Creek. He lived there five years, and then purchased his present home, near Smithville, and has been there ever since. He was married to Mrs. C. Campbell, *nee* Sloan, of Tennessee, and the couple are happy in the possession of three bright children: Lura, Amelia, and Clo. Thomas. Mr. Holt learned the trade of blacksmith from his father, when a boy, and has followed it up to within the last few years. He is the largest stock dealer in Smith-

ville Township, and also has 100 acres of land under cultivation, besides some good farms. In politics, he is a Democrat, and one of Lawrence County's leading citizens.

Dr. William H. James, of the firm of James & Wayland, merchants and lumber dealers, was born in Gibson County, Tenn., in 1844. He is the son of John W. James, of Virginia, who was born in 1819, and came to the State of Tennessee in his young days, where he was graduated from the Nashville Medical College, being in his after career a successful physician. He was also a minister of the Baptist Church, of which denomination he died a member in 1863. The mother, Lucinda D. (McWhirter) James, was born January 4, 1817, in the State of North Carolina, and died in 1860. They were the parents of five children, three of whom lived to maturity, but only one, Dr. William H. James, is living at present. Dr. James came to Arkansas with his parents in 1858, where he remained until the war commenced. He enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861, and served until the close of hostilities, when he surrendered at Jackson, Miss. He was severely wounded at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., while making a charge upon the enemy, and slightly wounded at Murfreesboro, Tenn. When the war was over he returned home, and was engaged to oversee a plantation near Memphis, and afterward accepted a position in a mill near that place. He commenced the practice of medicine under Dr. Boardman, of the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, and entered that college in 1866. He returned to Arkansas, and commenced practicing at Smithville, and from there came to Powhatan in 1869. He now resides on Flat Creek, between Smithville and Powhatan, and enjoys a large practice. The Doctor was first married, in 1869, to Miss Temperance A. Wesson, of Virginia, who died August 1, 1884, leaving five children to survive her—Ada L., Ella L., Ida L., Ora L., and Ula L., of whom the first letter in each name makes the five vowels. His second wife was Miss Virginia Brady, of this county, who is still living, and by whom he has had three children—Willie V. (a girl), Yancey V. (a boy), and Edward, all of them living. The Doctor and his

wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and the Doctor himself of the A. F. & A. M., in which he is a Chapter member. He entered into mercantile life in 1879, and one year later formed a partnership with F. M. Wayland, now the manager of the firm. Dr. James is one of the most successful men in Lawrence County. He owns a large farm, well under cultivation, besides several large tracts of timber land, and is engaged in saw-milling to some extent. He is very popular, both on account of his business and personal qualifications, and is a man of fine physique.

Wiley C. Jones is a native of Alabama, and was born in Jackson County, in 1824. His parents both came originally from Georgia, and settled in Alabama, where they were married, and in 1829 or 1830 moved to the State of Tennessee. In 1834 they settled in Illinois, locating in the southern portion of that State, and remaining six years, and in 1840, the prospects of a brighter future presenting itself in the State of Arkansas, they turned their attention in that direction and settled on Big Creek, now situated in Sharp County. Farming and milling were their occupations until 1856, when the father died at the age of fifty-two years, after a busy and useful life. Four children were born to the parents, Mr. Jones being the second child. He grew to manhood in this county, and commenced in business for himself in Sharp County, in 1847, and afterward in Lawrence County. He followed the business of his father until the first alarm of war penetrated into his home, and, leaving the old mill and its boyhood memories behind, rushed to the front like a gallant soldier to fight for his country. He was enrolled in Coleman's regiment, and after two months' hot work, was captured in Sharp County, and conveyed to St. Louis, Mo., where he was forced to lay six weeks in captivity. From St. Louis he was taken to Alton, where he was held a prisoner for three months, and thence to Memphis, Tenn., from which place he daringly made his escape by swimming the river, with the bullets of his captors singing about his ears. He returned to his regiment, then at Pocahontas, Randolph County, and obtained his release. He remained at home for a short time,

but inactivity was the bane of his existence, and, in the fall of 1862, he joined Capt. Dye's regiment, which had been re-organized, and was then called Newton's regiment. One year later he was sent home on a recruiting expedition, and succeeded in organizing what was known as Baber's regiment, in honor of Col. Baber, and remained with them until the surrender at Jacksonport, June 22, 1865. At the close of the war he returned home and resumed his business of farming and milling, and has devoted a portion of his time to cotton-ginning. He has various interests in Lawrence County, and is one of the influential men of his section. He was married, in 1848, to Miss Rebecca Lingo, one of the former belles of Arkansas, and their marriage has been blessed with two children, who brightened their home until death claimed them. After the death of his first wife Mr. Jones met Miss Sarah Endsley, an attractive lady of Tennessee, and after a brief struggle love was once more the victor over grief, and they were united in 1853. They have had seven children, of whom four are deceased. Mr. Jones was fated to lose his second wife, and remained a widower until January 11, 1884, when he succumbed to the charms of Miss Sarah Snider, his present wife. He is a member of A. F. & A. M., and was appointed postmaster at Canton in this county before the war, and has also held several local offices.

William Jones, justice of the peace, and a well-known farmer and merchant, was born in Williamson County, Ill., November 29, 1849. He is a son of L. A. Jones, of Indiana, who moved to Illinois in 1841, and was married in that State to Miss Ridley J. Moore, of Tennessee. After their marriage the couple made Williamson County, Ill., their home, where the elder Jones still resides at a very advanced age. His mother, Mrs. Ridley J. Jones died in March, 1862. William Jones remained with his parents until his sixteenth year, and with a strong reliance on his own abilities he commenced in life for himself. He came to the State of Arkansas in 1867, and located at Clover Bend, in Lawrence County, where he farmed for a number of years, and then moved to his present

residence. When he first purchased the land it was all new and unimproved, but since then he has cleared about fifty acres, built some very fair houses upon it, and cultivated a small but well-selected orchard. He also built a store in 1888, and put in a good stock of general merchandise, and by his upright and honest methods of doing business has established a fine trade. He was married in the spring of 1868 to Miss Mary Stephens, of Tennessee, and has three children living by this marriage, Nettie Jane, Charley A. and Arthur W. Allie D. and Willie A. died in early childhood. Mr. Jones was elected justice of the peace in the fall of 1884, and is now serving his third term. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and one of the most substantial citizens of Lawrence County.

Hon. Joseph B. Judkins, a name well known and respected throughout Lawrence County, was born in what is now De Kalb County, on March 1, 1837. He is a son of Hon. William H. and Sarah (Roberts) Judkins, natives of Virginia, where the elder Judkins was a farmer of considerable magnitude. The father first moved to North Carolina, and from there to the State of Tennessee, and about the year 1850 he settled in Lawrence County, Ark., where his son, Joseph B., now resides. He was elected to the State senate of Arkansas, and was a member of that body at the time of his death, in 1854, and previous to that event had held the office of justice of the peace for twelve years. Joseph B. Judkins came to Arkansas with his father when fourteen years of age, and remained with him up to the time of his death. He then lived with his mother until he had attained his manhood, and bought the land upon which he now resides. When he first came upon it the land was entirely new, and he immediately set to work clearing and building upon it, so that now he has some 150 acres cleared and under cultivation, owning altogether about 520 acres. Mr. Judkins also owns two fine orchards of apples and peaches, upon which he has spent a large amount of time and care to bring to a state of perfection, and thus far his labor has been rewarded. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate service, becoming a member of

the Twenty-fifth Arkansas Infantry, and gave valuable and efficient aid to the cause until the close of the war. He was at the battles of Richmond, Ky., Stone River and Chickamauga, and was also present at the siege and surrender of Atlanta. Altogether he was engaged in about twenty-five battles, besides several minor skirmishes. On his first entrance into the army he held the rank of orderly sergeant, but by his bravery he soon won the ranks of lieutenant and captain, respectively. He commanded the regiment as senior captain in thirteen engagements, and was twice wounded, each time while gallantly leading his men before a superior force. After the war was over, and his surrender at Jacksonport, he returned to his home and farm, and on July 8, 1856, was married to Miss Susan A. Phillips, a daughter of Alfred and Ann Phillips; she had captured the gallant soldier's heart, and found for him a haven of peace after his stormy career through the war. Seven children were born to this happy union: Alfred L., William H., Josie W. (wife of George A. Dungan), all of them married, and Charles F., Augustus H. G., Horace H. and David W., single. Mr. Judkins is an Odd Fellow, and in politics is a strong believer of Democratic principles, supporting his party on every occasion where his valuable aid was needed. He was elected sheriff of his county in 1869, and on the expiration of his term was re-elected and served four consecutive years. Two years succeeding he was elected and served as assessor, and then represented his county in the legislature. In 1876 he was elected to the State senate, and after serving in that body four years, was re-elected as a member of the Arkansas legislature, and for ten years comprised one of that body. He retired from political life in 1886, but still takes an active part in the affairs of his county. His record in the political field is one of brilliancy and honor, and few men have ever served the interests of their party to a better advantage than did Mr. Judkins.

John W. Kelley is the son of Marvel and Sally Kelley, of Georgia, in which State he was born in the year of 1830. He is the youngest of eight children, and lost his father when only two years old. His mother was afterward married to Ed.

Kitchens, and removed to Arkansas in 1857, locating in Newton County. They remained there several years and then settled in Texas, where they lived until the time of their decease. Mr. Kelley reached his manhood in the State of Alabama, having gone there when quite young. At twenty-three years of age he went to Dent County, Mo., and finding the locality satisfactory, remained there until 1854, when he returned to Alabama, and lived there three years. He then moved back to Dent County, Mo., and in 1863, when the first alarm of war was sounded, he joined Col. Mitchell's regiment in the Confederate army, and served until the fall of 1864. They were disbanded when near the Indian Nation on account of the ravages of small-pox in that territory. He fell a victim to this dread disease, and remained in Ozark County, Ark., until his recovery. In the spring of 1865, he came to Lawrence County, Ark., and settled at a point near Powhatan, where he remained six years. From there he moved to his present home and commenced farming and improving the land. Mr. Kelley was first married to a young lady of Alabama, Miss Nancy Lawson, who died in 1866. By this marriage he had seven children (four of them dying since): Rebecca J., the wife of Thomas Hederick; Marvel Jackson, and Mary Ann, the wife of James C. Smith—living; and those who have died are: Sarah, who was the wife of William McLaughlin, leaving three children, and Nancy, William and Cassandra, the latter dying in childhood from the small-pox. Mr. Kelley was married the second time to Mrs. Mary Woodson, *nee* Lawson, a sister of his first wife. They had one child by this union, Andrew, who died August 22, 1887. This lady died in 1882, and Mr. Kelley's third wife was Mrs. Cynthia Cravens, *nee* Johnson. He has had one child by this wife. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They have three children by her first husband, whose names are Maggie Cravens, Thomas G. and Martha E. Their father died in March, 1882. Mr. Kelley's son, Marvel Jackson, is married and teaching school near the home of his father.

Jarrett W. Kendall, a widely-known farmer of

Strawberry Township, was born in Henry County, Tenn., in 1834. He is a son of Jephtha A. and Elizabeth J. (Harvey) Kendall, of Tennessee, whose parents settled in Tennessee in the year 1800. Mr. Kendall's grandfather fought in the War of 1812, and was also a soldier in the old Revolutionary War. He lived to a very advanced age, as did also his wife, Rachel, who was one hundred and twelve years old at the time of her death. They were the parents of a very large family, the father of J. W. Kendall being their youngest child, who was born in Tennessee, in 1806, where he grew to maturity and married. His wife, the mother of J. W. Kendall, was born in Tennessee, in the year 1812, and both parents were of English descent. They remained in Tennessee until the death of the father, in 1838, when the mother came west and located in Independence County, Ark., where they lived until 1865, when they removed to a point in Jackson County, near Jacksonport. In 1869 they came to this county, where Mr. J. W. Kendall has since lived. He enlisted in Capt. Gibb's company, First Arkansas Regiment, and served four years. During that time he fought at Wilson's Creek, and Elkhorn, Mo., also at the battle of Corinth, Miss. He took part in several small engagements, but the next battles of note in which he was present were at Murfreesboro (Tenn.) and Chickamauga (Ga.), and was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. Some of his hottest fighting was at Franklin, Tenn., and at Nashville, where he was disabled by a ball through the left hip, and was also shot through the bowels and kidneys. He was taken to the hospital at Franklin, where he was captured, and taken to Nashville. He was held in the hospital for thirty days, and taken to Columbus, Ohio, where he was kept a prisoner until his exchange, just before the war was ended. He then went to Rock Hill, N. C., where he was taken care of by a citizen of the town until the surrender, when he returned home and resumed his farm work. Mr. Kendall must certainly have received as many wounds as any survivor of the war. For two years afterward he could pick small pieces of bone out of his body, especially in his back, where he was struck by a

bursting shell at Murfreesboro; and at Dock Hill, Mo., his legs were riddled with small shot. His war record is an honorable one, and the country he served certainly had no braver man. One of the saddest episodes of his career was during the battle at Franklin, Tenn. He saw his brother John shot down before his eyes, but was unable to reach him until the smoke and thunder of that terrible slaughter had cleared away, and left the battlefield to the dead. He returned at the earliest opportunity, and found him lying among the slain, and, far away from home and kindred, he buried him in a secluded spot near where he fell, with the vast field of battle as a monument to his bravery. At the close of the war Mr. Kendall was left without a cent in the world, but by exerting himself he received \$30 from the A. F. & A. M., with which to make a new start in life. He now owns 446 acres of land, and has 150 under cultivation, with a substantial building upon it. He was first married, in 1866, to Miss Mary G. Box, of Tennessee, who died in 1880, leaving two children: Felix Susan and George A., the latter dying in December, 1888. His second wife was Miss Harriet I. Reed, of Arkansas, who has borne him two children: John W. and William S. Mr. and Mrs. Kendall are members of the Missionary Baptist Church; the former also of the A. F. & A. M., in which he is Past Master. He takes an active interest in politics, and is a Democrat, having held the office of justice of the peace.

Daniel Ketner, farmer and stock-raiser, is a son of David Ketner, of North Carolina, whose father was one of the soldiers of the Revolution. David Ketner married Miss Mary Izehom, their son, Daniel, being born November 25, 1825. The latter remained with his father until he reached the age of twenty-four years, and in the spring of 1849 moved west, and settled in the State of Illinois. He labored on a farm in Union County for eighteen months, and then, thinking the prospects brighter for him in Tennessee, he moved to that State, where he was shortly afterward married to Miss Catherine Bour, of North Carolina. After his marriage, he settled on a farm in Weakley County, Tenn., where he remained three years.

and at the expiration of that time, moved to Union County, Ill., residing there until the fall of 1858. He then came to Arkansas and bought eighty acres of new land, which he cleared and put under cultivation, and, meeting with success in his new home, he bought more land on different occasions, until, at the present time, he owns considerable. His home place consists of 160 acres, with about eighty acres cleared and a comfortable house upon it; an adjoining farm of eighty acres, with fifty-five acres cleared; one of 160 acres, with about thirty-five acres cleared, and another of seventy-three acres, with thirty-five acres ready for cultivation. Mr. Ketner can feel proud of his possessions, as he has made it all by his own exertions and good management since the war. He is one of Lawrence County's representative farmers, and a man much thought of and respected in his community. In 1863 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served until the final surrender, when he was paroled at Shreveport, La., in June, 1865. His record through the war is one of the best, and he was always in the thick of battle at Pilot Knob, Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Independence and Price's raids through Missouri. Mr. Ketner returned to his home after the war had ended, and was there married to his present wife, a widow lady, of Tennessee, formerly Mrs. Mary Lawson. He is the father of seven children by his first marriage: George H., J. Daniel, Mahala, wife of Clay Holden; Jesse A., Jane, wife of George Caspar; Margaret, wife of James Nunley; Amanda, wife of Elihu Davis; and there is also one child by the last marriage, Nettie, a miss of five years. Mr. Ketner is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and also of the Agricultural Wheel, while Mrs. Ketner attends the Baptist Church.

Henry L. Lady, farmer and stock raiser, is a son of Henry and Irene (Fried) Lady, of Tennessee and Germany, respectively. After their marriage the parents moved to Lyon County, Ky., where their son, Henry L., was born, December 26, 1848. The elder Lady has resided in that county ever since, with his wife, both having reached an advanced age, and is one of the most prominent men in that section. He held the office

of coroner for sixteen consecutive years, and at the present time he is still a vigorous, active old gentleman. Henry L. Lady remained with his parents until he had reached his twenty-fourth year, having, in the meantime, all the advantages of a good common school education, and also attending the Eddyville Academy. He left his native place in 1874, and came to Arkansas, where he remained the first year with an uncle, and then located on the place upon which he now resides. On March 29, 1876, he was married in Lawrence County to Miss Alice A. Cunningham, of South Carolina, and settled on a farm with his bride, who died on November 23, 1879. He was married a second time, his next wife being Miss Emeline Kenion, of Lawrence County, who owned the place upon which Mr. Lady resided on his arrival with the first wife. They have 100 acres of fine land under cultivation, and since his arrival, Mr. Lady has greatly improved and built up the place. He also has 200 acres of other land under cultivation and six tenement houses, besides his own residence. Mr. and Mrs. Lady have no children of their own, but have adopted two orphans, one of them thirteen years of age and the other three years, and are giving them a comfortable home and all the advantages that can be had. They are generous, kind-hearted people, and much respected by their neighbors. Mr. Lady is a member of the Knights of Honor, and also an active man in all enterprises working for the welfare of his community.

Isaac Less, of Walnut Ridge, farmer and real estate dealer, was born in Germany in the year 1849. He was thoroughly instructed in mercantile branches in early life, and when in his seventeenth year, he left his native country for America, where he entered into partnership with Marcus Berger (now of Jonesboro), at Greenville, Ill. In 1875 he came to Walnut Ridge with Mr. Berger, and established a general store under the firm name of Berger & Less, at a time when that town had a population of about 200. They continued under that name until 1880, when the stock and trade were purchased by Mr. Less, who remained in the business for eight years, when fire burned him out; fortunately, however, it was covered by a

prominent men in that section. He held the office
reached some point near the end of the road
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respectively. After their marriage

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fair amount of insurance. He owns between 9,000 and 10,000 acres of land, and is quite an extensive dealer in that commodity, and out of this amount has about 1,200 acres under cultivation. Mr. Less was married, in 1880, to Miss Augusta Isaacs, of St. Louis, Mo., and four children have been born to them. For natural ability, fair dealing in all commercial transactions and activity in business life, Mr. Less takes rank with the foremost. He is one of the largest landholders in the eastern part of the county, and has acquired it all by his own labor. The names of his children are Mary, Alexander, Morris and Jacob.

Philip K. Lester (deceased) was a resident of Greene and Lawrence Counties for a period of fifty years or more. He was a native of Middle Tennessee, born in the year 1819. His parents were John and Nancy (King) Lester, the former a Virginian and a farmer by occupation, who came to the State of Arkansas in 1831 or thereabouts. The elder Lester was one of a party who camped on Maumelle Prairie, Mo., the night of a great celestial phenomenon, when multitudes of stars were seen to fall from the heavens; a sight so grand and inspiring that he had occasion to remember it for a lifetime. He settled on Crowley's Ridge (now the site of Lorano, in Greene County), where P. K. Lester was reared. When the latter reached his eighteenth year he attended school, and employed the greater part of his nights in studying. He was an apt pupil and a diligent student, and mastered his task with such success that eventually he taught school himself. While still a young man, he went into the real estate business and followed that until the war broke out. He enlisted, but served only six weeks, and in the winter of 1861, he came to Lawrence County, where he resided until his death occurred. He bought and sold stock quite extensively after the war was over, and was very successful in business, owning at the time of his death about 7,000 acres of land. He was a hearty, active man, but was stricken down with pneumonia and died January 28, 1877, at the age of fifty-eight years. His grave is on the old homestead farm, where it was his desire to be buried. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, and also of the Powhatan Lodge of Masons. In 1855 he was married to Miss Mary Ann Rogers, of Shelby County, Tenn., whose parents were Magilbra and Nancy (Staton) Rogers, of North Carolina, who had, besides this daughter, six other children, three of them still living: John M., Nancy V., the wife of P. B. Hill, and Robert L., of Little Rock, Ark. Mrs. Lester resides with one of her daughters, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Col. John A. Lindsay, farmer and stock raiser is a native of Kentucky, and was born in what is now Carroll County, on the 7th of July, 1820. His parents were Gen. Jesse Lindsay and Priscilla (Ficklin) Lindsay, of Kentucky, who lived in that State, and were married there in its earlier days. They settled in Carroll County as soon as the Indians were moved from that section, and commenced farming and stock raising. The elder Lindsay served through the War of 1812, and was afterward militia general for a large district in Kentucky. He also filled the office of sheriff of both Gallatin and Carroll Counties, and at one time was elected magistrate; and by virtue of being the oldest magistrate in the county, held the first term as sheriff, in accordance with the laws of the State. Gen. Lindsay, in his day, was one of the best-known men in that locality, and as an official was fearless in the discharge of his duty. As sheriff, he was held in the highest respect by the entire district he covered, and his name was a check of the strongest kind on the law-breakers of that community; as a magistrate, his fame was widespread. He died March 6, 1875, greatly mourned by all who knew him. Col. John A. Lindsay remained in Carroll County until he had attained his eighteenth year, and then moved to the State of Arkansas, in 1838, locating in Lawrence County. As Washington was called the father of his country, so might Col. Lindsay be called the father of Powhatan, as he laid out that town, and established the ferry across Black River. Upon his arrival in Lawrence County he cleared the land, and commenced farming where Powhatan now stands, and at one time owned some 10,000 acres of land in this county. He now possesses

about 2,000 acres, and six valuable farms, and is one of the wealthy men of Ashland Township. In 1861 the Colonel received the captain's commission of an independent company, who were armed, mounted and equipped at their own expense, and requested to report to the nearest command for home protection on special duty. This company afterward entered the Confederate army, and performed good service for the Southern cause, their captain being promoted to colonel. In 1864 he joined Gen. Price, but more in the capacity of guide than for actual battle, as he was thoroughly acquainted with the country in which they were traveling. The war was an occasion of heavy losses to Mr. Lindsay, on account of his having credited an immense amount of goods previous to its advent, and then not being able to collect. He was married at Powhatan, in 1840, to Miss Martha A. Ficklin, of Missouri, a daughter of Asa P. Ficklin, who died in 1878, after a faithful and happy married life of almost forty years. One son was born to them, who lived until his thirty-seventh year, and died in 1879, Asa T. Lindsay. The Colonel is a member of the Masonic order, being a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar, belonging to Powhatan Lodge No. 72, besides being a member of Hugh DePayne Commandery, at Little Rock.

James M. McCall, farmer and stock raiser, and a popular resident of Duty Township, was born in Weakley County, Tenn., March, 29, 1839. He is a son of Robert J. and Eliza McCall, who were the parents of five children, four boys and one girl. One of the brothers was killed in the last war, and another met his death in a runaway team, while the remaining three are still living: James M., John M., and Elizabeth, wife of F. Gillespie. The family moved to the State of Arkansas in 1850, and settled at a point in Lawrence County, near Walnut Ridge. They remained here one year, and then located on a farm near Portia, where the father died, in 1861 or 1862, and the mother several years later. The elder McCall, up to the time of his death, had been a veteran of the Mexican War, and had done good service for his country during the campaign in Mexico. He was married

a second time, and James M. is the oldest son living by that marriage. James M. McCall came to Arkansas with his parents when in his twelfth year, and remained with them until he came of age. He enlisted in the Confederate army at the commencement of the war, and was a member of Col. Baber's regiment, in which he was one of its most gallant fighters in the numerous battles participated in by that regiment. On December 25, 1863, he was captured in Ripley County, Mo., and taken a prisoner to Rock Island, Ill., where he was held until the close of the war. After being liberated he returned to his home, and resumed his work upon the farm, this having been his occupation ever since, and he now owns one tract of 120 acres, some three miles from Portia, of which twenty-five acres are cleared and under cultivation. He has a good frame residence and stables on his home place, and also an orchard, from which he expects good results. Mr. McCall was married in Lawrence County, March 14, 1861, to Miss Martha C. Jeffrey, a native of this county, and a daughter of Jesse Jeffrey. Five children were born to this union, who are still living: James E., F. O. McCall, wife of John Freer; Martha Selma, wife of D. Finly; Robert J. and Laura Jessie, and two who died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. McCall are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. McCall is one of Lawrence County's brightest men. He is active in promoting the interests of the county, and is held in high esteem.

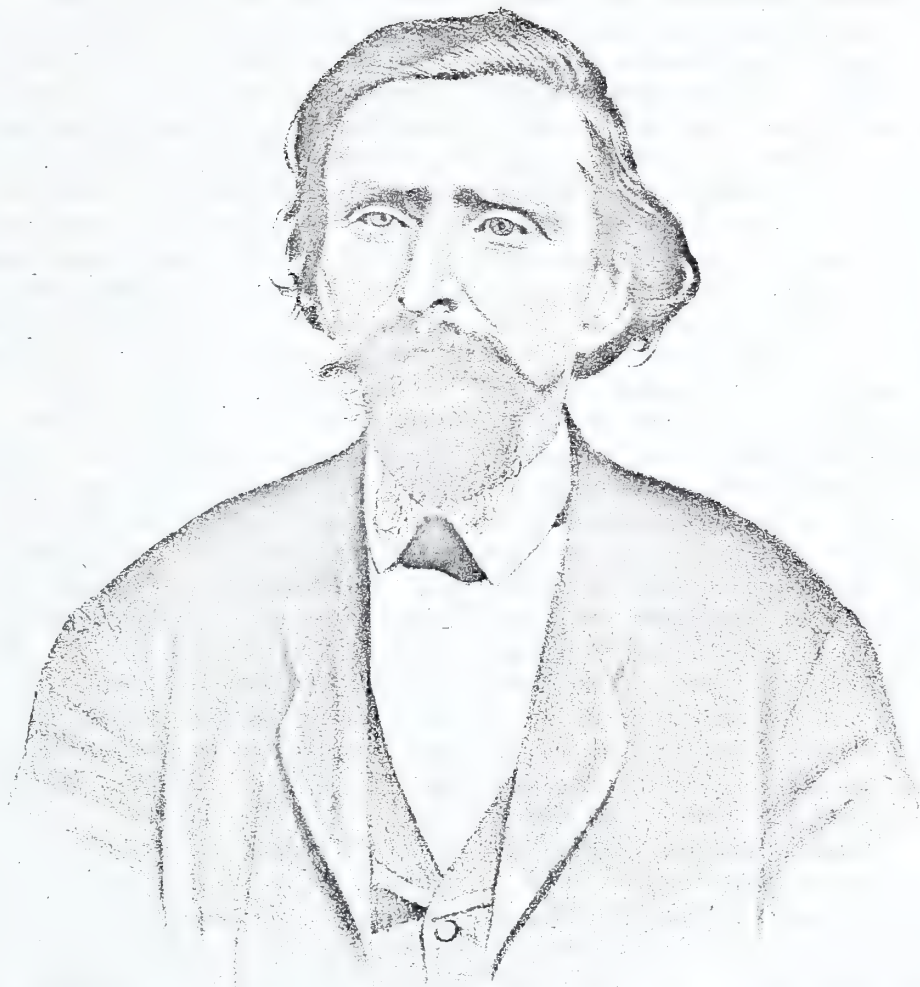
John R. McCarrell, an extensive stock raiser and farmer of Black River Township, was born in Lawrence County, Ark., December 24, 1834. His father, James McCarrell, was a native Kentuckian, who came to Arkansas with his parents when eight years of age, being among the first settlers of Lawrence County. They settled at a point near Smithville, in the year 1808, where James McCarrell grew up and lived the greater portion of his life. His occupation was farming, and one time he owned two of the finest farms in that section of Arkansas. He also served as county treasurer of Lawrence County, for a number of years, filling the office with honor and credit. His death occurred in 1872, after a long and useful career.

John R. McCarrell remained with his father until December 22, 1852, when he was married to Miss Elizabeth Davis, of Tennessee. This wife died January 24, 1884, after a faithful and happy married life of over thirty-three years. They were the parents of sixteen children, ten of them yet living. After his marriage Mr. McCarrell commenced farming near Smithville, and in 1876 he moved to the present place, which he has greatly improved since his arrival, having about 150 acres under cultivation, on the Flat Creek Bottoms. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate Army, and served until the close of the war, performing in that time many a deed of valor. He was present at the battle of Pilot Knob and several others, and a great part of the time was on detached duty. He surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., June 5, 1865, and shortly afterward returned home to attend to the cultivation of his farms. On March 10, 1886, he was married to Mrs. Emma Rutledge, a widow, of Lawrence County, who formerly resided in Tennessee. They have two children by this marriage: James P. and Sarah E., the latter the wife of Frank Hastin; and those by Mr. McCarrell's first wife are John H., Susan (wife of Robert Eddy), George W., William T., Martha (wife of Mr. Harroll), Fannie (wife of W. Taylor) and Cora Belle.

Robert McKamey is a son of Robert and Jemima (Parks) McKamey, of Tennessee, where young Robert was born, on the 29th of November, 1845. The elder McKamey held several local offices, and was quite a prominent man in Tennessee, and was also one of the survivors of the Mexican War. He moved with his family to Arkansas in the fall of 1858, and purchased a farm in Lawrence County, where he resided until his death, on the 12th of October, 1870, six days after the demise of his wife. Robert McKamey, Jr., came to Arkansas when in his thirteenth year, and remained with his parents until the last year of the war, when he entered the Federal army, and was attached to the Sixth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. He enlisted first as a private, but was made sergeant, in which capacity he remained until the war had ended. After he was given his discharge, in September, 1865, he returned to his home, and on the 6th of

January, 1867, was married, in Randolph County, to Miss Barbara Wells. He remained in that county four years, farming upon a piece of land he had purchased, and then sold out and bought the place upon which he now resides. At the time of its purchase, there were about 100 acres cleared, and the buildings on it were unfinished, but since then he has cleared some seventy-five additional acres, fenced it in, and greatly improved the place. He owns altogether about 500 acres of land, situated two miles from Imboden, and one-third rich bottom and second bottom land. This is one of the best farms and most desirable pieces of property in Lawrence County, and Mr. McKamey has shown thrift and energy in securing it, from the fact that he started on comparatively nothing after the war. He also has a fine orchard of seven acres, consisting of different varieties of fruit. Mr. McKamey's first wife died in Lawrence County, leaving two children to her husband's care. His present wife was Miss Susan Ann Bragg, of Independence County, by whom he has had seven children. Their names are James L., John, Leona, Robert, Naida, Abbie and Anna, the last two being twins; and those by his first wife are Margaretta, wife of William York, and Emily, who died in her seventeenth year. Mr. McKamey has also lost three children, who died in childhood. Mrs. McKamey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. McKamey an Ancient Odd Fellow. He is a Republican in politics, and upholds the principles of his party. His wealth, while not of mammoth proportions, has grown to ample size, and he is one of the most substantial men of his county.

Simon McLeod was born in Harnett County, N. C., March 3, 1843, and is the son of Murdoch and Barbara (Matthews) McLeod, who came to Arkansas in 1858, settling on a farm in Lawrence County. His grandparents, on his father's side, emigrated from Scotland to this country during the latter half of the eighteenth century. On his mother's side, he is a descendant from a local family of merchants and farmers. The elder McLeod died in 1862, and his wife followed, December 20, 1888. Eleven children were born to them, and the family came to Arkansas unbroken.



E. J. Mac Garock

(DECEASED)

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

but death has cropped them out one by one until but five remain. Their names are James, John A., Simon, William and Hector—all farmers and mechanics. Simon McLeod, the seventh child, came west with his parents, with whom he remained until 1861, then leaving a comfortable home to fight for a cause he thought was right. He enlisted in the First Arkansas Battalion, and served to good advantage for the principles which he had undertaken to defend. He was present at the battle of Corinth, and at the siege of Port Hudson was among the most valiant in action. He did the duty of a private soldier until the end of the war, and surrendered at Shreveport, La., in 1865. He then returned to his home, and was married, in 1867, to Miss Sally C. Judkins, a Tennessee lady. In 1868 he and his companion moved on to the farm where they still live, with a happy and prosperous family. Mrs. McLeod is the descendant of a wealthy and influential Virginia family. She also is of Scotch descent. She is the daughter of William H. and Sarah D. (Roberts) Judkins. Mr. Judkins was elected to the State Senate of Arkansas, in 1854, and died at Little Rock, Ark., in December of the same year. Mrs. McLeod is a sister of Hon. Joseph B. Judkins, who was president of the Twenty-fourth Arkansas senate. Mr. McLeod and wife have been blessed with nine children, all living with the exception of two. Their names are: Walter E., Maggie D., Lettie M., Bessie C., Joseph H., Luther H., Eva A., (and one not named, deceased), and Laurence S. Mr. McLeod and his wife and his three oldest children are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and are people that command the respect of the entire community. He is a Democrat, and takes a deep interest in politics, though he has never aspired to any public position, preferring rather the pleasures of rural life.

John D. McMillen, a widely-known farmer and stock raiser of Duty Township, was born in Tiptah County, Miss., October 21, 1850. He is a son of W. W. McMillen, a native of Alabama, who moved to Tennessee when a boy of seven years, and was reared in that State. W. W. McMillen was married in Mississippi, to Miss Mary A. Gunnell, of

Jefferson County, Ala. (who moved to Mississippi when thirteen years old), and after his marriage settled on a farm in Tiptah County, where John D. was born. He moved to Arkansas County, Ark., in 1855, and, after residing there for nine years, came to Lawrence County, where he remained until his death, in 1879. He fought for eight months in the late war, and bore a splendid record for his bravery. John D. McMillen came to the State of Arkansas with his parents when thirteen years of age, and remained with them until his maturity. He was married, on December 22, 1878, to Miss Laura E. Mitchell, who was born and reared at Clover Bend, Lawrence County, and brought his bride to the present residence. The land was but slightly improved when he came upon it, but about forty-three acres are now cleared and under cultivation, and, perhaps, forty acres more, which are still unimproved, but valuable land. He has a comfortable house, barns and all conveniences upon his place, and a good orchard, two acres in extent, of peach, apple, apricot, plum and pear trees. Mr. McMillen is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, taking an active interest in all its affairs. He and his wife are well known for their generosity and sympathy toward all enterprises for the advancement of educational and kindred interests. They are among the most popular residents of Lawrence County, and people who are held in the highest esteem.

Hon. Robert P. Mack, one of the leading attorneys of Powhatan, is a native of Tennessee, and was born at Waynesboro, August 27, 1848. His father is Judge L. L. Mack, whose history appears in another portion of this book. Mr. Mack came to Arkansas with his parents in 1853, when he was a lad of five years, where they located at Marion, Crittenden County. They afterward moved to Bolivar, and then to Gainesville, Greene County, where he grew to manhood. He received a very fair education at the common and high schools, besides applying himself studiously to all subjects which he thought would be of advantage to him in after life, and for one year was assistant teacher at one of the schools. In 1866 he commenced the study of law, under the guidance of his father,

Judge L. L. Mack, and, in 1868, was admitted to the bar, before he had reached his twenty-first year. He was licensed to practice by Judge William Story, and shortly afterward moved to Powhatan to enter into his profession. In 1869 he was associated with his father, under the firm name of Judge L. L. Mack & Son, and his natural talent, combined with the experience of his father, made it one of the most successful firms in that section. His present location is the one selected by him in 1870, which he has kept continuously since that time. In 1873 the elder Mack withdrew from the firm, and, up to the spring of 1887, Mr. R. P. Mack had been associated with various practitioners, when the present firm was organized. He was married, August 29, 1878, to Miss Mollie E. Lyons, of East Tennessee, a very attractive lady, and by this happy union with the lady of his choice, was born three children: Anna M., Vera C. and Lucy. Mrs. Mack is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and a lady whose kindly influence and gentle disposition are made manifest at home and in society.

John H. Martin, merchant and postmaster of Powhatan, is a native of Eldorado County, Cal., born June 17, 1854. He is a son of Josiah Martin, one of the veterans of the gold excitement during the early days of California. The elder Martin was born and reared in the State of Missouri, and left his home for California two years after the great gold fever of 1849 had spread its contagion all over the civilized globe. While there he met and married Miss Mary Mincer, of Pennsylvania, and after sixteen years of mining returned with his wife to the State of Missouri. The following year after his arrival he moved to Arkansas and located at Powhatan, where he is now in partnership with his son in the general merchandise business. John H. Martin resided in California until he reached his fourteenth year, when he returned to Missouri with his father. He received a good education, both in California and Missouri, and after completing his studies, in 1868, he moved to Arkansas and settled in Lawrence County. From 1870 to 1875 he was occupying a clerkship in one of the principal drug houses in

Lawrence County, and afterward engaged in the same business himself. In September, 1880, he opened up a general stock of merchandise in partnership with his father, under the firm name of Martin & Son, but still continued in the drug business on his own account. The firm of Martin & Son do a business of about \$30,000 annually, and enjoy an enviable reputation for fair dealing and honest goods. Mr. Martin was appointed assistant postmaster several years ago, and on the retirement of his superior, in 1875, was given the office, and has been postmaster ever since. In December, 1878, he was married to Miss Lula McLeod, of Georgia, but in June, 1880, he was deprived of the companionship of his wife by death. Charles H., ten years old, is the only child.

James A. Martin, of the firm of J. A. Martin & Bros., manufacturers, comes from a family of Missouri pioneers. He was born in Pike County, Mo., December 3, 1854, and is a son of F. G. Martin, of Lincoln County, Mo. The family is one of the oldest in Eastern Missouri, their ancestors settling in that State in its earliest days. The elder Martin was married in Pike County, Mo., to Miss Susan E. Doyle, a native of that place, and after his marriage resided there for a number of years. In 1867 he came to the State of Arkansas and located at Powhatan, where he carried on the manufacture of wagons up to the year 1880, when he returned to Missouri, and in the spring of 1889 moved to Texas, where he at present resides. James A. Martin came to Arkansas with his parents when fourteen years of age. In his youth he was given a good school and commercial education, and in order to be more thoroughly acquainted with his father's business, he spent some time in blacksmithing and wagon-making. His knowledge of the business, being gained from practical experience, enabled him to build up a large and profitable trade. The firm manufacture spring wagons, buggies, etc., and turn out about 60,000 spokes monthly, besides felloes, plow beams and implements of a like nature. Their trade is one of the most extensive in Northeast Arkansas in their line, and their goods have obtained a well-merited renown. March 12, 1877, Mr. Martin was married

to Miss Ida Fortenberry, of Mississippi, a daughter of Absalom Fortenberry, of that State, and this happiest of unions has been blessed with three children: Guy R., Carrie and Nina. Mr. Rogers and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the former is a Mason. He is a very popular man, both in business and society, and is also one of the most progressive men of his county.

Samuel A. Massey was born in Knox County, Tenn., in 1838. He is the son of Jacob L. and Ann J. (Gray) Massey, the first named being a native of Tennessee, and the mother coming from Ireland to America with her parents in 1820, and settling in Knoxville, Tenn. His parents were married in Tennessee, in the year 1837, and moved to Arkansas in 1850, where they settled on Strawberry River, and commenced farming until the death of his father, in 1883. His mother died in 1878. Nine children were born to the parents, and two of them have been called away by death. Of the seven yet living, Mr. Massey is the oldest, and came to Arkansas when in his thirteenth year. He passed the younger portion of his days on the farm, and, on attaining his majority, commenced his race with the world with such a degree of success that to-day he is worthy of emulation by the young men of his county. He has 140 acres of land under cultivation, besides other lands in various sections, amounting to some 240 acres in all, which is the result of his own labor. In 1861, when he found that his country needed his services, he enlisted in the army, becoming a member of Company B, Twenty-first Arkansas, and held the rank of second lieutenant. He was captured by the enemy in 1864, in this county, and taken prisoner to Johnson's Island, Ohio, where he was kept until January, 1865. When no longer a prisoner of war he returned to his command and did good service, returning to his home shortly before the surrender, and has continued farming ever since. He was married in 1858 to Miss Elvira Milligan, a young lady born and reared in Arkansas, and a daughter of John Milligan, one of the pioneers of that State. Mrs. Massey died September 1, 1866, leaving four children as the result of

their happy married life. Their names are Edia J., Samuel J., Jacob L., and Elvira E. Mr. Massey lives with his son Jacob on the home place, and though oftentimes beset by the snares of his widower's state, has always remained true to the memory of his beloved wife. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, to which his wife also belonged, and is also a member of Lodge No. 144, A. F. & A. M., of Reed's Creek, Sharp County.

Benjamin F. Matthews, a popular citizen of Powhatan, is a native of Georgia, and was born in Madison County, August 12, 1823. His parents were the Hon. Allen and Margaret (Elton) Matthews, who were married and resided for awhile in Jackson County, Ga., and then moved to Madison County. After a short residence in the latter locality they moved back to Jackson County, where the elder Mr. Matthews practiced law during the greater portion of his life, and attained an eminent place in his profession. He represented the county several terms in the legislature, and died in Gainesville, Ga., in 1843, after a successful career. His son, B. F. Matthews, grew to manhood in the State of Georgia, and during the earlier portion of his life had but a limited amount of education. This, though an obstacle in his path, was easily overcome by his perseverance and natural ability. He first came to Arkansas in 1854, and located at Powhatan, which place has been his residence ever since. In 1876 he commenced his commercial career, and up to the year 1886 was actively engaged in mercantile life, controlling a business of from \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year. In 1863 he was elected sheriff of Lawrence County, and served until 1867, and for four years acted as collector and assessor. Previous to that, in 1860, he was deputed census enumerator, and took the census of Lawrence and Sharp Counties. On October 24, 1844, he was married to Miss Catherine McElroy of Cherokee County, Ga., and this union has given them nine children, of whom only three are living at the present time: William, Catherine, wife of Clay Thorn, and Ella. Those deceased are Josephine, Bettie, Phineas, Alice, Thomas and Henry. Mr. Matthews lost his

first wife October 30, 1871, and after her death was determined to spend the remainder of his days single, but after meeting Miss Mary C. Clisby, of Massachusetts, he succumbed to that lady's charms, and was again married. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Matthews has been a Mason for forty years.

Willis B. Matthews, of the firm of Weir & Matthews, is another representative of that class of men, who, by their energy and pluck, have won the esteem of their fellow-citizens. He was born in Lawrence County, Ark., on the 1st day of November, 1857, and is a son of William J. Matthews, a native of Tennessee, whose father, John L. Matthews, was one of the pioneers of Arkansas. His father, W. J. Matthews, married Miss Eliza J. McGhehey, of Lawrence County, a daughter of George McGhehey, one of the early settlers of this State, and his interest in the State of Arkansas is thus doubly strengthened by the fact of both parents being born on the same soil. His father turned his attention to farming until 1885, and then moved to Black Rock, to engage in mercantile pursuits. Mr. Matthews remained with him until he attained his majority, educating himself in the meantime, and then taught school for a period of twelve months. He gave up this occupation to accept a position at Powhatan, where he became thoroughly versed in mercantile affairs, and received excellent business training. He then returned to farming again, and continued in that business until October, 1883, when he re-entered into mercantile life at Black Rock. He established himself in the grocery and drug business at that point, and, in 1885, his father was brought into partnership, and remained with him until the time of his death, in 1887. In the spring of 1889, the present firm of Weir & Matthews was established. They carry a large stock of general merchandise, dry goods, groceries, clothing, drugs, hardware, etc., and by their fair dealing and integrity, have earned a reputation second to none in the county. Mr. Matthews has served on the town board, and is a Master Mason. He is treasurer of Black Rock Lodge.

James Cabell Minor, physician and surgeon,

Walnut Ridge, Ark. In a comprehensive work of this kind, dealing with industrial pursuits, sciences, arts and professions, it is only fair and right that that profession—the medical profession—on which in some period or other of our lives, we are all more or less dependent, should be noticed. It is the prerogative of the physician to relieve or alleviate the ailments to which suffering humanity is prone; and as such he deserves the most grateful consideration of all. A prominent physician and surgeon, who by his own ability has attained distinction in his profession, is Dr. Minor. He was born in Albemarle County, Va., on the 10th of October, 1858, and is the son of Dr. Charles Minor, and nephew of Prof. John B. Minor, present professor of Common and Statute Law in the University of Virginia, and the author of "Minor's Institutes." Dr. Charles Minor was a physician, and in the early part of his life practiced his profession, but in later life was principal of a high school at Brook Hill, six miles north of the University of Virginia. He died in 1861, at the age of fifty-eight years. He married Miss Lucy Walker Minor, a native of Virginia, who died in that State, at Bellevue, in 1881, at the age of fifty-two years. They were the parents of a large family of children, thirteen in all, eight now living, two in this state—Lancelot, attorney at law, Newport, Ark., and James Cabell. One brother, Charles (now deceased), was an attorney at law at Jacksonport, and at one time represented Jackson County in the State legislature. James Cabell Minor was reared in Virginia, and first took an academic course, but subsequently entered as a student the University of Virginia, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1882, in the study of medicine. Going to Louisville, Ky., he there took a clinical course at the Hospital College of Medicine. He then came to Newport, Ark., in 1883, practiced there three years, and, in 1886, located at Walnut Ridge, where he has since resided. His marriage to Miss Emma Smith occurred on the 6th of February, 1885, at Newport, Ark. She was born at Brownsville, Tenn., and by her marriage became the mother of one child—Lancelot Minor, Jr. Dr. Minor and wife are members of the Episcopal

Church, parish of Newport. He is a Democrat in politics, and has for the past six years been local surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company.

William Park Mitchell, farmer and stock raiser, is a son of William and Sallie (Ross) Mitchell, of North Carolina, in which State William Park Mitchell was born on December 25, 1836. The family resided in North Carolina until 1847, when they moved to Benton County, Tenn., and settled on a farm. Here they resided, a happy family, until the father's death, in 1872, and then the mother following him in 1875. William P. remained with his father until his majority, and then entered into the grocery business at Dresden, where he remained for fourteen months. He next commenced farming in Tennessee, up to the year 1870, and, thinking that Arkansas offered a better field for that business, he moved to the latter State, and settled in Lawrence County. On his arrival he bought 120 acres of timbered land and an additional 150 acres, with slight improvements upon it. He at once began to improve and cultivate his farms, and at the present time has about eighty acres under cultivation, with two fair residences and two tenant houses, besides a substantial double log house, in which he resides. He also owns a fine bearing orchard of peaches and apples. Mr. Mitchell was married in Benton County, Tenn., on July 27, 1862, to Miss Sarah F. Summers, a native of that State, and a daughter of Zachariah Summers, of Virginia. This union has given them six children, all of whom are living and in the best of health. Their names are Willis L., Zula, wife of H. D. Lawson; Emma, wife of Elijah Roberts; Anna and Maggie, both young ladies, and Katie. They have also lost three children: George, who died in his sixth year; Laura, dying at three years of age, and John, who died in his second year. Mr. Mitchell is a Democrat in politics, and is always loyal in his support of the principles and men of that party. He was appointed deputy sheriff and served in that capacity for a number of years, and is held in the highest esteem by the entire community. He has a splendid farm, a comfortable home, and is considered to be one of the most successful farmers in Lawrence County, all

of which he has accumulated by his own good judgment and industry. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Mitchell also of the Agricultural Wheel, being president of the local Wheel.

J. E. Moore is a firm believer in the soil upon which he was born, having remained in this county since his birth. His occupation is that of farming, but he is also an exponent of the advantages of a good education, and finds time for instilling knowledge in the minds of Lawrence County's future men and women. He is the son of William Moore, one of Arkansas' pioneers, who is now residing near Powhatan, and his mother was Miss Martha A. Judkins, of Tennessee, who met, and was united to her husband, in Arkansas. Ten children were born to them, five boys and five girls, and three have since died. Those living are Henry A., Joseph E., Nathaniel A., Robert C., Margaret I., Leonard H. and Laura C. Lizzie, Susan A. and Clara S. are deceased. Mr. Moore received the first rudiments of his education in the common schools of this county, and studied the higher branches at Irwin's Institute. After being thoroughly equipped for the duties of a school teacher, he went to Big Lick, in 1882, and opened up his first school. He has since then followed that profession, with steadily increasing success, holding two terms each year. He was married, in 1887, to Miss Josephine Childress, a daughter of Col. R. A. Childress, one of the old settlers of Independence County, and a hearty old gentleman, in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Moore is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife of the Presbyterian. He is an active politician.

John H. Morgan is a Georgian, and was born in Walker County, that State (now Catoosa County), in the year 1838. He is a prosperous farmer of Morgan Township, and is a son of Henry Morgan, of Georgia, who was killed in a distressing manner, in 1864, by being thrown from an unruly mule. The elder Morgan came to Missouri with his family, in the year 1856, and settled at a point in Wayne County, about ten miles from Greenville, the county seat, where he farmed and cultivated the land, until the time of his death. His wife,

Polly (Blackwell) Morgan, of Georgia, died in about 1877. John H. Morgan is the fourth of ten children, and was in his sixteenth year when his parents came to Missouri. He attained his manhood in Wayne County, and in 1858 returned to Georgia, where he established himself in the grocery business. In 1862 he answered the call for men, and enlisted in Company A, of a Tennessee regiment, and fought under Captain White, until the close of the war. He afterwards went back to Missouri, and was there married to Miss Surilda Smith, of Wayne County, but a native of Hamilton County, Tenn. The couple have eight children living: Henry H. D., Joseph L., George W., Savannah J., William Jackson, Tennie C., Martha S., Laura Alice. They have lost three children, namely: John Morgan, born September 28, 1869, died September 7, 1886; General Robert Lee, born November 28, 1885, died March 15, 1889; and an infant daughter, who died, when eight days old, March 4, 1872. Mr. Morgan and his family came to Arkansas in 1869, and settled in Independence County, at a place some ten miles south of his present residence, where they lived until the year 1881, when he moved to where he now is. He and his wife are members of the Free Will Baptist Church, and are earnest workers in the religious field.

Capt. J. M. Phelps, senior member of the firm of Phelps Bros., general merchandise, was born in McNairy County, Tenn., July 17, 1841. His father came to Arkansas when twelve years of age, and located at a point near Dardanelle, in Yell County. Four years later he went to Northwest Missouri, where he remained a year, and then came back to Randolph and Greene Counties. He entered into mercantile life at Gainesville; thence to Southern Missouri, and from there to Lawrence County, Ark., in the latter part of 1860. His son, Capt. James M., received only a common school education in Tennessee and Arkansas, but his natural aptitude made up for any loss in that direction. When war was announced he was a resident of this county, and first joined the Seventh Arkansas Infantry, Company F, in April, 1861, Joseph Martin, captain. He was discharged in February, 1862,

and returned home, where he remained until Hindman's call for volunteers, and, in April, 1862, he was captured, after having raised a cavalry company in response. That entire summer was spent by him in prison at St. Louis, Chicago and Johnson's Island. In 1862 he was exchanged, and joined Tim Reeves' company of Missouri cavalry, and served with them until the spring of 1864, when he raised a cavalry company, which he commanded until he surrendered, June 6, 1865, Company F, Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry. At the close of the war he returned to Lawrence County, which has been his home ever since, and embarked in farming and merchandising. Later on he spent three or four years traveling through Texas and Mexico, and in the spring of 1876 came to Walnut Ridge and established the business of Z. Phelps & Sons (J. M. & A. C.). The firm continued under that head until the year 1880, when it was merged into Z. Phelps & Son (J. M.). The present firm of Phelps Bros., was started up in 1884, with J. M., A. C. and Z. C. Phelps as partners. They do a heavy business in general supplies, their transactions in 1888 amounting to \$125,000, and are one of the largest firms in their line in the county. J. M., the eldest, has practically retired from active business. Capt. Phelps owns probably 1,500 acres of land, divided into several fine farms, and, in conjunction with his father and brother, has a great amount of other lands in Lawrence and adjoining counties. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic order, belonging to Hugh DePayne Commandery at Little Rock; is a member also of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This year (1889) he was a delegate to the district conference at Corning. He is a Democrat in politics, and was mayor of Walnut Ridge for several years. In 1864 (February 18th) he was married to Miss Victoria Kinian, of Lawrence County, Ark., whose father, Hensen Kinian, was a pioneer settler of Lawrence County. They have had one child, Virgil D., a little boy, who died in November, 1876, aged about nine years; and, having no other children of their own, the Captain and his wife are rearing a niece, Jessie Vinson.

Abram C. Phelps, of the firm of Phelps Bros., Walnut Ridge, general merchandise and supply house, was born in McNairy County, Tenn., January 4, 1848. When six years of age he came to Northeastern Arkansas, and has been reared principally in Lawrence County. He received a somewhat limited education in his youth—a disadvantage which the majority of our substantial men at the present day seem to overcome—and worked on his farm until the year 1868. On March 7 of that year he was married to Miss Sarah Fallin, who breathed her last ten months afterward. Mr. Phelps, shortly after the death of his wife, traveled with his brother, J. M., through Texas, Mexico and the greater part of the western country. When his trip had been finished he returned to Lawrence County, and in February, 1874, was united in wedlock to Miss Mattie Ammons. During that period he went into business with his father, establishing the firm known as Z. & A. C. Phelps, which he conducted for two years. The firm was then changed to Z. Phelps & Sons, and has since continued under that name. In 1884 he sold out his interest in the business, and went to Fort Smith, where he started a grocery, but one year later he returned to Walnut Ridge, and entered actively into mercantile life at that point again, and now has exclusive control of the firm's business. Besides his interests in the firm, he owns 660 acres of land, 500 acres of which are under cultivation. Mr. Phelps is a member of the Knights of Honor, and Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council of Masonic fraternity, and also of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Walnut Ridge, of which his wife is a regular attendant. They have three children: Flora, Walter and Claude.

Zaccheus C. Phelps, a partner in the house of Phelps Bros., well-known merchants of Walnut Ridge, was born in Greene County, Ark., November 21, 1858. His early life was spent on a farm, and, at the age of seventeen years, he entered the employ of his father and brother, where he remained three years, obtaining a thorough knowledge of mercantile affairs. Later on he formed a partnership with N. M. McCarroll, under the firm name of McCarroll & Phelps, which was continued

for two years, when he bought out his partner's interest, and combined it with A. C. Phelps & Bros. Mr. Phelps owns 240 acres of good land, and has 130 acres of it under cultivation. He is a Royal Arch Mason, also a member of the Council, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife was Miss Mattie Brinkerhoff, of Warrensburg, Mo., whom he married on September 15, 1889, and one child has been born to them, Otis B. Mrs. Phelps' father is a minister of the Baptist denomination.

Claiborne Sullivan Pinnell, familiarly known as Uncle "Claib" Pinnell, has been a resident of Northeast Arkansas for about fifty-one years, or over half a century. He was born in what was then called the "New Purchase" of Kentucky, October 27, 1817. His father was Peter Pinnell, who removed to Franklin County, Mo., when the son was an infant, and afterward settled in Greene County, Ark., at Crowley's Ridge, where he remained until his death, in 1842, or thereabouts. His wife was Miss Annie Sullivan, of Kentucky, whose parents, Claiborne Sullivan and wife, *nee* Harvey, were South Carolinians. This couple were the parents of nine children, C. S. Pinnell being the only one living, so far as known, although his oldest brother, Louis, was living in the Choctaw Nation, I. T., two or three years ago, at the age of eighty-two years. The mother died in Lawrence County, on the Cache River, after the close of the war. Claiborne S. Pinnell was reared on a farm, and as his father always lived in a very new country, where schools were not to be found for love nor money, and teachers were few and far between, his education, as a consequence, was very limited. When nine years of age he met with a painful accident, which has rendered him a cripple all his life; a colt ran away with him one day, and, stepping into a hole, threw him off, breaking his right arm and shoulder, which has prevented him from doing any hard labor ever since. Notwithstanding this fact, he has been an active man all his life; following the plow, farming and raising stock. He came to Lawrence County about thirty years ago, and bought 160 acres on Village Creek, one and one-half miles north of Walnut Ridge, and has made this his home ever since, be-

sides owning another farm in this county, the two aggregating 240 acres. He has hunted "bar" all over the State, and about twelve or fourteen years ago he killed the largest panther that had ever been seen in that neighborhood, measuring eleven feet from both tips. Mr. Pinnell has made a lengthy trip to Oregon, and another to Texas, but looks upon Lawrence County as the dearest spot on earth. He was married to Miss Minerva C. Rhea, a sister of M. B. Rhea, and has had nine children. Four of them grew to maturity, but all are now deceased, including the mother. His second wife was Mrs. Amanda E. (Grayles) Moore, and has had no children by this lady, although his wife has a daughter by her former husband. Mr. Pinnell is a member of the Ravenden Springs Methodist Episcopal Church, as are his wife and step-daughter, Mettie Isabelle. Grandfather Claiborne Sullivan married his second wife in his ninety-eighth year, living two or three years afterward, showing the remarkable vitality existing in the family. He was a noted Baptist preacher in his time. Mr. Pinnell was an ardent hunter in his younger days, and has made considerable money in killing wild game and selling the hides and furs. He tanned the hide of the "painter" he killed some years ago, and made a pair of shoes out of it, which were quite a curiosity, on account of the associations connected with them.

Col. W. M. Ponder, farmer and proprietor of saw-mill, was born in Hickman County, Tenn., October 12, 1823. His father was Amos Ponder, of Georgia, one of the early settlers of Tennessee, moving to that State in the year 1800, and subsequently to Southeast Missouri, where he died, in 1868, in his seventy-fourth year. Col. Ponder's mother was Miss Nancy Dudley, of Tennessee, in which State she met and was married to his father. They were the parents of nine children, four of whom are still living. Mrs. Ponder died in the year 1879, aged about seventy-two years. The Colonel was reared on a farm in Tennessee, and received a somewhat limited education in his boyhood days, on account of the scarcity of schools in that section of the State. He applied himself to farm work until he reached his twenty-fourth year,

when his father then moved to Missouri. Here he commenced farming and merchandising, and also dealing in produce and stock, shipping the latter to the New Orleans market in flatboats. He continued in this business some four or five years, and was then elected clerk of the circuit, county and probate courts, of Ripley County, Mo., which office he filled creditably for six years. He was formerly assessor for one or two terms in that county. After his term was finished in the court, he began farming and milling on quite an extensive scale, and was rapidly approaching the highest pinnacle of success in his business, when the dreadful news of war came to his ears. He left his interests and enlisted in the Ninth Regiment, Missouri State Guards, under Col. Lowe, of Gen. Jeff Thompson's brigade. His first battle was at Fredericktown, Mo., where he lost several relatives and friends in the fight. Subsequently he entered the Confederate army, where his bravery and knowledge of the tactics of war pushed him rapidly to the front, being promoted from sergeant through the different grades to colonel. He held that rank and commanded the Seventh Missouri Infantry in the Confederate army and served until the surrender at Shreveport, La., about the 25th of June, 1865. After peace had been declared he came to Arkansas and bought 200 acres of land, a couple of miles from the present town of Walnut Ridge. He then went to work with a vim and energy that were truly heroic, considering the fact that he was bare-footed at the time, and did not even have so much as a bed or a chair for his habitation. Two years later his perseverance began to tell, and success was slowly but surely coming over the horizon of his adversity. He commenced merchandising and farming, and in connection with these operated saw-mills and a cotton-gin, and in 1873 he came to Walnut Ridge, and bought some of the land on which the present town site is situated. He also laid off the town of Doniphan, Mo., and was the first man to build a cabin, and sold the first yard of calico in that place. He remained in Walnut Ridge for ten years, and also laid off the town site of that place on his arrival in 1873. He built the first residence in

Walnut Ridge, and was instrumental in securing the location for the Eastern district court-house, and also largely assisted in the erection of the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal Churches. He is a member of the Masonic order and is a Royal Arch Mason, and also the ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church. The Colonel was first married, in 1846, to Miss Mary Kittrell, of Southeast Missouri, and has had two children, one surviving, Nancy S., widow of Thomas Minton, of Walnut Ridge. Mrs. Ponder died in April, 1856, and he afterward married, in April, 1857, Miss Susan Hudspeth, of Missouri. Two children were born to them, both of them dying since. His wife died in January, 1862, and he was again married, this time to Miss Mary Montgomery, of Virginia. Six children were the result of this marriage, of whom five are living: Andrew, Harry Lee, George W., Edgar F. and Susan. Col. Ponder increased his farm of 200 acres to 2,600, and is also president of the Walnut Ridge & Hoxie Street Car Company. He is one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Lawrence County; is a Democrat in politics, and in 1882-83 represented his county in the State legislature, and was county judge in 1873-74.

Wilson Price, postmaster and a well-known farmer and stock raiser of Taylor, was born in Union County, N. C., July 27, 1836. His parents are Valentine and Caroline (Hargett) Price, of the same State, who, a few years after their marriage, first moved to Smith County, Tenn., where they remained for three years, and in the fall of 1849 settled in Lawrence County, Ark., at a point near Smithville, where they resided until the father's death, in 1864. Wilson Price was reared and has lived in this county since his thirteenth year. He remained with his parents until he attained his maturity, and then commenced in life for himself. He was married in his twenty-second year, and located on a farm near Smithville, where he cultivated the soil until he came to his present residence, in 1876. Mr. Price has always been a man of industrious and progressive habits, and it did not take him long to obtain a fair competence. He bought land and added to his possessions when-

ever he saw a good chance to invest, and now owns over 1,000 acres of the best land in Arkansas, with some 300 acres of it cleared. The entire amount is comprised in four tracts, and is all situated in Lawrence County. Mr. Price was married in this county on January 7, 1858, to Miss Susan Ann Davis, a daughter of Ross Davis, of Tennessee, but on October 11, 1879, this lady died, leaving eight children to survive her: Sarah Ann, wife of John Bilberry; Nile A., George L., David P., Fillmore, Charles D., Philip V., and Lutz, a young lady. Nile A. and George L. are both married. Mr. Price has also lost five children, who died in early childhood. His second wife was a widow lady, Mrs. Mary Steadman, whom he married in 1881, this lady dying in 1885, and leaving one daughter, Hattie U. He married his present wife, who was formerly Miss Nancy Rider, of Independence County, on July 3, 1887. Both Mr. and Mrs. Price are members of the Baptist Church, in which the former is a deacon, and they are deeply interested in all matters concerning its welfare. In 1885 he established a general merchandise store, and by his methods of doing business, soon built up a good patronage. A postoffice was opened up in his place of business in April, 1886, and he was appointed postmaster, having had charge of the office since then.

Greene E. Raney, a prosperous and well-known farmer of Smithville, Ark., was born in Lawrence County, near that town, September 20, 1850. He is a son of Morgan Raney, also a native of Arkansas, born March 18, 1818, and died in 1877. Samuel Raney, the grandfather of Greene E., was a Virginian by birth, who married and settled in Missouri, where he reared part of his family. His son, Morgan Raney, was the youngest of eight children, and was born in Arkansas, in which State he lived all his life, never having evinced any desire to go out of it. Morgan Raney was one of the most industrious and able men of his day, and at the time of his death owned about 1,880 acres of fine land, with a good portion of it under cultivation. At the time of his decease he presented each of his children with \$2,000 cash, and a fine farm, since which time the land has doubled in value. He was

married to Miss Nancy Taylor, of Lawrence County, Ark., who was born in 1827, and died in the year 1867, meeting her death through a very painful accident while coming from church. They were the parents of seven children, all of them now dead, with the exception of Leah, wife of G. W. Brady, postmaster of Smithville, and Greene E. Raney. His second marriage was with Miss Elvira Janes, by whom he had two children, Loey G. and an infant, both deceased. Greene E. Raney was reared in this (Lawrence) County, and, like his father, prefers to remain on the soil of Arkansas all his life. He began farming for himself after his father's death, and the same energy that characterized the latter was part of his own spirit, as he has demonstrated by his present prosperity. His brother, John W., enlisted in the army, and was killed during the war, while he remained at home to assist his father, who needed his help. After the death of the elder Raney, he took charge of the entire estate, and has brought it up to its present proportions. He was married October 22, 1873, to Miss Sarah Jackson, of Sharp County, Ark., a daughter of Marcus Jackson, of Tennessee. Six children were born to them by this union: Lotta, Ernest and Joseph M., all of whom are living, and three others who died very young. Mr. and Mrs. Raney are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Raney is a Democrat in politics. He is a prominent man in all enterprises for the advancement and improvement of his county, and is one of the most liberal, open-hearted men in that section.

Moses Bolling Rhea is one of the oldest settlers of Lawrence County, and has been here over fifty-four years. There is only one citizen in the above county, C. S. Pinnell, who has been in this section longer than Mr. Rhea. He was born in Warren County, Tenn., June 6, 1822, and is the son of Obadiah Rhea, of East Tennessee, who settled in Arkansas about the year 1835, and located within fifteen miles of the present town of Walnut Ridge, where he lived until his death, in 1855. The wife of Obadiah Rhea was Miss Elizabeth Littlepage, of Tennessee. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom are still living. Their

names are: Moses B., Thomas, a farmer of Greene County; Elizabeth, widow of James G. Rutherford, residing near the old homestead; Nancy, wife of James Edward, of Greensboro, Ark.; Mary, the wife of C. C. Grayson, of Greene County; Emily, the wife of Allan Pierce, a resident of Cache Township. This is indeed a remarkable showing for one family. Six of the ten children are living, the oldest being sixty-eight years old and the youngest fifty-four years. They have outlived every family who settled in Lawrence County, at about the same time, and have more living members as a proof of their longevity than any other of the early settlers. The mother of these children died at the age of seventy-two years, in 1871 or 1872. Moses B. was thirteen years of age when he first came to Lawrence County, but resided in Greene County, until his twenty-third year, before he settled on his present farm, seven miles east of Walnut Ridge. He has been a farmer all his life, and a very successful one, owning some 1,200 acres of land, of which 550 acres are under cultivation, and besides his lands, he owns considerable stock. His children have cause to remember him with gratitude, as he has presented each of them with a good farm. He first started in life for himself when twenty-two years of age, with nothing but a mare and colt. The meagerness of his worldly possessions, however, did not disturb him in the least, and it was not long before his industry secured for him almost all of the freighting between Cape Girardeau, Memphis, Powhatan, Jacksonport, Forest City and other points, and no doubt he has hauled more freight than any other man in Lawrence County. He fought under Price during the war, and was in that general's raids through Missouri and Kansas. Hard work never affects him apparently, and he keeps it up steadily on the farm. His principles were toward the Union at first, but he afterward changed to be a strong Southern man. In his early days he was a Whig, and mingled in politics considerably, but under no circumstances would he ever accept an office, although often urged to do so. He was married February 8, 1844, to Miss Sarah C. Lamb, of Alabama, whose parents, William and Mary (See) Lamb, were among the ear-

lier settlers of this county. She died in 1867, and Mr. Rhea was again married in 1868 to Clementine Seego. This wife died in 1869, and in 1870 he was married to Miss Mary Slavin, whose death occurred in 1871. His fourth wife was Miss Sarah Daily, who died in 1876, and his present wife is Miss Ruth Kinyon, who has lived in this county about thirty-eight years. Mr. Rhea is the father of sixteen children, only five of whom are living: Murcinda, wife of William Hennessee; John A., of Walnut Ridge; Flavius, married; Laura Daily, who lives near the homestead; James and William, who live at home.

John A. Rhea, proprietor of Walnut Ridge livery stables, was born in Greene County, Ark., September 30, 1854, and came to Lawrence County, when twelve years of age. He received but a limited amount of schooling in his young days, and was reared on his father's farm. On July 3, 1876, he was married to Miss Lizzie Cooper, a daughter of Thomas and Ibbie (Willis) Cooper, early settlers of this county. After his marriage he commenced farming for himself, but shortly afterward gave up that occupation, and came to Lawrence County in the year 1877, where he opened a hotel. Five years later he went into the business of buying and selling horses, and then started a livery, which he has fostered into a complete success. It is the only livery stable in the Eastern district of Lawrence County, and commands quite a large trade. He also buys and sells horses, and is the owner of a farm of 143 acres, of which 133 acres are under cultivation. The 'bus line running between Walnut Ridge and Hoxie is controlled by him, and he has the mail contract between those points. In politics Mr. Rhea is a Democrat, and was the first town marshal of Walnut Ridge. He has two children, Harry and Annie L.

Dr. J. V. Richardson, whose name is well known throughout Northeast Arkansas, was born in Spencer County, Ind., on the 8th of April, 1838. His parents were J. V. and Elizabeth (Everton) Richardson, of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively, who moved to Arkansas in 1844, and settled in Sharp County, where they lived until the year 1861. They then removed to Texas, but

came back to Arkansas in 1866, and located in Fulton County, where the elder Richardson still resides at the age of eighty-six years, his wife dying about the year 1870. Dr. Richardson came to this State with his father when a boy of eight years, and remained with him until he had reached his maturity. He then commenced the study of medicine in Jackson and Lawrence Counties, under the guidance of the then celebrated Dr. Hatfield, and in 1860 first began practicing in Jackson County. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private, but was shortly afterward promoted, and sent out on detached duty. He visited his home again in 1863, and in the spring of the following year rejoined his company, and served until his surrender at Jacksonport, in June, 1865. The Doctor fought in the battles at Little Rock, Independence (Mo.), Kansas City, Big Blue, Boonsboro (Ark.), and in Price's raids through Missouri. After the war was over he returned to Jackson County, and resumed his practice and farming until 1873, when he moved to Lawrence County, and located in the neighborhood of where he now resides. He continued in his profession up to 1879, when he built a store-room, and in 1880 began dealing in general merchandise. He has been very active in commercial life and farming since then, giving up his practice entirely, and has now built up a successful business, and is one of the leading merchants of that section. The Doctor was first married June 11, 1865, in Jackson County, to Miss Sarah A. Johnson, who died June 4, 1870. There were two children by this marriage: William D., who died in his twelfth year, and Mahala E., wife of William Beavers, of this county. He married his present wife in Jackson County, in 1875. The lady's name was formerly Miss Elizabeth Brackenridge, a daughter of James Brackenridge, one of the pioneers of Jackson County. There are four children by this marriage: Ada, Gilbert, Aggie and May. Dr. Richardson is a member of Thornburg Lodge No. 371, A. F. & A. M., and is Master of his lodge. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of Walnut Ridge Chapter, and has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge on several occasions. He has served as Wor-

shipful Master for six or seven years, and has a lodge-room over his store-room.

Hamilton W. Richey is a son of John Richey, of Virginia, who moved to Indiana in his younger days, and married Miss Polly Woods, of that State, locating in Gibson County, where Hamilton was born December 29, 1829. John Richey followed his occupation of farming in Indiana until the year 1844, when he removed to Arkansas, and settled in Lawrence County. He resided in that place, and reared his family, until the time of his death, in the fall of 1861, when he passed away, regretted by all who knew him. Up to the time of his decease Mr. Richey had been a survivor of the War of 1812, and was at Mobile, Ala., when the battle of New Orleans was fought. He was also a captain of militia during his residence in Indiana. Hamilton W. Richey came to Arkansas when in his fourteenth year, and is the oldest of three surviving sons, out of a family of eight who grew to maturity and had families of their own. He remained with his father until his twenty-third year, and was then united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah Ann Richey, December 12, 1852, the lady being a widow, and a native of Lawrence County. After their marriage they settled on a small farm in Flat Creek, and, in the spring of 1867, moved to their present home. Mr. Richey commenced clearing his land at once, and at the present time has almost 225 acres under cultivation. He owns altogether about 700 acres of land, on different tracts, a portion of it being cleared, and owes his present prosperity to his own enterprise, having but very little property when he first started in life. Mr. Richey is one of the substantial and progressive men to whom Lawrence County can point with pride, and by his industry and economy has placed himself upon a basis where others must look at him with admiration. In March, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army, becoming a member of the First Arkansas Battalion, and served until taken prisoner, at Port Hudson, July 8, 1863. The command was again re-organized the following fall, and then Mr. Richey held the rank of first lieutenant, and continued in that capacity until his surrender, at Jack-

sonport, Ark., where he was paroled in June, 1865. He had two children by his first wife, both of them deceased, and his wife also dying in 1857. He contracted a second marriage, his wife being Miss Mary Wayland, of Arkansas, who died in 1876, leaving six children: David H., John H. and Joseph W., while three others lived to maturity, and two married before their deaths occurred. Their names are Hamilton W., Sarah Ann M. and Amanda J. Mr. Richey was again married, his third wife being Miss Mattie E. Walker, of Gibson County, Tenn., and has had two children by this marriage, Nora May and Mattie Aoma. He was elected justice of the peace of his township, and, at the expiration of his first term, was re-elected to a second term. Mr. Richey and his wife are both members of the Christian Church, and he is also a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

James P. Rogers, a well-known farmer of Cache Township, was born in Middle Tennessee, March 10, 1847. He is the son of John B. Rogers, a native of North Carolina, who settled in Tennessee about the year 1846, and from there came to Arkansas and located on Black River, eight miles or more east of Pocahontas, where he resided until his death, two years later. His wife was Miss Ann S. Collier, of North Carolina, a daughter of Henry Collier, who settled in Arkansas about the year 1850 and located on Black River, in Randolph County, in which place he purchased half a section of land. He was one of the first settlers in that region and lived there until his death, in 1855, or thereabouts. Mrs. Rogers is still living and resides in Red River County, Tex., at the age of seventy years. She is the mother of twelve children, seven of them living, whose names are: James P. Rogers, Martha L., widow of William Sutton, a resident of Red River County, Tex.; John C. and Henry C., twins, the former a resident of Fort Worth, Tex., and the latter near Arkadelphia, Ark.; Mary E., the wife of John W. Scoggin, of Red River County, Tex.; Senora, wife of Samuel Daniels, and Robert Lee, also of Red River County, Tex. James P. Rogers spent the earlier part of his life on a farm in Tennessee, and in his twenty-second year went to

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Sherman, Tex., where he worked as a carpenter. He then traveled through the Indian Territory for a short time, after which he undertook the business of freighting between Paul's Valley and Fort Sill. His next trip was back to Texas, along the Red River, and after finding a suitable location he commenced farming. He continued at various occupations until the year 1871, when he came to Randolph County, Ark., and bought 120 acres of land, and on December 23, 1872, was married to Miss Ellen E. Brooks, a daughter of Albert W. W. Brooks, who has the reputation of being the wealthiest man in Randolph County, Ark. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers then came to Cache Township, in Lawrence County, and settled on a farm of 240 acres, of which 115 acres are in a good state of cultivation. He owns 440 acres more in two tracts of land in Randolph County. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are the parents of seven children, five of them living, whose names are recorded as follows: John A., William H., Julia A., Magnolia, Mary Susan. He is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and a man held in high esteem.

Charles C. Rogers, attorney and county examiner, was born in Madison County, Tenn., April 1, 1852. He is a son of Hon. D. S. and Nancy G. (Taylor) Rogers, of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. After his marriage, the elder Rogers resided in Tennessee for a number of years, where he farmed to a considerable extent, and for twenty-five years was chairman of the county court of Madison County. In his sixty-fifth year Mr. Rogers was admitted to the bar, but as he had always declined to practice, his membership was conferred more as an honor. Previous to the war he had been elected a member of the legislature, and for almost twenty-five years, continuously, he held the office of justice of the peace. His death occurred in the spring of 1886, leaving behind him a name respected and honored wherever mentioned. Charles C. Rogers grew to manhood on the farm in Tennessee. His facilities for attending school in his youth were very meager, but, knowing the advantages of a good education in order to make a success in life, he applied himself studiously to his books at every opportunity, and now not only is

he posted in the common and higher English branches, but is also well versed in Greek and Latin. After mastering his studies, Mr. Rogers taught school himself in Tennessee for five terms, and for one term in Arkansas. In 1875 he commenced the study of law at the Cumberland Law School, Lebanon, Tenn., and completed his full course. He then located at Jackson, Tenn., and in 1881 was offered the editorial chair of a newspaper in that city, which he occupied for eight months, his work during that time attracting widespread attention. In 1882 he moved to Powhatan, where he has resided ever since, and commenced the practice of law. He has been successful from the very beginning, and now ranks as one of the best lawyers in Northeast Arkansas. Mr. Rogers was married to Mrs. Ella Croom, a charming widow, of Tennessee, who had been the companion of his youth. Mrs. Rogers has one daughter by her former marriage, and her union with Mr. Rogers has given them a son—Willie P. Rogers. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which Mr. Rogers is steward, and the latter also holds the office of county examiner, to which he was appointed in 1888.

Dr. D. B. Rudy, physician and surgeon, is a man of whom it can be truly said that he has reached the top round in his profession. He was born in Henderson County, Ky., December 24, 1851, and is a son of William R. and Jane P. (Smith) Rudy, both of the same county and State, the father being an extensive stock raiser and farmer. The Doctor grew to manhood in Henderson County, and in his youth received the best education to be had. He attended the high schools and also the Cairo Academy, of Cairo, that county, and in 1871 commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Samuel Furman, of Cairo, a noted physician of that period. He obtained his first course of medical lectures at the University of Louisville, and graduated in 1875. His first location was in McLean County, Ky., where he practiced until the fall of 1876, and then moved to Sharp County, Ark. In 1878 he left Sharp County and returned to the University to pursue his studies still further, and graduated on March

1, 1879. He then came to Lawrence County, Ark., in May, 1879, and commenced practicing, and is now looked upon as one of the leaders in the medical profession. The Doctor was married at Smithville, Ark., to Miss Belle Henderson in 1880, who died seven years later, leaving three children. His second marriage was to Miss Paralee Fortenberry, of Lawrence County, in 1888, and the result of this happy union has been one child. The names of those children by his first wife are Maud, Anna Belle and William B., and the child of his last wife is James Frederick. The Doctor has built up a splendid practice, and owns considerable property in Lawrence County. He is a very popular man, owing it to both his skill as a physician and his personal magnetism. He also devotes a portion of his attention to stock raising and farming, and has been very successful in both, and is also a member of the Lawrence County Medical Society.

Silas Ruffner, of Walnut Ridge, is one of the oldest citizens of Lawrence County. He was born in New Madrid County, Mo., in 1836, and is the same age as that of his adopted State—Arkansas. His father was Elias Ruffner, of what is now Kanawha County, W. Va., who was a farmer by occupation. The elder Ruffner moved from Virginia to Indiana, and afterward to Illinois, Wisconsin, Arkansas and Texas. He came to Arkansas in 1844, and located at Crowley's Ridge, in Poinsett County, and in 1857 removed to Texas, where he contracted pneumonia, and died the same year, aged sixty years. He was married to Miss Nancy Phillips, of Virginia, and had five children, four of them living in Lawrence County and one in Prairie County. The mother is still living in the former county, at the age of seventy-eight years, and has full possession of all her faculties. Silas Ruffner was reared as a farmer, and had been in that business until within the past three years. He has had but a limited education, but is a man of strong will and a determination that overcomes all obstacles. He has resided the greater portion of his life in Lawrence County, having come here in the year 1850, and can recount a score of reminiscences of the early days of this State. He first lived in Poinsett and Jackson Counties, and re-

members when Jacksonport, in the latter county, was merely a canebrake. He can also remember when the Jacksonport and Pocahontas country road was opened, which covered a distance of sixty-two miles, and had but one house upon it, which was called the "Stranger's Home," as that was the only place of accomodation on the entire road. In 1886 Mr. Ruffner established himself in the merchandising business at Walnut Ridge, and has had very fair success. He is a member of Walnut Ridge Lodge No. 19731, Knights of Honor, and also a member of the town council. In 1862 he enlisted in Capt. Henry's company, and served three and one-half years through the war. He was discharged June 5, 1865, and held the rank of second lieutenant at the time of his release. He has been married four times, two of his wives having been sisters, and all four of them cousins. He has had eleven children altogether, and seven of them are still living: Savannah (the wife of John E. Johnson, of Walnut Ridge), Joseph and Nancy Owen (who reside in this county), Williger (the wife of Edgar O'Neal, of the "Stranger's Home"), Julia (the wife of Davis Ruffner, of this county), Henry, George and John. He has married for the fifth time, his present wife having been Rachel Upchurch. Mr. Ruffner is in splendid health, and has never taken a cupful of medicine in the whole course of his existence, nor touched a drink of whisky. In politics, he is a Democrat.

T. A. J. Runyan, M. D., one of Lawrence County's popular citizens, and a physician of excellent reputation, was born in Vermillion County, Ind., in the year 1829. He is a son of William and Melinda (Murey) Runyan, of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively, who were married in Tennessee, and moved to the State of Illinois, shortly after. Dr. Runyan received his education from the district schools in his earlier days, and later on at the Academy of Georgetown, Tenn. He commenced the study of medicine in 1855, under the guidance of Dr. John L. Yarnell, a celebrated physician in those day, and is now one of the leading men in his profession. He also practiced five years under the care of an elder brother, Dr. M. D. L. Runyan. While at Nashville

taking a course of lectures, the Doctor had the misfortune to lose one of his eyes by erysipelas, which caused him to give up his studies for a time. This, however, did not deter him from mastering the intricacies of his chosen profession, and in 1864 he resumed the study of medicine. He came to Arkansas in 1863, and located in what is now Sharp County, and commenced building up his practice within four miles of where he now resides. He is the oldest physician residing in this part of the county, and, besides his profession, is the owner of a large and very productive farm. He has upward of 200 acres under cultivation, besides other lands in various sections, all of which he has accumulated by his own industry. The Doctor was practically penniless at the close of the war, and his present prosperity is a good evidence of his indomitable pluck and energy. He was married to Miss Mary A. Campbell, of Tennessee, and eight children have been given them to brighten the home, four of whom have died. The names of those living are: Ester Jane, wife of Henry Doyle; Martha M., wife of James M. Turner; William, and Josephine, wife of J. W. McLaughlin. The dead are: Marcus, an infant not named, Eliza Ann and Melinda. The Doctor is a member of Lodge No. 126 of the A. F. & A. M.

John J. Sharp, one of the principal farmers and stock raisers in Lawrence County, was born in this county, on the 6th of June, 1846. He is a son of John Sharp, who was born in the same county and State, in 1818, and a grandson of Solomon Sharp, one of the first settlers to till the soil of Arkansas. His grandfather began farming and stock raising on his arrival in this section, and that particular business has been followed by father and son for three generations. Their first location was on the place now owned by Capt. Stewart, near Powhatan. John Sharp was a soldier in the Mexican War, and was the second child of a family of nine. His intrepidity led him to the front ranks of battle, where he sickened and died, without the privilege of bidding his family good bye. He married Miss Luriza Turman, a Kentucky lady, in 1816, who died in 1888. There were three children born to them: Mrs. Jane Smith, Mrs. Mary

Williams, a widow lady, and John J. Sharp, of whom we write. Mr. Sharp remained in this county until August, 1862, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, and was one of the raiders through Missouri, under Gen. Price. He returned home the same year, and in 1865 went to Jacksonport, where he was paroled. When twenty years of age he went on his uncle's farm, at Black Rock, and remained two years. After leaving him he moved to his present place of residence, which he bought from his uncle in 1870. It is one of the oldest places of settlement in the county, and has 100 acres of land under cultivation. Mr. Sharp was married, September 20, 1868, to Miss Lucinda C. McGhehey, a daughter of Judge McGhehey, who has filled that office for fourteen years. They have five children: William Henry, Alice, Albert Redmond, Ernest W. and Lacie B., and are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Sharp has been a member of the school board for a number of years, and has always used his influence to the fullest extent, in the cause of education. He is a firm believer in the maxim that "knowledge is power," and is always one of the first to advance a cause for the enlightenment and instruction of childhood. He is the owner of a large sorghum-mill and a splendid farm. His mill has a capacity of forty five gallons per day.

T. J. Sharum, general merchant of Walnut Ridge, was born in Daviess County, Ind., February 4, 1840. His father, H. V. Sharum, is a native of Kentucky, and an early settler of Daviess County, Ind., where he still resides on a farm, at the age of eighty years. The elder Sharum was married to Miss Rosa Ann Cisell, of Kentucky, and eight children were the result of this union. One of the sons, James A., was a member of Company I. Twenty-fourth Infantry, Indiana Volunteers, and was killed in the battle of Shiloh. Two of the sons reside in Arkansas—T. J. Sharum and J. C. Sharum, the latter a resident of Portia. Mr. T. J. Sharum was reared on a farm in Indiana, and received a fair education in his youth. He learned the carpenter's trade early in life, and worked at it in the town of Manitowoc, Wis., until the fall of 1860. In 1861 (July 3) he enlisted in Com-

pany I, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Indiana Volunteers, which was organized at Camp Knox, and in the latter part of that summer went to Missouri, under Gen. Fremont. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded in the left shoulder by a rifle ball. He was granted a furlough of several months after this occurrence, and later on rejoined his regiment at Helena, Ark., and with the exception of skirmishing, was not engaged in actual battle until the siege of Vicksburg. On June 23, he was taken prisoner, and finally landed in the famous Libby Prison. Later on he was exchanged, and rejoined his regiment at New Iberia, La. At Clinton, La., he did some skirmish duty, and in the year of 1864, he was mustered out at Baton Rouge. Mr. Sharum's next occupation was that of traveling salesman for a jewelry house, and then a stock trader. He journeyed through the Choctaw Nation and the State of Arkansas for two years, trading in stock and hides. He then established himself in business in Indiana for seven years, and afterward was a wholesale manufacturer of boots and shoes in St. Louis, Mo., for eight years, in connection with a brother. In November, 1883, he came to Walnut Ridge, his present home, and purchased the business of J. M. Phelps & Sons. His undertakings have all been successful, and he is now the owner of some 3,000 acres of land, besides that part of Walnut Ridge where the court-house and Methodist Episcopal Church stand. He is commander of Lawrence Post No. 72, G. A. R., and is a member of the I. O. O. F., Good Templars and Knights and Ladies of Honor. He was married April 24, 1866, to Miss Lydia A. Loutz, of Indiana, and has had three children, one of them dying since (Edward). The two still living are Monte and Myrtle.

Arthur W. Shirey, a prominent merchant of Ashland Township, comes from an old South Carolinian family, but is of German descent. He was born in Lexington County, S. C., on the 13th of May, 1835, and is a son of Enoch and Martha (Sandford) Shirey, who, a few years after their marriage, moved to the State of Georgia, and from there to Alabama, where they settled on a farm, and proceeded to make their future home. The

father died September 6, 1866, while visiting his son, A. W. Shirey, in Texas, giving the family a blow from which they did not recover for some years. A. W. Shirey remained with his father until he had attained his manhood, and then moved to Texas, where he located in Smith County, and afterward in Angelina County. In 1862 he enlisted in the Thirteenth Texas Cavalry, as a private, but his valiant services for the cause of the Confederacy soon won for him the rank of orderly sergeant, in which capacity he remained until the company disbanded at Hempstead, Texas. He fought at the battles of Mansfield (La.), Pleasant Hill (La.), and Jenkins' Ferry (Ark.), besides a great number of others equally as noted. After the war he returned to his Texas home, where he was occupied in farming for one year, and in 1867 moved to Arkansas, and located at Jonesboro. In the latter place he was engaged in business for eighteen months, and in the fall of 1868 settled on Black River, in Lawrence County, where he transacted business for a period of four and one-half years. His next venture was at Minturn, but he sold out his interest at that place, and began farming near by. This he continued four years, then returning to Minturn, and forming a partnership, under the name of Shirey & Henry, for the sale of general merchandise. After a period of one year and a half Mr. Henry withdrew from the business, which Mr. Shirey continued on his own account, and he now does a business of about \$30,000 annually, besides handling cotton to a considerable extent. He carries a large and fine stock of dry goods, groceries, queensware and general supplies, and has built up a prosperous trade. He is deemed to be one of the shrewdest business men in that section, and no man in business in Lawrence County has a better reputation for fair dealing and honest goods. Mr. Shirey first commenced on almost nothing, but, by his own good management and legitimate methods of doing business, has accumulated a comfortable fortune. He owns some 4,000 acres of land in this county, on ten different tracts, of which 1,300 acres are cleared and under cultivation. Once before he had been on the road to prosperity, but lost all he possessed while coming

from Jonesboro to Lawrence County, on the Black River, in 1868. The boat upon which all of his savings and goods had been freighted sunk at Bird's Point, and he was again forced to start in life without a dollar. His wonderful energy and tact have once more placed him upon a solid basis, and now, besides his 4,000 acres of land and large business, he owns considerable other personal property, and is considered to be one of the bulwarks of commercial life in Lawrence County. Mr. Shirey has been a Spiritualist in religious faith for the past fifteen years, and for some three years he has been a magnetic healer. He delights in treating patients after medicine has failed to cure, and many have been restored to health and strength through his aid. People who are poor and destitute receive the benefits of his healing powers gratis.

Capt. William C. Sloan, of Smithville, Ark., was born in Lawrence County, August 14, 1833. His father was Fergus Sloan, of Lincoln County, N. C., who was born in December, 1787, and died in November, 1849. The elder Sloan remained in North Carolina until he reached his twenty-fifth year, and then moved to Missouri, and settled in Washington County, near Caledonia. He resided there until his marriage to Miss Rosanna Ruggles, of Otsego, N. C., who was born in 1797, and came to Missouri in 1818. They moved to Arkansas in 1820, and located in the Spring River district, where they opened up a large farm (for that time) of 150 acres. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sloan were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the elder Sloan's house in early days was often a meeting place for the missionaries of that time. He died, while on a visit to his former home in Missouri, on November 13, 1849, and his wife, the mother of Capt. Sloan, died on the old homestead, August 10, 1860. Nine children were born to the parents, all of them living to be married. William C. Sloan was the seventh child, and the youngest of four boys, and besides himself, has three sisters still living. He grew to maturity in this county, and on arriving at the age of twenty-one years, commenced doing business for himself. During the war, he was captain of Company A,

Twenty-fifth Arkansas, and was mustered in with his company, March 1, 1862, serving about six months in that command. He next joined Col. Baber's cavalry regiment, the Forty-fifth Arkansas, and was a member of the raiding expedition, under General Price, through Missouri. After the war was over, he returned home and entered actively into mercantile life, and has resided in Smithville ever since. He is also a partner in the firm of Sloan & Co., at Imboden, Ark., and besides, deals in stock very extensively. Capt. Sloan is a Democrat in politics, and represented his county in the rebel legislature of 1866-67, when they first convened after the war, and was known throughout the county, as a fair-minded and conscientious man in the discharge of his duties. He was first married to Mrs. Susan Sloan, the widow of his brother, who was born in Lawrence County, in 1831, and died in October, 1865. This union gave them two children, William F., and Leona, wife of L. T. Andrews. His second wife was Miss Elizabeth J. Cravens, whom he married in 1871, a native of the same county, but educated at Shelbyville, Ky., and by whom he had three children: Homer F., Eula L., and Fannie, all of them living. The mother died September 29, 1887. Capt. Sloan is a member of Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M., of Smithville, and is widely known for his generosity and good-fellowship.

Clay Sloan, circuit court clerk, Powhatan, was born in Lawrence County, Ark., August 20, 1861. He comes of a family who have made Arkansas their home for a great many years, his father, James F. Sloan, having been reared in the same county and State, as also his mother, Margaret J. (Raney) Sloan. The older Sloan was, for the greater portion of his life, a prominent merchant of Powhatan, and was one of the most progressive men in commercial circles in that city up to the time of his death, in 1873. His wife still survives him, and is now married to M. D. Baber, an attorney of Powhatan. Mr. Clay Sloan attained his maturity in Lawrence County, and in his youth received a thorough education at Arkansas College, Batesville, Ark. He completed his full course at college in 1881, and was then engaged in teaching

at Powhatan until the year 1886. His abilities having been tested and recognized by this time, he was elected to the position which he now occupies, and in 1888 was re-elected to the same office. Mr. Sloan also filled the office of county examiner from 1884 to 1886, a position in which his actions were reflected with credit. He is a Democrat in politics and is strong in his support of the principles of that party. In the month of October, 1888, Mr. Sloan was captivated by and married to Miss Katie Matthews, a daughter of B. F. Matthews, and they are as happy as two people can be who have made a wise selection in the lottery of life. They are both members of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and are held in high esteem by their neighbors.

Thompson F. Smith, justice of the peace, was born in Washington County, Mo., on the 7th of February, 1828. He is the son of William C. and Jemima (Warner) Smith. His father moved from his native place, Fayette County, Ky., in his nineteenth year, and settled in Washington County, Mo., where he met and married his wife. They remained in this State until the year of 1841, when they were induced to remove farther west, and located in Arkansas, near Smithville. In 1846 a permanent home was established at what is now Black Rock, but what was then almost a barren prairie. Mr. William C. Smith was first justice of the peace in that county, and was afterward elected to the county judgeship, in 1854, by the Democratic party. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was a member of Johnson's regiment. His contributions toward the church were liberal, he besides being a strong advocate in the erection and maintenance of schools. Mr. Smith's mother died July 31, 1886, in the New Hope Baptist Church, one of the oldest churches in the county, of which she had been a member for thirty-nine years. To them were born fifteen children, of whom five are still living. Mr. Smith is their fifth child, and moved with his parents to Arkansas when in his fourteenth year. He attained his majority on the place where he now resides, and, after reaching that age, his first steps were toward improving the farm, and it is now his great

satisfaction in being able to say that, since coming to this point, he has lived to see trees grow from mere shrubs to be over two and one-half feet in diameter. He has under cultivation about 100 acres of land, and is the owner of some 200, with orchards and buildings upon them. His new fruit evaporator is the only one in the county, and since he has been in possession of it, has evaporated over 3,000 pounds of fruit. Mr. Smith was married on the 1st of January, 1863, to Miss Letitia Moore, of this county, a daughter of Jackson Moore, one of the earliest settlers. They have had five children, four of whom are still living: James H., Charles B., Julia A. and William H. Mr. Smith is a member of the A. F. & A. M., of Rock Cave, this county. He has served as justice of the peace for seventeen years, and is the present justice of the peace and notary public. He fought in the late war, and held the rank of lieutenant in the Thirteenth Arkansas, Company D. He had command of Company D in the battle of Shiloh, and his lips give many a thrilling recital of narrow escapes during that period. Mr. Smith is an energetic citizen, a popular official, and a prominent figure in his county.

David C. Smith was born in Lawrence County, Ark., February 10, 1837, and is the son of David Smith, of Vermont, who settled in Kentucky in his earlier days, where he met and was married to Miss Mariah Homby, a native of that State. In the year 1830 Mr. David Smith and his family left their Kentucky home and found a suitable location in Lawrence County, Ark. This section of country was sparsely settled at that time, and Mr. Smith had all the difficulties to contend with that befell the pioneers of that State. However, he cleared up a portion of the timber and commenced farming, which occupation he followed until the time of his death, which occurred on the 12th of March, 1881. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Seven children were born to them, of whom four are still living, David C. being the youngest. The advantages of education were very limited in those days in Mr. Smith's section, owing to the newness of the country, and he found, quite early in life,

the necessity of schooling himself. At the age of twenty-two he located on the home place, where he remained until he was able to purchase a home of his own, and, owing to his natural ability and pluck, was not long in attaining his object. He served three years in the Confederate army, being a member of Col. Shaver's regiment, and was present at the surrender at Jacksonport, Jackson County, Ark. At the close of the war he returned home and engaged in farm work, and some years later was elected justice of the peace of Black River Township, filling the duties of that office for two terms. He was then elected to the office of county judge in the fall of 1886, serving two years. Mr. Smith has also been a member of the board of equalization for four years, and has filled several minor offices. He was first married in 1859 to Miss Mary A. Bottoms, a lady of Tennessee, who died on the 19th of March, 1888. He had seven children by this wife, five of them deceased: David W., Elias H., Mary E., Clay C. and Emmett E. Those living are James C. and John R. Mr. Smith was married a second time to Mrs. C. A. Pyland, a native of Tennessee, and this lady had three children: Mary F., Georgia A. and Modena W. They are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Smith is an active worker in school and church affairs. He is a stanch Democrat, and was a Whig before the reconstruction.

J. C. Starr, M.D., was born in Cannon County, Tenn., on the 2d day of August, 1843. He is a son of John and Celinda (Shumate) Starr. The family settled in Missouri, in 1850, and located in Wright County, where Mr. Starr, the elder, engaged in farming and stock raising. The Doctor remained with his father until he reached maturity, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. F. Broton, one of the leading physicians of Wright County, in 1868. He finally moved to Lawrence County, Mo., and enrolled as physician and surgeon in the clerk's office in Mount Vernon, Mo., in July, 1874, where he remained until moving to Arkansas, when he settled in Lawrence County in 1875. His first place of residence was at Smithville, but in 1887 he selected Black Rock as a more desirable location, and has continued there

ever since. He has a large practice, and is a man of high standing in that community, which position has been won by his sterling qualities and skill in his profession, and he is in every way worthy of the success attending him. The Doctor met and won Miss E. J. Smith, a young lady of Arkansas, in 1882. Five children have been born to them—Clara, Tolivar, Webby, Ophelia and Mary. The family are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and the Doctor himself is a member and Junior Warden of Black Rock Lodge of Masons.

Andrew J. Stewart, a well-known and extensive stock raiser and farmer, was born January 15, 1848, in Phelps County, Mo. His father, James Stewart, was married in Missouri to Miss Melinda Lane, of Iowa, who, after their marriage, first settled in Dent County, Mo., and subsequently in Phelps County, where Andrew J. was born. Andrew remained with the family until his sixteenth year, and then came to Arkansas, and settled in Lawrence County, where he has resided since. He was married on September 24, 1872, to Miss Sarah Thomason, of North Carolina, a lady who has proven herself a devoted wife and mother. After his marriage Mr. Stewart bought 120 acres of land, partly cleared, and since then has added to it considerably, now owning some 520 acres in three tracts, with perhaps 200 acres cleared. He has a good box house on one place and a log house on each of the others, besides a good many improvements having been done upon all of his land. Mr. Stewart's position in life is a good example of what thrift, good management and common sense will do toward building up a man's fortune. He first started in life with comparatively nothing, but by the aid of these qualities has accumulated an independent competence, and is now considered as one of the most substantial men of his county. He has a family of four children: Fillmore L., James T., Jessie and Charles H.; and has lost one child. Mrs. Stewart is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to it.

Joseph Taylor was born in Lawrence County, Ark., January 28, 1823, his parents being William and Mary (Fortenberry) Taylor, whose re-

spective places of birth were Tennessee and Virginia. The father was born in East Tennessee, on Clinch River, near Kingston. The grandfather died at an early age, leaving a widow and two children—William and Nancy. His wife married a short time after the death of her husband, and William was compelled to leave home on account of the ill treatment of his stepfather. At this time, being about seventeen years of age and weighing only 104 pounds, he started for the West. He crossed the Mississippi River not far below the mouth of the Ohio, and located in Cape Girardeau County, near the southern line, on a small stream called White Water. He was wholly illiterate, being unable to read, save a little, while to write his own name was an impossibility. He remained in this country until about the age of twenty-two, and having grown to be a reasonable sized man, he married. He was in this country in time of the earth's shaking and during the War of 1812. During this time his wife presented him two sons—Milledge and John—and about the year 1816 or 1817 he removed with his wife and family to Arkansas, and located in the woods, on the bank of Strawberry River, a very poor man. He succeeded in procuring lands, on which he erected a building and cleared a farm, and, following the occupation of farming and stock-raising through life, he became a well-to-do man. After he settled here his wife bore four other sons—James, Wesley, Joseph, and one that died soon after its birth. The mother died at the same time, leaving Joseph a little over two years of age. The father remained a widower about two years, and married a lady named Lear Williams. This wife became the mother of four children, Nancy, William, Eliga and Elie. The father died at about the age of fifty-five or fifty-six, leaving eight sons and one daughter, all of whom became grown, married and had families, save one son, William, who died single at the age of twenty-two. Joseph was about seventeen years old when his father died. He remained with his step-mother one year, and then lived with his brother until twenty years of age. On November 7, 1843, he married Mary J. Hinderson. They lived together about three years, and she died.

During this union they had a son born unto them, named William Alexander (after his grandfather). This son (without consent of his father), at the age of sixteen, joined the Southern army in the fall of 1861, and was killed at Atlanta, Ga. After the death of his wife, Mr. Taylor remained a widower about three years, leading a very reckless life, but, under the influence of his brothers, he was persuaded to marry a second wife, Martha A. Findley, November 7, 1850. This lady was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and a devoted Christian. Through the influence of his wife, Mr. Taylor made a profession of religion in September, 1853. The next morning he joined the church to which his wife belonged. Shortly after he was elected and ordained to the office of ruling elder of the Strawberry congregation, which office he has held to the present time. Mr. Taylor lived with his second wife about fourteen years, and she died, after having given birth to five children—John W., Margret A., Sarah W., Melissa A., Matilda E. Mr. Taylor again married, a third time, the lady being a sister of his second wife, and the widow of J. M. Barnett. They had three sons, all of whom are living: Joseph G., Benjamin D. and George W. He lived with this wife about eighteen years, when she died, on the 31st of December, 1883. In 1887 he was married to the widow McHenry, who had one little daughter—Allis McHenry, who is now living with them. Mr. Taylor's present wife's maiden name was Crits. Her native State is Virginia. Mr. Taylor is the only one of this branch of the family now living. He is in his sixty-sixth year, and lives at the Jacksonport Crossing, on Strawberry, a place within two miles of where he was born.

Thomas J. Thorn, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., December 25, 1837. His father, W. Thorn, was a native of North Carolina, who moved to the State of Tennessee, and was there married to Miss Penelope Crumple, of that State. After his marriage the elder Thorn settled on a farm in Bedford County, where he resided until his death, in 1856. His wife still survives him, and is a resident of Lawrence County. He served through the Seminole

War in Florida, and had never fully recovered from the exposure and hardships brought on while endeavoring to subdue this savage tribe. Thomas J. Thorn remained with his father until he had reached his maturity, and then started out to find his own fortune. In 1859 he settled in Oregon County, Mo., and one year later moved to Lawrence County, Ark. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and after six months' active service was badly wounded and discharged. He received his wound in the thigh, from a rifle ball, while engaged in a battle at Springfield, Mo., in 1861, and at that time was a member of Col. McBryant's division. Finding it impossible to fight any longer, he returned to Lawrence County, and, as time passed, and he was able to resume his farm work, he did so, and has been at that occupation ever since, with the exception of a short period, in which he did carpenter work. He sold out his farm and moved to Florida, in 1886, spending twelve months in that State, and, at the end of that time, returned to Lawrence County and bought the place upon which he now resides. He owns forty acres of fine land, and has about twenty-five acres under cultivation, with a comfortable house, barns and all necessary adjuncts. Mr. Thorn was first married, in Tennessee, to Miss Mary Bennett, who died in Arkansas. Two children are yet living by this wife and two deceased. His second marriage was in Randolph County, to Miss Rebecca Holt, who left five children at her death. He was married a third time to Mrs. Sarah Hatfield, a widow of Lawrence County, who is still living. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thorn are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which the former is a deacon, and are people who are held in the highest respect in their community.

George Thornburg, born in Havana, Mason County, Ill., January 25, 1847, moved to Smithville, Ark., in December, 1855. His educational facilities were meager, but used industriously, such as they were. He assisted J. N. Hillhouse for two sessions, and taught one session at New Hope. He began the study of law in 1867, with Col. Baber, and then in the law department of the Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., in 1868.

He was licensed to practice by Judge (afterward Governor) Baxter, and had charge of the circuit clerk's office from 1868 to 1870, during which time the county seat was moved to Clover Bend, and from there to Powhatan. He entered into mercantile business at Smithville, from 1870 to 1873, and in June, 1873, moved to Powhatan, where he began the practice of law in co-partnership with Col. Baber. This firm did a large and successful business until June, 1886, when Col. Thornburg withdrew to take charge of a newspaper at Walnut Ridge. He moved to Walnut Ridge, in July, 1886, and began the publication of the Telephone. The change from law to newspaper was not made from any pecuniary interest; but for the reason that journalism was more congenial to his taste. He was elected to the legislature as a Democrat, in 1870, but, after serving a month, his seat was contested, and the house being largely Republican, and politics being very bitter, he was ousted to give place to William B. Janes, who received less than one-fourth as many votes. He was re-elected to the legislature in 1872, and stood with the immortal minority in the house in 1873. In 1876 he was nominated by his county for the senate, but declined on account of business engagements. In 1880 he was forced by the demands of his party and friends to submit to an election to the legislature again, and was elected speaker for the house during the session of 1881. It is said of him, as it can be said of no other speaker of the Arkansas legislature, that none of his decisions were ever appealed. In 1884 he was again elected to the legislature, and was made chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1886 he was nominated by the State Wheel convention for secretary of State, but declined the nomination, because, as a Democrat, he could not accept any nomination that would antagonize the Democratic party. Since 1884 he has sought no political office, devoting his attention to his paper. He was appointed a colonel in the Arkansas militia, by Gov. Baxter, and again appointed by Gov. Garland. Col. Thornburg was made a Mason, in Smithville Lodge No. 29, in 1868. He served as Secretary of his lodge and Worshipful Master. He was made a Royal

Arch Mason, in 1870, in Pythagoras Chapter No. 34, held at Powhatan. This Chapter is now defunct. He was made a Sir Knight Mason in Hugh De Payne Commandery, at Little Rock, in 1871. He has been a delegate to every Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter from 1871 to the present time. He was Secretary of the Masonic Convention of 1873, which made the present constitution of the Grand Lodge. Elected Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge in 1874, in 1875 he made and defended the famous minority report, which cut the Grand Lodge loose from supporting St. John's College. He was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in 1878, and re-elected to the same position in 1879. In 1880 he was elected Deputy Grand Commander of Knights Templar, and elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, and in 1883 was elected Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council. He has delivered over twenty public addresses on Masonry, and is a permanent member of the committee on law of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter. He is now the special representative of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, the Grand Chapter of Illinois, and the Grand Orient of Spain. In July, 1886, he founded the Masonic Trowel, a paper devoted exclusively to Masonry. It has a large circulation throughout the State, and grows in favor with the craft. It has been adopted by the Grand Lodge as its official organ. Mr. Thornburg is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has been steward continuously since 1876, also Sunday-school superintendent for sixteen years. He is the only layman in the Southern Methodist Church who is secretary of an annual conference, and he has the honor of being the author of the system of reports now used throughout the church. Prior to 1886 the church had no uniform plan or system of reporting. Mr. Thornburg arranged a system for the conference, of which he was secretary. This form was so complete and systematic that Bishop McTyeire urged its adoption by the general conference, and it is now the only form allowed to be used in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Thornburg is a strong temperance advocate, a supporter of the free school system and a conserva-

tive but straight Democrat. In the newspaper fraternity he stands high, having been selected as orator the year before last, and vice-president last year. He has, perhaps, delivered more addresses on Masonic, Sunday-school and miscellaneous occasions than any man in North Arkansas. In September, 1868, Col. Thornburg was married to Miss M. C. Self, a daughter of J. M. Self, a physician and Methodist local preacher. He has a pleasant home, is surrounded by an interesting family, and enjoys a quiet life with his wife, children and flowers.

Judge William A. Townsend, one of Arkansas' most respected citizens, is a native of Alabama, where he was born in Franklin County in the year 1853. He is a son of John W. and Mary L. (Weatherford) Townsend, the former of Illinois and the latter from Alabama. The elder Townsend was reared and received his education in Alabama, where he also practiced medicine, and was, in his day, a prominent physician of that State. About the year 1855 he moved to Arkansas, and settled near Smithville, where he began the practice of law. He lost his wife a year later, and returned to Alabama, where he remained until 1863. He again came back to Arkansas, and located in Lawrence County, where he resided and was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church in 1870, serving until his death, in January, 1878. Judge W. A. Townsend is the second child in the family. He came to Arkansas when very young, and was reared in Lawrence County, where he was educated. He was taught principally at the home schools, and was an apt and attentive scholar, though the higher branches of education were out of his reach, on account of the poor facilities offered at the time. He afterward taught school himself for three years, but in 1878, bought out an established business in Smithville, and has been actively engaged in mercantile affairs since then. He carries one of the largest and most complete stocks of merchandise in Lawrence County, and has built up a reputation for fair dealing and honest goods second to none in the State. This fact has brought him a trade of \$15,000 a year, which is still growing. In 1876 Mr. Townsend was elected

assessor, and served one term, and in 1878 he was elected sheriff and collector, and served one term. In 1884 he was elected county judge, and in 1888 was again chosen to fill that office. He also had charge of the postoffice at Smithville in 1878-79. Judge Townsend was married in Independence County October 31, 1880, to Miss Belle Toler, a daughter of J. B. Toler, and this marriage has given them three children: Neva, Roy and Mary, whose bright faces and childish voices are a great source of happiness to the parents. Judge Townsend belongs to the Masonic order, and is a Master Mason. He is held in high regard by the entire community, and is a man of irreproachable honor. While performing his judicial functions, he gained a reputation for the fairness of his decisions, and the justness with which he wielded the law irrespective of party, creed or color.

Francis M. Wayland, of the firm of James & Wayland, dealers in general merchandise, is another name that will be remembered for years to come as belonging to a public-spirited and progressive man of this community. He was born in Lawrence County October 7, 1846, and is a son of Rev. Jonathan Wayland, of Virginia, a noted preacher of that period, who came to Arkansas in 1815, and settled in what is now Lawrence County, with his father, Nevil Wayland. Grandfather Wayland died soon after his arrival in Arkansas, and Jonathan was thrown on his own resources; but though the prospects ahead of him at the time were very dark, he was never daunted in the least, and through the troubles and privations of his early life he grew to manhood with the proud consciousness of having overcome all obstacles that had been thrown in his path. He was married in Lawrence County, to Miss Amy A. Eddy, of Indiana, whose parents were among the pioneers of Arkansas, and located with his wife on a farm near Powhatan, where he resided until his death. He was a noted minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in that section, and his sermons were often the occasion for drawing hundreds of people from the surrounding country. His loving and faithful wife died about the year 1870, some fifteen years before his own death, leaving besides

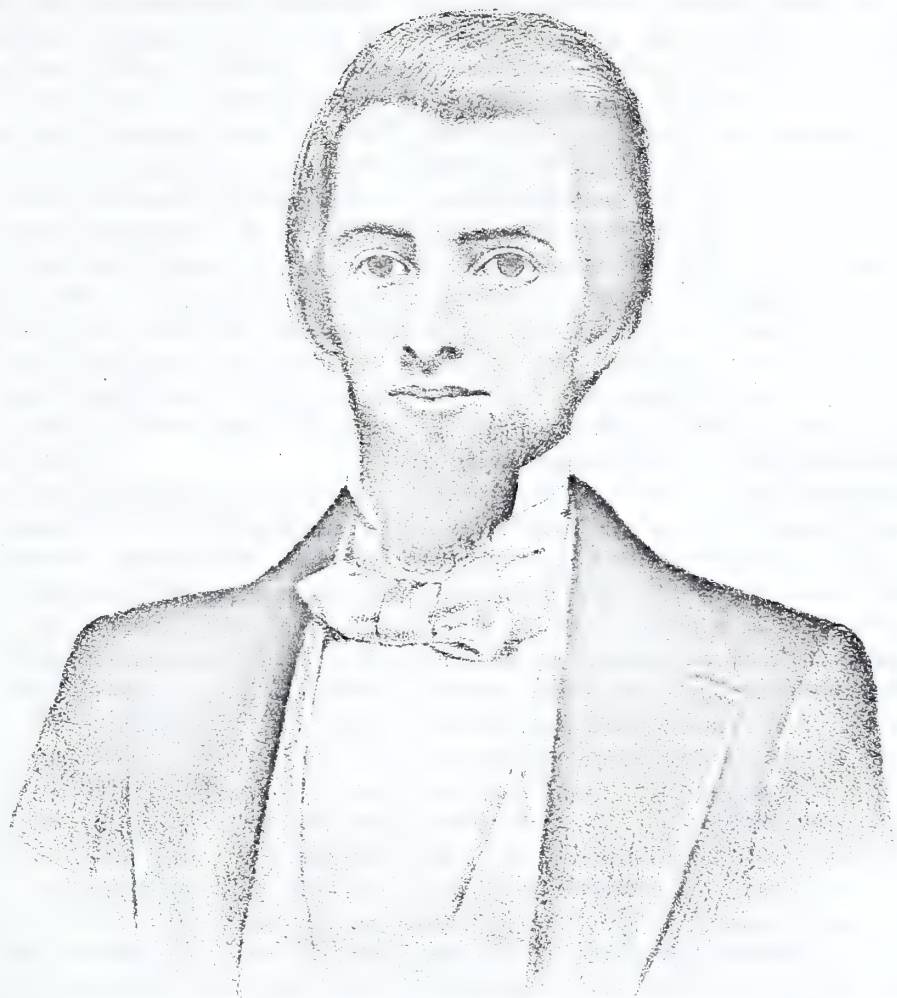
her husband, two sons and a daughter to mourn her. The eldest of these children was Francis M. Wayland, who remained with his father until he reached his majority. He received a good education at the common schools of Lawrence County, supplemented by a course of study at the Academy High School, of Iron County, Mo. When through with his schooling he commenced teaching in Lawrence County, and continued at it until induced by the offer of a lucrative position at Powhatan, to go to that city. In 1879 he entered into mercantile life on his own responsibility, and his enterprise, honesty in all transactions and untiring energy have built up for him a large and well-established business. This firm carry one of the largest and best selected stocks of general merchandise in Lawrence County, besides dealing in lumber, and operating a cypress shingle-mill, having a capacity of 80,000 per day. They do a business of \$60,000 annually, with the different branches combined, and are well and favorably known throughout the entire county. In the month of October, 1868, Mr. Wayland was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Matthews, of Georgia, and this happy union has given them three children: Charles M., assisting in his father's business, Katie and Nettie. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Wayland is superintendent of the Sabbath-school, a position he has held for the past five years. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, and is Warden of his lodge. Mr. Wayland is one of those men who can look back from his assured and substantial position in the world to that time when, as a young man struggling through life with nothing but a stout heart and an honest character to sustain him, he fought his way upward, like the hero of Longfellow's *Excelsior*, never stopping until he had reached the summit of his ambition. His career has been one that can be pointed out as an example for the younger generation to follow, in order to be placed upon as solid a foundation, and it is of such men the nation should be composed, in order to draw the admiration of the world upon us.

John P. Webb was born and raised on a farm in Coffee County, Tenn. His parents, John B.

and Mary (Pearson) Webb, were natives of the same State, who moved to Arkansas in the fall of 1858, and settled at a point seven miles west of Powhatan, where they continued to reside until the death of Mr. Webb's father in 1865, two years before the mother. Mr. Webb is the seventh of ten children, all of whom lived until their maturity, when four have since died. He remained on the farm with his parents until the disruption of the North and South, and gave up the plow and rake for the more deadly implements of war. In 1862 he enlisted with Newton's regiment of cavalry, and thereafter fought on several battlefields before the surrender. He took part in the battles of Helena and Alexandria on the Red River, and also at Little Rock, and was one of the followers of Gen. Price on his raids through Missouri. After the war had ended, he once more sought the peace of his home, and remained with his mother on the farm until his marriage, in the fall of 1866. He then located near the home place, where he resided until 1882, when he removed to Black River Bottom, near their present home. Here he put his energies into saw-milling for three years, and after that venture engaged in cotton-ginning. He moved to his present home in 1887, and commenced farming, and has also established a thriving business in general merchandise. Mr. Webb was married to Miss Asenath Denton, of Tennessee, who died in 1871 after a happy wedded life, leaving seven children to mourn a mother's loss. Since then three of them have died. He was married a second time to Miss Rebecca Johnson, a young lady also from the State of Tennessee, who is now the mother of three children. The names of those by his first wife are William F., Charles (deceased), Wiley J., John R., Chesley N., Mary (deceased) and Harvey (deceased). The children by his second marriage are Henry P., Matilda and Elisabeth. Mr. Webb and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which Mr. Webb is a deacon. He has also been a member of Dry Creek Lodge No. 453, A. F. & A. M., for the past sixteen years, but was a member of Rock Cave Lodge No. 347, this county, when Dry Creek Lodge was organized in 1886. Mr. Webb

is a generous, public-spirited citizen, and one of the foremost to assist in pushing his county to the front. He takes an interest in all public and private enterprises, and is one of this section's most valued citizens.

John H. S. Weir, a well-known resident of Dent Township, was born in North Carolina in 1842. The parents of Mr. Weir moved west, and settled in Arkansas in 1845, locating at Old Jackson, December 24. From there they moved to a point in Black River Township, where they have resided since 1846. James A. Weir, the father, has been one of the foremost citizens of this county, and a leading spirit in its affairs. He is one of the best-posted men in Northeastern Arkansas, and now, after a busy and useful life, is living quietly with his children. The mother died, May 23, 1885, a firm believer in the Seceder Church. Out of eight children six are living. The first four born were twins. Mr. Weir came to Arkansas with his parents when three years old, and has always remained in that State, excepting the time he spent in the late war. In 1862 he enlisted in Wells company, and soon afterward was discharged. He re-enlisted in R. C. Newton's Cavalry Regiment, of Little Rock, Ark., and served until 1865, when he was paroled in Drew County. He took part in the battles at Mark's Mill and Poison Springs, in this State, but was principally sent out on skirmish duty. After the war he returned home, and worked on the farm until 1867, when he accepted a position with William Jones, of Powhatan, who owned a general merchandise store, which was then sold to the firm of Stuart, Cravens & Balfor. On leaving the above business Mr. Weir entered school, where he studied diligently for ten months. At the end of his student days he met and married Miss Thirsey J. Moore, a daughter of Robert W. Moore, of Tennessee, who came to Arkansas in 1832, with his mother and stepfather. Mr. Moore was a representative citizen of this county in his day, and one of its most popular men. He died at the age of sixty-six years. When Mr. Weir first purchased his present place it was heavily covered with timber, but since that time he has put upwards of seventy-five



J. H. MCGAVOCK.
(DECEASED)
MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

acres under cultivation, all of which has been done by the labor of his own hands. His mother-in-law is still living, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which she has attended ever since her girlhood. She was born near Huntsville, Ala., in the year 1819, and her first marriage was with Hezekiah Darter, of Virginia, by whom she had one child, Charlotte. Mr. Weir and his wife have had seven children, two of them deceased. Their names are: Margaret E. (wife of Henry H. Rainwater), Robert S., Mary L., Burett S., Moses N., Clay C. and Laura B. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are zealous workers. Mr. Weir has been one of the school directors for a number of years, and is an active leader in public and private enterprises.

George F. Weir, of Imboden, Lawrence County, was born in this county, in 1846. He is the son of James A. and Elisabeth (Sloan) Weir, who were among the earlier settlers of this State, locating here in the year 1845. Mr. Weir was born and reared on a farm, and remained at home until his twenty-fifth year, when he enlisted in the Confederate army in 1863, under Capt. Butler, and served until peace was established. He was one of the foremost in the raids through Missouri, under Gen. Price, and was engaged in some of the hottest work of that time. After the war was over he returned to his home, and has since followed the occupation of a farmer. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Martha J. Smith, but lost his wife in December, 1884; she had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for fifteen years. Six children were born to them—all of them living: Margaret R., James F., William H., George R., Julia E. and Lenora L. Mr. Weir's second marriage was with Mrs. Charlotte Nation. They have one child, a step-daughter of Mr. Weir's, Ella V. Nation, and Mrs. Weir has one daughter married, Mrs. John Starr, residing in Dent Township. Mrs. Weir is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Weir is a Democrat. He has upwards of 100 acres of land under cultivation, and can be counted as one of the successful men of this county.

Burett S. Weir, postmaster, of the firm of Weir & Matthews, is a native of Arkansas, and was born in Lawrence County, on the 21st day of December, 1856. He is the son of James A. and Sarah E. (Sloan) Weir, both of North Carolina, who moved west and settled in Arkansas in 1845, locating at Old Jackson, in what is now known as Randolph County. From there he moved seven miles south, now in Lawrence County, where Mr. Weir established a home for his family, and lived until the death of his wife, in 1885. Mr. Weir, the elder, served with distinction through the late war, holding the rank of first lieutenant, and took an active part in that portion of our country's history. After remaining with his father until he reached the age of twenty-eight years, Mr. Weir started upon a career of his own. He received the greater part of his education from the public schools, and is a self-made man in the true sense of that phrase, being a strong representative of what pluck and perseverance will do. On the 7th of June, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss Eudora Perry, daughter of William and Elisabeth Perry, and removed to Black Rock, where he occupied a position of trust in a general store. In 1885 he entered into the grocery business on his own account, and continued in that business until 1889, when the present firm of Weir & Matthews was organized. Mr. Weir has held several local positions, and was appointed postmaster of Black Rock on the 14th of December, 1888, but has had charge of all business connected with the postoffice since it was established in 1884. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and holds the office of Past Dictator.

Dr. John R. Wells, a successful and well-known physician and surgeon of Powhatan, comes from a family of Arkansas pioneers. He was born in Lawrence County, Ark., September 5, 1838, and is a son of G. W. Wells, of the same State, whose father was one of its earliest settlers, coming here in the year 1807, and locating at what is now known as Ravenden Junction, in Lawrence County. G. W. Wells grew to manhood, and was married, in what is now Lawrence County, his wife being Miss Nettie Stubblefield, of Cape Girardeau County, Mo., whose father C. S. Stubblefield, was

also one of the pioneers of this State, and represented Lawrence County at an early day. After his marriage Mr. Wells settled on a farm across the river, in this county, where he resided until his death, in 1840. He was a farmer and stock dealer, and shipped his stock to the Southern markets. His wife died in 1887, at the age of seventy-five years, after rearing her family with all the care of a gentle Christian mother. Dr. Wells grew to maturity on the farm at home, and received a good common school education. He subsequently attended college for two years, at Springfield, Tenn., and in 1857 began the study of medicine at Jacksonport, Ark., under the care of Drs. Kirkwood and Matlock, both noted physicians of that period. He took his first course of lectures at the Memphis Medical College, in 1858-59, and the following year completed his course at the University of Louisiana, one of the most celebrated schools of medicine in the South. He graduated from the latter place, in the spring of 1860, and came to Powhatan, where he commenced to practice his profession. Dr. Wells has kept unceasingly at his practice, from the time of obtaining his diploma, to the present day, excepting the period when he enlisted in the Confederate army during the war. He entered as a private, in the First Arkansas Regiment of Riflemen, but was soon after detailed as steward on the medical staff. In 1862 a new company was organized, of which he was made captain and assistant surgeon, and in that capacity served in Col. Baber's regiment until the close of the war. When the war was over, he returned home and resumed his practice, and has succeeded in building up a reputation in that section that is second to none. The Doctor was married, November 24, 1864, to Miss Nettie Stuart, of this county, a daughter of C. F. Stuart, and now has a family of five children: Laura G. W., John L., Ada, and Frank Stuart, besides three children, who died in infancy. Dr. Wells and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Doctor is a member of the Masonic order, being a Master Mason.

Frederick W. Westphal, the leading butcher of Walnut Ridge, was born in Pomvaigne, Ger-

many, November 7, 1844. He learned the tanner's trade in his native country, and in 1869 came to Baltimore, Md. Mr. Westphal was desirous of seeing something of the country of his adoption, and shortly after his arrival at Baltimore, he went to Illinois, and thence to La Porte, Ind., where he settled down for awhile, and worked on a farm. He then came to Chicago and worked at his trade, and afterward moved to Effingham, Ill., where he remained three months. His next visit was made to St. Louis, in the spring of 1878, and from there he came to the then small village of Walnut Ridge. In the second year of his arrival, he bought 160 acres of land, and has since that time homesteaded 160 more. He has also purchased enough additional land to make in the aggregate 420 acres. His homestead is three miles due west of Walnut Ridge, and has on it a fine fruit orchard, and at least 125 acres under cultivation. In the fall of 1887 he started in the meat business, and has succeeded in building up a good trade. He is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and Odd Fellows, and also of the Protestant German Church. Mr. Westphal has always remained a bachelor, as the lady has not yet appeared to capture his heart. His mother resided with him until her death, January 5, 1887. He is a much respected citizen.

Samuel Williams was born in Lawrence County, in 1845, and was reared in the same county. He is the son of James and Sally (Rose) Williams, also natives of this State. Mr. Williams lost his mother when still very young, and his father died in the year 1883, leaving two children to survive them: Samuel Williams, and his sister Leah, the wife of George W. Goodwin, but now deceased. The father married again after the death of his first wife, his second bride being a sister to the first. This union gave them five children — three of them now dead, and those living are Margaret and Nancy, who are both married. Mr. Williams reached his maturity in this county, and, in fact, has resided here ever since. He is a man of liberal ideas, and has traveled extensively through the South, but, in the face of all his wanderings, still believes there is no place like home. He was

a gallant soldier during the war, and did some excellent work in Coleman's regiment, which, as the advance guard, always brought on the engagement. He escaped without injury, the closest call he ever had being at Kansas City, where his horse was shot from under him. He surrendered at Jacksonport, June, 1865, and then returned home, where he commenced farming and trading in stock. In 1872 he was married to Miss Sally Brandon, of Tennessee, who came to Arkansas, a girl of eight years, with her parents. Mr. Williams and his wife have had eight children, three of them now dead. Those living are: Rebecca, Ashley, Clay, Roxien, William. The children who have died are Addie, George, and James Lacy. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and are strong adherents to its teachings. Mr. Williams has eighty acres of fine land under cultivation which is the work of his own hands, besides 180 acres of timbered land, in all 260 acres. He is a Democrat.

John E. Willmuth, elder of the Baptist Church at Hazel Grove, was born in Graves County, Ky., in the year 1840. He is the son of Edmund and Mary (Edwards) Willmuth, of Tennessee, who lived in that State until their marriage, and from there moved to Kentucky. Edmund Willmuth gave the greater portion of his attention to farming, but was also a carpenter by trade, and sometimes worked at shoemaking. He died when his son, John E. Willmuth, was a child, and his wife survived him but a few years after, consequently, young John knew but little of parental authority. This couple had ten children born to them, nine of them living until they had reached maturity, and four yet remaining. John E. continued on the homestead until his twenty-third year, and then married and located on a farm of his own. Since then he has always lived within a radius of three miles from his present home. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, becoming a member of Harrington's company, in McCarver's regiment, and served two months. His wife was Miss Lucinda Campbell, of Tennessee, a daughter of Alex. Campbell, a native of that State, and their marriage has been blessed with seven children, namely: William R., Sidney G., George W., Lawrence F., John W., Henry C.

and Mary E. All of them are single, and reside with their parents, making one of the happiest homes in Arkansas. Elder Willmuth and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and are among the most faithful workers in the fold. He has a splendid farm, and is the owner of a cotton-gin, built in 1887, that ginned some 269 bales of cotton the following year. He is a man of sound common sense, whose word is always considered as good as his bond, and possesses the qualities that go to make up a valued and influential citizen.

William J. Wilson, one of the leading merchants of Ravenden, was born in California, in 1853. He is a son of Capt. Isaac D. Wilson, whose birthplace was in Tennessee, but was reared in Arkansas, having come to this State and settled in White County, among the first arrivals. I. D. Wilson grew to manhood in White County, and was married in Lawrence County to Miss Martha F. Estes. After their marriage they made a trip to California and remained several years, returning about the year 1855, and locating in Washington County. Capt. Wilson held a commission in the Confederate army, and died in that service about 1863, while gallantly defending his cause. William J. Wilson was reared in Lawrence and Sharp Counties, and cultivated the soil until the year 1882, when he entered into commercial life at Williford. He remained here two years and then moved to Ravenden, where he formed a partnership with Mr. Ball, with whom he continued in business for the same length of time. He afterward went to Texas and purchased some land, and on his return was inactive until 1887, when he once more entered into business. He carries a large stock of general merchandise, and has established a fine trade, enjoying an enviable reputation for fair dealing and honest goods. He also handles cotton to a considerable extent, and is interested with Mr. Ball in the erection of a cotton-gin. Mr. Wilson was married, in 1873, to Miss Mary Osborn, and they are now the parents of six children: Isaac M., Martha A., Minnie, Alvin, Thomas and Tollie. Both parents are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Wilson is a member of the Masonic order, and is secretary of his lodge.

CHAPTER XXV.



JACKSON COUNTY—ACT OF CREATION—SEAT OF JUSTICE LOCATED—COUNTY STRUCTURES—OFFICIAL CATALOGUE—VOTES AND VOTERS—THE WAR OF 1861-65—THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—CHURCH DENOMINATIONS REPRESENTED—SCHOOL MATTERS OUTLINED—NAMES OF THE EARLY SETTLERS—THE COUNTY LOCATED—TOPOGRAPHY—STREAMS—TIMBER—SOIL—RESOURCES—PROPERTY VALUATION—RAILROADS—POPULATION—TOWNS AND VILLAGES—PERSONAL MEMOIRS.



The "good old times"—all times, when old, are good—
Are gone; the present might be, if they would;
Great things have been, and are, and greater still
Want little of mere mortals but their will.—*Byron.*



JACKSON COUNTY was organized in accordance with an act of the legislature of the Territory of Arkansas, approved November 5, 1829.* As then constituted it embraced nearly all of what is now Woodruff County.

The latter was cut off in 1862. By the act creating Woodruff, and other acts, the county has been reduced to its present limits, as given in subsequent pages of its history.

In 1832 the site for the permanent seat of justice for the county was chosen at a place called Litchfield, which was on the Jacksonport and Augusta road, at the crossing of Village Creek, a point some two or three miles southeast of the present town of Newport. Here the county seat remained until 1839, when it was removed to Elizabeth, a point on the northeast side of White

River, about midway between the present sites of Jacksonport and Newport; there it continued until 1852, when it was removed to Augusta, which is now the county seat of Woodruff County. The next year, 1853, it was changed to Jacksonport, and there has since remained. It is predicted that its next and final removal will be to Newport, the largest town in the county, and the one having the greatest transportation facilities.

A small frame court-house was erected at Elizabeth, but no county building was constructed at either of the other places where the seat of justice was fixed until after it was removed to its present location, and not there until early in the 70's, when the present court-house was erected. This house was built by Col. J. A. Schnable, the original contract being for \$40,000. It is claimed, however, that it cost twice that amount by the time final payment was made. It is a very substantial two-story brick structure, large and commodious, with halls and offices on the first floor, and courtroom above. A serviceable fire-proof vault, costing, together with its burglar proof safe and other

*Named in honor of General Jackson.

CHAPTER XXV

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY - OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C. - JULY 1, 1914
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furniture, about \$2,800, has recently been attached. Near the court-house stands a small, frame jailer's residence and a safe and complete stone jail with iron cells.

The county poor farm, consisting of forty acres, on which the paupers are supported, lies five miles north of Jacksonport.

The following is a list of the names of officers of Jackson County, with the dates of their terms of service annexed, from its organization to the present time:

Judges: Hiram Glass, 1830-32; E. Bartley, 1832-33; J. Robinson, 1833-35; D. C. Waters, 1835-36; John Rodby, 1836-38; D. C. Waters, 1838-40; O. M. Stephenson, 1842-44; John Robinson, 1844-50; J. H. T. Webb, 1850-52; A. J. Langford, 1852-54; J. C. Johnson, 1854-56; H. D. Casey, 1856-58; J. C. Kirkpatrick, 1858-62; A. J. Langford, 1862-68; T. J. Randolph, 1868-72; J. W. Stayton, 1874-78; J. W. Phillips, 1878-84; W. H. Jago, 1884-86; M. M. Stuckey, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Clerks: J. C. Saylor, 1830-33; A. M. Carpenter, 1833-35; P. O. Flynn, 1835-36; J. C. Saylor, 1836-40; W. J. Haggard, 1840-42; Garlen Silvey, 1842-44; W. J. Haggard, 1844-46; A. Crow, 1846-48; A. H. Logan, 1848-52; W. R. Jones, 1852-54; D. C. Perry, 1854-56; C. W. Board, 1856-58; R. R. Kellogg, 1858-68; William Akers, 1868-71; M. McCannany, 1871-74; F. R. Hargrave, 1874-76; H. C. Lowe, 1876-78; R. W. Bandy, 1878-84; J. J. Walker, present incumbent, first elected in 1884.

Sheriffs: Isaac Gray, 1830-35; James Robinson, 1835-38; Isaac Gray, 1838-42; J. Robinson, 1842-44; J. H. T. Webb, 1844-46; J. J. Waddle, 1846-50; G. Silvey, 1850-54; R. Hudson, 1854-56; A. H. Logan, 1856-62; J. R. Jelks, 1862-64; L. R. Clay, 1864-66; J. R. Loftin, 1866-68; R. Kinman, 1868-72; H. N. Faulkinbury, 1872-74; J. R. Loftin, 1874-82; T. S. Stephens, present incumbent, first elected in 1882, and served continuously since.

Treasurers: G. W. Cromwell, 1836-40; B. Bailey, 1840-42; J. Webb, 1842-44; J. C. Pugh, 1844-46; J. R. Frost, 1846-50; John Cowdry,

1850-52; L. R. Clay, 1852-54; A. H. Logan, 1854-56; W. F. Mason, 1856-60; P. S. Wisdom, 1860-64; W. F. Young, 1864-68; A. J. Greenhaw, 1868-72; G. Brandenburg, 1872-74; W. S. Shuford, 1874-78; W. H. Heard, 1878-80; W. S. Shuford, present incumbent, elected in 1880, re-elected and served continuously since.

Coroners: M. Copeland, 1830-32; Hiram Glass, 1832-35; J. Matthews, 1835-36; Samuel Matthews, 1836-38; Sam Allen, 1838-40; R. Montgomery, 1840-42; J. Williams, 1842-44; A. Crow, 1844-46; James Patten, 1846-48; I. Hamilton, 1848-50; L. R. Clay, 1850-52; J. G. Newbold, 1852-54; Charles McKinney, 1854-58; C. H. Jackson, 1858-60; J. L. Quinn, 1860-62; W. J. Sweat, 1862-64; A. J. Greenhaw, 1864-66; W. H. Watkins, 1866-68; J. J. Green, 1868-72; George Gordon, 1872-74; R. O. Duffer, 1874-80; W. D. Shackelford, 1880-82; R. O. Duffer, 1882-84; R. W. Wallace, 1884-86; F. Harrison, 1886-88; Thomas Nance, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Surveyors: John Robinson, 1832-35; Hall Roddy, 1835-38; William Scruggs, 1840-42; J. Gibson, 1842-44; H. H. Pongur, 1844-46; William Hughes, 1846-48; Jesse Oats, 1848-50; John Towey, 1850-52; B. Ford, 1852-54; J. Mullins, 1854-56; J. C. Mullins, 1856-58; J. M. Mullins, 1858-60; John Glass, 1860-62; J. R. Siddell, 1862-64; Ignatius Sprigg, 1864-68; B. F. Chandler, 1868-72; C. E. Brizzell, 1872-74; M. Hawk, 1874-76; W. P. McDonald, 1876-78; F. Simmons, 1878-88; T. W. Jamison, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Assessors: William Brian, 1868-71; W. J. Scott, 1871-72; F. W. Lynn, 1872-74; J. G. Bandy, 1874-76; G. C. Buford, 1876-80; J. R. West, 1880-84; J. S. Jones, 1884-88; F. R. Dowell, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Representatives in constitutional conventions: John Robinson, 1836; J. H. Patterson, 1861; John Box, 1864; W. H. Pickett,* 1868; Franklin Doswell, 1874.

R. Tidwell was the first representative of the county in the council, and Morgan Magness and

* Never present.

C. S. Manley the first representatives in the house of the Territorial legislature. This was in 1831.

The votes cast in Jackson County for the candidates for governor and for president at the late elections will show its political aspect. They were as follows: At the September election, 1888, for governor, James P. Eagle (Dem.), 1,808; C. M. Norwood (Com. Opp.), 1,200; at the November election, 1888, for president, Cleveland (Dem.), 1,555; Harrison (Rep.), 842; Streeter (U. L.), 82; Fisk (Pro.), 5.

At the approach of the Civil War of 1861-65, the people of Jackson County were found to be almost unanimously in favor of secession and the proposed Southern Confederacy. The delegate elected to represent the county in the State convention, held at Little Rock in March, 1861, was instructed to vote for secession of the State from the Federal Union. Eleven companies of infantry and cavalry and McCown's battery, about 1,200 men in all, were organized within the county for the Southern army.

The companies were originally commanded, respectively, by Capts. A. C. Pickett, Harvey Wilson, O. Percell, — Orm, J. H. Hunter, M. M. Bateman, Robert Anthony, A. C. Hooker, J. H. Patterson and others. No Federal troops were raised here, and no fights worthy of mention took place within the county's boundaries. It was held alternately and over-run by the contending armies, and much property was destroyed. A few little skirmishes took place between scouting parties, and a few individuals were killed. The citizens suffered considerably for the want of provisions, and shared alike with those of adjoining counties, the hardships of "cruel war." Numerous Union soldiers have settled here since the war, the effects of which struggle are rapidly passing away.

The first terms of the courts held in the county were early in 1830, at the house of Thomas Wideman, at the place now called Irwin, a flag station on the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad, five miles south of Newport. At this point the organization of the county was completed, and the courts continued to be held there until the seat of justice was established at Litchfield, in 1832.

Hiram Glass was the first county court judge, and J. C. Saylor the first clerk of the courts. Judge Thomas P. Eskridge convened the first term of the circuit court on Monday, May 3, 1830, and finding no business he immediately "adjourned to court in course." The next term began on the first Monday of November following, when the first grand jury was empaneled. This jury, after a short deliberation, reported "no business found," and were then discharged. No such report has ever been made since. At the third term of this court the grand jury found three indictments—the first against a man for bigamy, the second against a man and woman for adultery, and the third against a man for vagrancy. In the first case the defendant was "too much married," in the second the defendants were "not enough married," and the third proves that there were "tramps" (vagrants) then as well as now. Judge Eskridge continued on the bench until 1835, when he was succeeded by Judge Archibald Yell, who in 1837 was succeeded by Judge Lewis B. Tully.

The county court of Jackson County convenes on the first Mondays, and the probate court on the second Mondays of January, April, July and October, and the circuit court on the fourth Mondays of April and October of each year.

The legal bar of the county consists of the following named attorneys: William R. Jones, Franklin Doswell, Joseph M. Bell, J. W. Stayton, Joseph W. Phillips, L. Minor, W. A. Monroe, Isaac T. Davis, M. M. Stuckey, O. W. Scarborough, J. M. Stayton, Gustave Jones, C. F. Greenlee and F. M. Lamberton.

The county's criminal record is comparatively small. One white man and two negroes have been legally executed since the close of the Civil War for the crime of murder, and two colored men have been taken from the jail and hanged by a lawless mob. During the war period a number of murders were committed by roving bands of soldiers and others, who took advantage of the circumstances of the times.

The leading religious denominations within Jackson County are the Methodist Episcopal, South, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Chris-

tian. The Methodists have three stations—Newport, A. M. Branson, pastor, with a membership of 115; Jacksonport, W. E. Rutledge, pastor, membership about ninety, and Auvergne, W. R. Foster, pastor, with a membership of sixty-three; also Tuckerman circuit, E. M. Davis, pastor, and Weldon circuit, R. M. Manley, pastor. The former of these circuits embraces two or more appointments with an aggregate membership of sixty-three; and the latter, three or more appointments, with an aggregate membership of 112. Seven Sunday-schools are reported with these church organizations.*

Of the Baptist Church organizations there are Pleasant Valley at Auvergne, Elder J. I. Martin, pastor, with a membership of seventy-four; Oak Grove, Elder John Ball, pastor, membership nineteen; Hickory Grove and Litchfield, Elder F. M. Brannon, pastor, membership, respectively, eighty-two and eighteen, and Pleasant Hill, the latter having only a small membership. All of these belong to the White River Valley Baptist Association.

There is only one Presbyterian Church organization in the county, the one located at Newport. It was organized January 29, 1882, by Rev. Dr. Long of Batesville. The present pastor is Rev. Richard B. Willis, of Searcy, and the membership is nineteen.

Of the Christian Church, there are within the county the following named organizations: Shiloh, Surrounding Hill, Grand Lake, one at McCullough's School-house on Departee Creek, Robinson's Chapel, Hopewell, one in Richwood Township, one eight miles southeast of Newport, one three miles east of Tuckerman, and Swifton; the whole having an aggregate membership of about 500. Elder Ritcherson preaches at Shiloh, Surrounding Hill and Robinson's Chapel; Elder S. Bowman at Hopewell; Elders Townsend and Mills at and near Swifton, and Elder J. G. Connor at a point three miles east of Tuckerman.

In addition to the foregoing there is one Episcopal Church in the county, located at Newport. Rev. Coursan, of Little Rock, officiates as rector.

*Statistics mostly from last Conference minutes.

The educational facilities of Jackson County are best shown by the following statistics, taken from the report of the State superintendent of public instruction, for the year ending June 30, 1888: Scholastic population—white, males 1,746, females 1,565, total 3,311; colored, males 567, females 548, total 1,115. Number of pupils taught in the public schools—white, males 1,122, females 928, total 2,050; colored, males 407, females 382, total 789. Number of school districts 31; number reporting enrollment 24; number voting local tax 20; number of teachers employed, 71; average monthly salary of teachers—first grade, males, \$50; females, \$45; second grade, males, \$42.50, females \$37.50; third grade—males, \$35, females \$30. Amount expended for the support of the free schools—teacher's salaries, \$18,015.47; treasurer's commissions, \$465.35, total \$18,480.82. These statistics, if full and correct, would show that only a little over sixty-one per cent of the white, and a little over seventy per cent of the colored scholastic population, were taught in the public schools; this, however, is not correct for the reason that the number of pupils attending school in seven of the thirty-one districts were not reported at all. The State school system is very defective. A school law should compel full and complete statistical reports showing all of its operations, proving itself adequate to meet the demands of the cause of education. The wages paid teachers is sufficient to secure good talent, and the amount of money expended for the public schools, if properly applied under a more efficient school system, would bring about better results. Jackson County, however, makes a far more favorable showing in respect to her schools than many other counties within the State.

Auvergne Academy is a private enterprise, and was established in 1885 at the progressive town of Auvergne, by the request of the leading citizens of that place and vicinity. The Academy building, which is a large two-story frame, was erected in 1885, by D. W. Bristol, of Beebe, under the management of Dr. G. D. Clements and R. M. Laird. The property was purchased June 22, 1888, by D. L. Paisley and A. L. Blake, now the principals

of the faculty of the Academy. The town of Auvergne is high and rolling, free from mud and malaria, and the school is strictly moral, but not sectarian. It is open to both sexes. More extended mention of this institution is made in subsequent pages.

The settlement of the territory now composing Jackson County began some time prior to 1830, the date of its organization, but by whom or just when the first settlement was made can not be definitely stated. The following named persons who composed the first grand jury of the county were, as a matter of course, prominent pioneers here: Nicholas Copeland, Dudley Glass, Jesse Gray, Jacob Haggerton, Michael Haggerton, Silas T. Glass, Samuel Stokes, Joseph Haggerton, Elijah Bartley, Holloway Stokes, John Teague, John Flannery, Jacob Flannery, William Melton, John James, Martin Copeland, Martin Bridgeman and Redding Stokes. Some of these, perhaps, lived in that part of the county since cut off in the formation of Woodruff County. John Wideman, at whose house the first courts were held, the Copelands and Newton Arnold, were the first settlers in the neighborhood of what is now Irwin Station, on the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad. George Hatch and a Mr. Daugherty were the first to locate at Newport.

Alexander, George, William, Samuel and John Robinson, five brothers, and their cousin James Robinson, all from Tennessee, together with George Crummel and several others, with their families, located in 1831 in the neighborhood of Litchfield. The Grays and Stokes were the first settlers in the southern part of the county, a Frenchman, Shavenaugh by name, Dunbar and the Hollenheads, were among the first in the northern part, and Thomas T. Tunstall and Samuel Reid were early residents at Jacksonport. About the year 1833 or 1834, the Robinsons bought a steam-boat, the "Mount Pleasant," with which they carried on a trade for several years following, between their landing at Newport and New Orleans. [For the names of other pioneer settlers see the early county officers and biographical sketches.]

The county lies in Northeast Arkansas, and

is bounded on the north by Lawrence, east by Craighead, Poinsett and Cross, south by Woodruff and White, and west by White and Independence Counties. It has an area of 650 square miles, of which only about one-fifth is improved. There are some government lands in the county subject to homestead entry, and some State lands subject to donation, and about 30,000 acres belonging to the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company; the remainder is owned by individuals.

The boundary lines of the county are as follows: Beginning on the fifth principal meridian, where it is intersected by the township line dividing Townships 14 and 15 north; thence south on the meridian line to the point where it is intersected by the township line dividing Townships 8 and 9 north; thence west on the township line to the range line between Ranges 2 and 3 west; thence north on the range line to the township line dividing Townships 9 and 10 north; thence west on the township line to the range line between Ranges 5 and 6 west; thence north on the range line to the township line dividing Townships 10 and 11 north; thence east on the township line to the range line between Ranges 3 and 4 west; thence north on the range line to White River; thence down White River, following its meanders, to the mouth of Black River; thence up Black River, following its meanders, to the point where it first crosses (in its downward course) the township line dividing Townships 14 and 15 north; thence east on the township line to the place of beginning.

Jackson County is situated in the valleys of White, Black and Cache Rivers. White River, after forming a short portion of the boundary, enters from the west at the town of Jacksonport, and flows thence in a general southeasterly direction to Newport, and thence a little west of south until it crosses the southern boundary, in the middle of Range 4 west. It is a most magnificent river, and is navigable throughout the year to points far north. Black River, as has been noted, forms about one-half of the western boundary of the county, and empties into White River just above the town of Jacksonport. It also is a beautiful stream, very deep, and is navigable during all the

year for a considerable distance. Cache River makes its appearance near the center of the eastern boundary, and flows thence west of south, passing out at a point about eight miles west of the southeast corner. Village Creek enters the county at a point about two and a half miles west of its northeast corner, and flows in a southerly and southwesterly direction, and empties into White River about four miles south of Newport. Departee Creek, from the north, runs in a southerly direction across the eastern part of Township 10 north, Range 4 west, and empties into White River below. These, the principal streams of the county, and their tributaries, furnish its entire drainage. Cache River, and some of the smaller streams are extremely slow and sluggish. In that region lying east of Black and White Rivers there are several small lakes or bayous. Some good springs are found here, though they are not so numerous as in a more hilly country. Cisterns and wells are in general use, and the supply of good water for all purposes is abundant.

That part of the county lying west of Departee Creek, embracing about one and a half Congressional townships, is hilly, while the balance is comparatively low and level; the farming lands bordering on White River being elevated some six to eight feet above the Cache flats. The best farming lands embrace that portion of country lying between Village Creek and White River, occupying a low ridge rising several feet above the adjacent flats, and elevated about ten feet above high water of White River, and that portion of the Oil Trough Bottom extending into the County of Independence. This latter tract is situated in the bend of White River, south of Jacksonport and west of Newport. The low ridge dividing the waters of Village Creek and White River has a siliceous soil and subsoil of seven feet, under which is a stratum of tough yellow clay, eighteen feet in thickness. These are underlaid by a light colored sand, the thickness of which has not been ascertained; this sand forms the sub-stratum, affording unfailing supplies of excellent pure water, and is reached by sinking wells from fifteen to thirty feet. The soil of the "first bottoms," or the lowest

valley lands, is composed of alluvial deposits and vegetable mould, and that of the higher lands is made up of sand, clay and vegetable mould, and all, excepting some portions of the hilly and ridge lands, are exceedingly rich and fertile. The low lands along the streams and bayous support a growth of large timber, gum, cypress, ash, pin oak, hackberry, sycamore, cottonwood, elm, etc., while the higher lands abound in black, white and post oak, black walnut and some hickory. The growth on the hilly lands consists of several varieties of oak and some hickory, while the summits are covered principally with blackjack oak. There is yet an unlimited supply of good timber. No mineral is claimed to exist here. Aside from the malaria caused by stagnant surface water in the extensive forests, the county is comparatively healthy. The malaria disappears in proportion as the country is cleared of its forests and the lands are drained.

At present the lumber industry is a leading source of income to individuals, and as the supply of timber seems almost inexhaustible it will so continue for many years. One stave factory, thirteen saw-mills and a planing-mill are in operation. The lumber is extensively shipped to the manufacturing cities of this country and also of Europe. Cotton, corn, oats, wheat, millet and potatoes are the principal products of the soil, and with proper cultivation the lands will produce per acre from 800 to 1,500 pounds of seed cotton, thirty to sixty bushels of corn or oats, and fifteen to twenty-five bushels of wheat. Clover and the seed grasses succeed well, but they are not as yet extensively cultivated. All varieties of fruit common to this latitude can also be raised in great excellence and abundance, but horticulture has not received much attention. In 1880 there were 1,282 farms within the county and 48,497 acres of improved lands, from which the yield of products for the previous year were as follows: Cotton, 13,895 bales; Indian corn, 384,398 bushels; oats, 6,399; wheat, 7,415; hay, 150 tons; Irish potatoes, 4,640 bushels; sweet potatoes, 7,239 bushels; tobacco, 4,790 pounds. The United States census of 1890 will undoubtedly show the products of the present year (1889) to be more than double these amounts.

The climate being so mild and the water supply so abundant, this locality is well adapted to the raising of live stock, but little winter feeding being necessary. According to the census referred to there were within the county 2,192 horses, 1,118 mules and asses, 11,246 neat cattle, 1,343 sheep and 18,006 hogs. The assessment rolls of 1888 show that the county then had 3,036 horses, 1,506 mules and asses, 15,171 neat cattle, 1,202 sheep and 13,429 hogs—a noticeable increase from 1880 to 1888 in horses, mules and asses and cattle, a small decrease in the number of sheep, and a large apparent but not real decrease in the number of hogs. A liberal income can be derived by developing the horticultural advantages hereabouts.

In 1880 the real estate of Jackson County was assessed for taxation at \$1,029,404 and the personal property reaching \$366,091, making a total of \$1,935,495, and the aggregate amount of taxes charged thereon was \$27,389. In 1888 the real estate assessment was \$2,146,781 and personal property, \$753,179, making a total of \$2,899,960, upon which the aggregate amount of taxes charged was \$49,320.55. These figures indicate that since the year 1880 the taxable wealth of the county has more than doubled in value. This increase is due mainly to the building of the railroads and the consequent rapid development of resources in the community, the railroad property itself adding to the assessment the sum of \$615,856.

The main line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway enters the county about three miles west of its northeast corner and runs thence in a southwesterly direction by way of Newport and other points—its length within the county being thirty-six miles. The Batesville branch of this railroad departs from the main line at Diaz, two miles north of Newport, its length within this territory being five miles. The Batesville & Brinkley Railroad enters eleven miles west of the southeast corner and runs mostly in a northern direction to Newport, thence northwesterly to its present terminus at Jacksonport, a distance of twenty-two miles. The total number of miles of main line of railroads within the county is sixty-three.

The aggregate population of Jackson County

since its organization, as shown by various United States census reports, has been as follows: 1830, 333; 1840, 1,540; 1850, 3,086; 1860, 10,403; 1870, 7,268; 1880, 10,877. During the first decade the population nearly trebled, during the second it doubled, and during the third, it more than trebled. Then, in 1862, nearly half of the territory was set off in the formation of Woodruff County, which accounts for the reduction of population from 1860 to 1870. On account of the rapid immigration since 1880 the population at this writing undoubtedly equals 15,000 or more. The colored population of the county in 1870 was 1,612, and in 1880, 2,763. It is now estimated at 3,000.

Auvergne, on the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad, fourteen miles southeast of Jacksonport, contains a postoffice, two general stores, a drug store, grist-mill and cotton-gin, a blacksmith and wood shop, public school-house, railroad depot, and some other establishments. The population is estimated at 200, and it does a large amount of trade. It is also the site of Auvergne Academy.

Campbell is a station on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, five miles northeast of Newport.

Denmark, in Barren Township, in the extreme southwestern part of the county, has two grist mills, a general store, blacksmith shop, post-office, etc.

Grand Glaize, also on the Iron Mountain Railway, fifteen miles southwest of Jacksonport, comprises a saw mill, postoffice, railroad depot, and a general store.

Irwin, a station on the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad, five miles southeast of Newport, has a small collection of houses.

Jacksonport, on the north bank of White River just below the mouth of Jack's or Jacque's Creek, the present county seat, was established about the year 1839, by Thomas T. Tunstall, who in company with Samuel Reid, opened the first store in the place. It contains the county buildings, three general stores, a drug store, a family grocery, a steam, saw and grist-mill, three church edifices—one for the white people and two for the colored;

two public school houses, a livery stable, a cabinet-maker and undertaker's shop, two restaurants, and a number of mechanics' shops. The population is estimated at 500, and is about equally divided between the whites and blacks. Before the day of railroads—or before they were constructed through this part of the country—Jacksonport did a flourishing business, but the building up of Newport at the crossing of two railroad lines, has interfered somewhat with its business. This is a desirable and excellent site for a town.

Newport, the largest town in Jackson County, is situated on White River, at the junction of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and the Batesville & Brinkley Railroads, eighty-three miles northeast of Little Rock, and three and a half miles southeast of Jacksonport. It has within it two banks, eight general stores, ten family grocery stores, five drug stores, two hardware stores, an undertaking store, a harness store, a merchant tailor store, two millinery and dressmaking establishments, a music store, two jewelry stores, two book and stationery stores, a photograph gallery, a livery stable, five restaurants, four hotels, two bakeries, marble works, three saw-mills, with lumber yards attached, three planing-mills, a carriage factory, an extensive stave factory, foundry and machine shops, a complete system of water-works, a capacious ice factory, a large cotton compress, commodious railroad depots and warehouses, an important cotton seed warehouse (formerly the oil mills,) opera house, three church edifices, public school-houses, a telephone system forming communication between various points, a ferry across White River, many mechanics' shops, a full supply of doctors, lawyers, notaries public, insurance agents, etc. Two weekly newspapers, both Democratic in politics, are also here; the Jackson County Herald, successor to the Jacksonport Herald, which was established at Jacksonport in 1858, is a seven-column folio, published every Saturday by T. T. Ward, editor and proprietor. The Newport Weekly News is an eight-column folio, published every Friday by J. J. Flahiff, editor and proprietor. It was established in 1873, and was the first paper published in Newport.

Both of these journals ably advocate the interests of the community. In addition to the foregoing, Newport contains many other industries worthy of mention. The town was established and named soon after the settlement began, but remained only a small village until 1872, when the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway was completed. Its growth then commenced and it has been almost entirely built since that date. It has lodges of several secret and benevolent societies, is incorporated and has its complement of corporate officers. It is a flourishing town, very advantageously located for manufacturing purposes, having two good railroads and a river navigable for large vessels. The lumber and timber traffic on the river has reached extensive proportions. The population of the place is estimated at 2,500.

Olyphant is a station on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, eight miles southwest of Newport. It has a railroad depot, post-office, two general stores and a saw mill and cotton-gin.

Swifton, also on the Iron Mountain Railway, twenty miles northeast of Jacksonport, contains a postoffice, a steam grist-mill and cotton gin, two general stores, one dry goods and grocery store, two groceries, two hotels, a school-house, mechanics' shops, etc., and a population of about 150.

Tuckerman, on the Iron Mountain Railway, ninety-one miles northeast of Little Rock and eight miles north of Newport, is comprised of a post-office, three general stores, two groceries, two drug stores, two blacksmith and wood shops, one hotel, two boarding-houses, a school-house, a church, two saw-mills and cotton-gins combined, and has a population of 150.

Tupelo is a station on the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad, twenty-two miles south of Jacksonport.

Weldon, on the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad, eighteen miles south of Jacksonport, contains two general stores, two groceries, one hotel, postoffice, etc.

Centerville (postoffice Kenyon) lies in the northern part of Bird Township, fourteen miles

north of Newport, and contains one general store, two groceries, two cotton-gins, a blacksmith shop and school-house. There are a few other post hamlets in the county, having a store, postoffice, etc.

R. W. Anderson, one of the pioneer merchants, and a highly esteemed resident of Jacksonport, was born September 12, 1846, in the State of Ohio. His parents, John and Jane (Kerr) Anderson were both natives of Dublin, Ireland, who emigrated to America about the year 1830, and located in Pennsylvania, from which State they moved to Ohio, and from there to Iowa, about the year 1850. In September, 1859, they came to Jacksonport, Ark., where the father died on February 28, 1888, the mother preceding him in 1887. They were the parents of nine children, of whom only one survives—Robert W. The father was a Presbyterian minister, and had been ordained in Ireland. He preached the gospel up to within a few years of his demise, and was one of the most intellectual and scholarly men that ever spoke from a pulpit at that period. He afterward left the Presbyterian and joined the Methodist faith, and was also engaged for some years in mercantile life at Jacksonport. His son, Robert W., was born in Ohio, but principally raised and received his education in Iowa. He was still quite young, however, when his parents moved to Jacksonport, and he there received the higher branches of education from his father. The commercial instinct was early in life developed in Robert, and he was brought up behind the counter from a boy. The training he received in his young days was well calculated to fit him for a mercantile life, and his after career reflected the highest credit on himself and his father, who had instructed him. He has one of the largest and best stocked stores in the city, and owns about 480 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation, and is adapted to almost any growth, the soil being a rich, sandy loam. Mr. Anderson has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary A. Jones, by whom he had four children, three of them yet living—John, Fannie, and Lizzie. The first wife died, and Mr. Anderson married a second time,

being united to the next wife in 1884, who was Miss Ella Nixon, of Indiana. This union gave them four children (of whom three are living): Robert W. (deceased), Robert W., Pearl and Allie. Mr. Anderson is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Knights of Honor. He was one of the first men to start in business at Jacksonport, and his fortitude and pluck in struggling through the adversities of a young business venture and coming out victorious have won for him the admiration and respect of his fellow-merchants and citizens.

Samuel Anthony, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Missouri, but came to Arkansas in 1860. He remained but three or four months, when he returned to Missouri, and after a short time again returned to Arkansas, Jackson County, in 1861, where he remained until the following autumn, and then enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment of Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, serving as a scout for about two years. In 1863 he organized a company of scouts, reported to Gen. Sterling Price, then stationed at Little Rock, Ark., and served to the end of the war as captain of that company. In 1866 he purchased 240 acres of land, partially improved, adding by subsequent purchases, until he now owns 720 acres, on which he raises all kinds of produce known to American agriculture. September 12, 1872, he married Miss Mary A. Parmer, a native of Tennessee. They have had eight children, four of whom are still living: Emma (born in October, 1874), Ethel (born February 6, 1883), Katie (born May 25, 1885) and Edgar (born August 15, 1887). Mr. Anthony is a member of Buck Skull Lodge No. 101, A. F. & A. M. Our subject's father was a native of Virginia, as was also his grandfather; he married Miss Unica Shepherd, a native of Missouri. Mr. Anthony's maternal grandparents traveled on foot from Georgia to Missouri, locating in the southeastern part, near Cape Girardeau.

Adam Bach, an enterprising merchant, and the postmaster at Jacksonport, was born in Hessen, Germany, on the 1st of March, 1863, and is a son of Conrad Bach, a native of the same place, who was a shoemaker by trade, which occupation he followed in Germany, previous to coming to Amer-

ica. The father had two children by his first wife: Adam and Lizzie; the latter was married to G. A. Lockard. He was married a second time and had four children by the next wife: Margaretta, Morie, Conrad and Peter. Adam, the eldest son, was reared in Germany and completed his studies at Gross-Rohrheim College, from which he graduated in 1878. He shortly afterward sailed for America, taking passage at Bremen, and landed at Baltimore, going from there to Tell City, Ind., where he attended school for eight months in order to learn the English language. In the spring of 1879 he came to Jacksonport, and was there employed by his uncle Peter, with whom he remained until the year 1882, when he embarked in business for himself. Since then he has been successful, and become very prosperous, making an enterprising merchant and a valuable citizen to his adopted country. He was appointed postmaster in 1884, and his intelligence and many fine qualities would fit him for almost any other position or business in which he might enter. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. Peter Bach is a well-known and retired merchant of Jacksonport, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on November 4, 1835. He is a son of Peter and Margaretta (Crow) Bach, both natives of the same province, the father dying when his son was but two years of age. The mother, however, is still living at the age of eighty-one years, and came to America in 1882. There were three children born to the parents: John S., Peter and Conrad. Peter was reared and educated in the home college, and learned the barber's trade in his native place, an occupation he followed for four years. In 1853 he sailed for America, taking passage in France, and landing in New York City after a twenty-seven days' voyage on the ocean. From New York he went to Cincinnati, where he was employed at his trade for some time, and then found employment on the Empire No. 3, a steamboat plying up and down the Mississippi. He remained on this vessel about six months, and then came to Jacksonport, where he has resided ever since. On May 5, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, of the First Arkansas Regiment, and served until a short time

before the surrender. He took part in all the battles of his regiment, and was severely wounded at Atlanta, Ga., from which place he was taken to the Macon Hospital, and hovered between life and death for three months. He was furloughed in 1864, and went to Alabama, and in 1865 returned home to Jacksonport. Mr. Bach is now practically retired from business. He is quite prosperous, owning about 2,000 acres of valuable land and a fine residence at Jacksonport, besides interests in various industries. He was married, in 1865, to Miss Jennie Hudson, who has been a devoted wife and helpmate to him. Mr. Bach is a Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar, Knight of Pythias, and a member of the American Legion of Honor.

G. W. Bandy, farmer and stock raiser, Tuckerman, Ark. It is a fact unnecessary of denial that a person is better fitted to follow the occupation with which he became familiar in early life, than to engage in an undertaking learned in later years. This truth is borne out by the career of Mr. Bandy, who from a boy has known all the minute details of agricultural life. To this acquired knowledge may be added a natural faculty for that calling, for his father, Richard Bandy, was also a farmer. The latter was a native Virginian, but emigrated to Tennessee when a boy, grew to manhood on the farm in that State, and there married Miss Keziah Pearce, by whom he had four children, only one, G. W. Bandy, now living. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, under Gen. Jackson, and afterward received land warrants, which he sold. His second marriage was to Miss Lucy Rushing, a native of Tennessee, and they had four children, only one living, Amanda, now Mrs. John M. Glass, who resides in Glass Township, Jackson County, Ark. Mr. Bandy moved to Bird Township, Jackson County, Ark., in 1853, where he purchased eighty acres of land, with ten acres cleared. He died in 1854. His wife died in September, 1887, at the age of eighty-three years. G. W. Bandy was born in Sumner County, Tenn., in 1827, and as before stated, was reared to the duties on the farm. He received a fair education in the schools of his native county; and in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1846, Miss Dru-

cilla Salina Mitchell Perry, a native of Bedford County, became his wife. Her parents, Wiley and Letitia (Gentry) Perry, were natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Tennessee. Mr. Perry was a farmer and tanner, and made Bedford County his home until his death, in 1868. His wife had died previously, in 1867. Grandfather Allen Perry was in the Revolutionary War, and Grandmother Perry went to New Orleans to enter the fort for protection. G. W. Bandy after marriage settled in his native State, followed farming until 1850, when he came to Arkansas, landing at Jacksonport on the 25th of December, 1850. One year later he went to Izard County, purchased a claim, but the same year sold this and moved to Jackson County, Ark., where he purchased an eighty-acre tract with twenty acres in tillable shape. To the original tract he had added from time to time until he owned 280 acres with 100 acres cleared. Later he sold this and invested in 320 acres, unimproved, set out an orchard, erected a cabin and otherwise improved his farm. He now owns 840 acres, with 450 under cultivation, and has a great many tenants. He raises principally on his farm cotton and corn, and has 200 acres in cotton yearly. He is also engaged in raising stock, and on his extensive meadows may be seen many fine horses and mules. He is a Democrat in politics, and is active in school matters, and represented the school interests of Bird Township as trustee. He has two school-houses on his land, donated for buildings, one for white and one for colored children. Socially, Mr. Bandy is a member of the Masonic order; was made a Mason in 1848, at Marsh Hill Lodge No. 144, Rutherford County, Tenn. He is now a member of Lunenberg Lodge No. 190, A. F. & A. M., at Lunenberg, Izard County, Ark. Mr. Bandy was charter member of Kirkpatrick Lodge No. 192. In 1865 he moved to Lunenberg, Izard County, Ark., for the purpose of educating his children, five in number, as five were deceased. Those living are named Richard W., now married and resides at Tuckerman; William A., married and resides in Comanche County, Tex.; George O., married and resides in Bird Township; Jane, now Mrs. Conditt, resides in Bird Township,

and Lucilla, at home. Mr. Bandy has been active in his support of worthy enterprises and contributes liberally to all. He is practically a self-made man, having made all by his own industry.

A. P. Bateman, merchant, Elmo, Ark. Nowhere in this section of the county is to be found a more wide-awake, thorough-going business man than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Born to the union of Simeon D. and Mary (Connaly) Bateman, on the farm where he now lives, in Jackson County, August 6, 1859, A. P. Bateman has ever since been a resident of this county. His father, Dr. Simeon D. Bateman, was born in Tennessee in 1829, and emigrated with his father to Independence County, Ark., in about 1832. They located seven miles west of Sulphur Rock, and here Simeon D. was reared and educated. At the age of fifteen years he began the study of medicine and graduated at New Orleans Medical College some time later. He first began practicing in Independence County, and afterwards moved to Jacksonport, where he administered to the physical wants of his fellow-men for thirty years. By his marriage to Miss Mary Connaly, a native of Arkansas, he became the father of eight children—six now living: Charles T., Alice J., widow; Albert P., Nora C. (deceased), Savannah, David L., Mary and Susan. The grandfather of these children, Benniah Bateman, died near Sulphur Rock, Ark. He was an old Mexican soldier, and was a military man most of his life. He was also a member of the legislature for several years, and the governor gave him the prize for the nicest suit of jean clothes to be found in the senate. He was a very matter-of-fact, stern man. A. P. Bateman attained his growth and received his education in Jackson County, and, being brought up on the farm, naturally his inclinations turned that way, after he had reached years of discretion. In 1884 he also engaged in merchandising and this business he still carries on. He is successful and is a substantial business man. Charles T. was also reared to farm labor, and received the principal part of his education in the common schools. For several years he was engaged in teaching school, but the balance of his time was occupied

on the farm. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Panthia Long, who died in 1882, and the result of this union is two living children: Hattie and Millie. Mr. Bateman was married the second time, in 1884, to Miss Annie J. McGoffin, by whom he has three children: Annie, Emma and Fannie. Mr. Bateman is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

William H. Beede, farmer and stock raiser of Cow Lake Township, residing five miles southeast of Layton, was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1837, being the son of Addison C. Beede, of Vermont, and Elizabeth (Weygant) Beede, of New York nativity. William H. received his education partly in the public schools of his native county, and finished his education at Newburgh. At the age of seventeen, he was apprenticed to the carriage workers' trade, to Mr. Theodore Weygant, Highland Mills, Orange County, N. Y. At the breaking out of the late war, he was working at his trade in Germantown, Tenn.; he enlisted in the Thirteenth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, Confederate States Army, participating in the battles of Belmont and Shiloh, and after one year was discharged on account of physical disability. Returning to Tennessee, he worked at his trade, till he came to Arkansas, in 1867; that year he bought 280 acres of land in Woodruff County, about ten acres being cultivated; he at once commenced improving and clearing the land, building stables and cribs, besides a log house. He remained there one year, when he came to Jackson County, purchased 160 acres of land, only eight being under cultivation. Since that time he has cleared and improved the land, and erected a good frame house, and other buildings. He now owns 550 acres of land, 140 of which are under cultivation, having deeded 160 acres to his eldest son, after his marriage. August 20, 1867, Mr. Beede married Miss M. J. Nance; they have had nine children: Julane N., born July 11, 1868; Jasper Newton, born September 3, 1869; William W., born September, 1870; Macy, born February 28, 1874; Joseph A., born May 6, 1875; Francis W., born March 2, 1877; Fletcher H., born September 19, 1880; Eugene A., born November 4, 1882, and Amelia Viola, born September 18, 1883. Mr.

Beede is a great friend to education, and was the first school director in Cow Lake Township, and for four years the only one, and since 1874 had been superintendent of schools for the State. There are now four free schools in Cow Lake Township.

C. Biggers, planter and stock raiser of Bird Township, was born in Randolph County, Ark., in 1845, the fifth in a family of seven. His parents were natives of Tennessee, and came to Randolph County in an early day, the father dying when our subject was young, the mother still surviving, in Baxter County, Ark. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm, receiving a very limited education, and in 1864, at Pocahontas, enlisted in McCray's brigade, Crammond's regiment, for one year. At the battle of Pilot Knob he received a gun-shot wound, which prevented further service, and he returned to Jackson County, Ark., where, the same year, he married Elizabeth (Ridley) Condit, widow of John A. Condit. He then rented land, commenced farming, and in 1877 bought eighty acres of timber-land, which he has improved and added to, until he now owns 160 acres, 100 under cultivation, averaging about fifty acres a year in cotton, which is the principal product. He also raises some stock. They have a family of six children: Sarah A. (now Mrs. Tinsley, of Bird Township), Samuel E., James Henry, Thomas Calvin, Richard Franklin and William Richard. Mr. Biggers is a Democrat, and has been a member of the school board, taking an active interest in school work. He has seen a vast change in Jackson County, and has done his share toward opening it up and developing it. Mr. Biggers has made what he has by his own individual efforts, and takes an interest in everything for the welfare of the county.

Oliver Blackburn, general farmer and stock raiser, was born in the town of Cash, Jackson County, in 1847, son of William and Mary (Johnson) Blackburn, the father a native of North Carolina, who married in Alabama. The subject of this sketch married Miss Wilkinson, a native of Jackson County, Ark., and they have had three children: Lydia, born in 1871, married A. W. Parish in 1887; Harriet Emma, born in 1874, at

home, and Lyda, born in February, 1882. Mrs. Blackburn's father died in 1859, and was buried in the family cemetery, on Sections 17 and 18. Mr. Blackburn, like all native-born Americans, is an ardent lover of his native State, and has witnessed great changes, having been an active participant in the development of the country. As early as Mr. Blackburn can remember, the market for the farm produce was Elizabeth, and game being plenty, many pelts and skins of animals adorned the fences and barn, which found a market at Jacksonport. Our subject now gives his attention to raising cotton and mules. While he has not had the best educational advantages, he has always been a friend to education and progress.

J. C. Bleakley is a planter and stock raiser of Auvergne. His parents were William C. and Catherine Bleakley, of North Carolina. Mr. Bleakley came to the southern part of Arkansas before the war, where he married, after which he came to Jackson County and bought what is now the Pickett farm. Later he moved to Hempstead County, where he raised his family, and where our subject was born, October 20, 1854. The family consisted of nine children, four of whom lived to be grown—William, died at the age of twenty-one; J. C., Mary, wife of Charles Harris, now the wife of George Johnson, farmer of Oil Trough Bottom; and Robert, a farmer. The father, a conservative man politically, died in 1865, and the mother in 1874. They were both members of Missionary Baptist Church. J. C. spent his boyhood days on his mother's farm, and at the age of eleven years began its management. He was his mother's main stay, and assisted his brothers and sisters in getting an education, sending his sister one term to the high school at La Crosse. In 1868 he sold his property in Hempstead County, came to Jackson County, and bought forty acres of land, which he began clearing and improving, and on which he has since resided. In 1877 he bought 120 acres adjoining, and now has 115 acres under cultivation, south of Auvergne, raising corn and cotton. In November, 1876, he married Miss Abertine Clanton, daughter of Javison and Dulciana (Morris) Clanton, of South Carolina and Georgia, respectively,

who came to Union Township, Jackson County, in 1871. Her father died in 1882, but the mother, still surviving, resides in Union Township. She has three brothers—William, John and Thomas, farmers in Faulkner County, and a sister, Georgia, wife of John E. Manger, farmer, of Faulkner County. Mr. Bleakley's family consists of five children living—Oscar, Lulu, Lina, Crawford, Claude and Georgia; Clyde died in childhood. In addition to this family, they are raising and giving a home to Idle, Willie and Eva Nelson, children of a widow, one of his tenants, whose dying wish was that they should raise her children. Mr. Bleakley has a pleasant and comfortable home, and has seen a great many improvements in this community. He and his wife are members of Sand Hill Baptist Church. He is a Democrat, but conservative. He is a most enterprising farmer, raising horses, cattle and hogs. He is always active in the interest of all public enterprises for the welfare of the county.

John Boen is the only child of Thomas and Sallie (Leonard) Boen, both natives of Tennessee, and of Scotch and English descent, respectively. Thomas Boen came to Arkansas from Tennessee in the fall of 1845, and located on Sections 14 and 15, in the township now known as Cache, purchasing from the United States Government 320 acres of heavily-timbered land, upon which he built a log cabin, and as he chopped down the trees made rails to fence the land. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1857 or 1858, he had seventy acres cleared and under cultivation, and his farm well stocked with cattle and hogs, wolves preventing the raising of sheep. His first wife dying when John was but an infant, Thomas Boen, in 1847, married Mrs. Nancy (Kirkland) Mackey, by whom he had two children: James Wesley, now married, and residing on our subject's farm, and Andrew J., who died in 1877, at the age of twenty-seven years. John Boen was married, in 1859, to Miss Catherine Mathering, a native of Tennessee, and to them have been born two children, viz.: Henry J., born November 12, 1861, is a farmer, and resides near his father; he married Miss Callie Ragsdale, of Arkansas, May 2, 1886, and they

have one child, Lena, about two years old. John R. Boen was born February 4, 1865, and was married, September 1, 1887, to Cynthia Lunley, who has borne two children, one, Laura Belle, dying at the age of two months; the other, Thomas Jefferson, is one month old. He is also a farmer, and owns a farm in Breckinridge Township. Mr. John Boen came into possession of forty acres of land through his wife; he now owns in all 320 acres of land, about 125 acres of which are under cultivation; corn and cotton are his principal crops, and his farm is well stocked with horses, cattle and hogs of good grade. Mr. Boen is interested in all matters tending toward the advancement of religious and educational interests, and is in every respect an enterprising farmer of Jackson County. Mrs. Boen is a member of the Christian Church.

Henry Bordwell, one of the leading citizens of Jacksonport, was born in Ontario County, N. Y. His parents were John and Abigail (Travis) Bordwell, the former a native of Massachusetts, who emigrated to New York at an early age, and located at Chautauqua Lake, where he resided until his death. After the demise of the father his family moved to Ontario County. They were the parents of three children, of whom Henry is the only one living. Henry was reared and received his schooling in Ontario County, N. Y. In 1858 he moved to Arkansas, and located in Jackson County, where he has since resided. When the Civil war commenced he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Arkansas Regiment, and during the battle of Shiloh was severely wounded in the ankle by a rifle ball. To add to his misfortune, he was captured and taken prisoner to Louisville, and from there to Camp Chase, where he was closely confined for about four months. He was then taken to Vicksburg, where he was exchanged and returned home. Mr. Bordwell has been actively engaged in business up to within a few years, and during that time has acquired a comfortable fortune upon which he is entitled to retire. He owns considerable town property in Jacksonport, and, although not in active commercial life, he is wide-awake to the interests and development of his county, and is always ready to give his valuable

assistance for that cause. He is an old resident of Jackson County, and has watched its growth from infancy up to the present, and can recount many interesting incidents of the various changes that have taken place during his stay.

Dr. R. L. Boyce, physician and surgeon, Tuckerman, Ark. Dr. Boyce is recognized throughout the county as a friend of and laborer in the cause and advancement of the medical fraternity. He is a native of Ralls County, Mo., born in 1832, and is the fourth in a family of six children, born to Richard and Elizabeth (Foreman) Boyce, natives of the Blue Grass State. Dr. Boyce was reared to farm labor, and in 1849, when but seventeen years of age, he was seized with the gold fever and started with an ox-team to cross the plains to California. He was three months in making the perilous trip, and after reaching that State was engaged in mining until 1852, when he returned to Ralls County, Mo., quite well satisfied with the result of his visit to the Golden State, after which he engaged in cultivating the soil, and in 1854 entered the State University at Columbia, Mo., taking a literary course. He subsequently entered the St. Louis Medical University, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1860. He first began practicing medicine in Macon County, Mo., in 1857, where he remained until 1859, entering the St. Louis Medical University, graduating at the dates stated above. Then moving to Bird Township, Jackson County, Ark., he purchased a farm near Elgin, and began a systematic course of fertilizing and cultivating the soil. At the breaking out of the late conflict, he enlisted, in 1861, in Lawrence County, and was regimental surgeon in Col. Adams' regiment, Col. Shaver's brigade, and under Gen. Hindman, but part of the time served as brigade surgeon. He remained in service until 1863, when he returned to Jackson County, and resumed the practice of medicine, which he has followed ever since. He has been actively engaged in farming and having it carried on, and is now the owner of 320 acres of good land, with 160 acres in tillable condition. He has contributed more than any other man to the introduction of fine stock in his neighborhood.

He brought the first Durham and Berkshire stock into that part of the county. The Doctor is quite active in politics, and votes with and is a supporter of the Democratic party. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In his religious conviction he adheres to the Presbyterian Church, and is a liberal contributor to the same. He is deeply interested in educational matters, and is at present a member of the school board. His parents emigrated to Missouri at an early period, settling in what is Ralls County, where the father tilled the soil for many years. He was quite an active man, politically, was county judge of Ralls County, quite a number of years, and was a good and useful citizen. He served in the War of 1812 from Kentucky, under Old Hickory. He died in 1869, and his wife, previously, in 1867. Their family consisted of the following children: James, the eldest, first settled on a farm in Missouri, later moved to Texas, locating near Bastrop, where he tilled the soil until his death, in 1859; Aaron, married, settled also in Texas, before it was part of the United States, having many fights with the Indians and narrow escapes, and there his death occurred in 1856; Nicholas, was also a pioneer of Texas, and died in 1858. A. W. Boyce, brother of the Doctor, came to Jackson County, with his family in 1884, and settled on a farm where the subject of this sketch resides, and there died in 1886, leaving a widow and two bright and promising children, son and daughter—the son holding a responsible position among the county officials—E. L. and Lucia. R. L. Boyce, the subject of this sketch had four sisters, all of whom married men of some distinction, and all have joined the silent throng, that are passing on before.

Thomas Britt, planter and stock raiser, son of Alexander and Nancy (Prauut) Britt, natives of North Carolina, came with his parents from Mississippi, in 1848, and located on Section 23. He was born April 10, 1842, in Mississippi, and received his education in the private schools of that time. In 1863 he entered the Confederate service in Col. Gaw's Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, was captured in the hospital at Little Rock, in September, 1863, and sent to Camp Mor-

ton, Indianapolis, Ind., where he remained till the close of the war, arriving home May 13, 1865. His father was wounded in battle, from the effects of which he died; the mother died in 1865. Coming into possession of all his father's property by will, Thomas took possession of the homestead, and at once commenced cultivating the land, which was in bad condition, but little of the farm having been cultivated during the war, and only fifty of the 360 acres being cleared. August 11, 1868, Mr. Britt married Miss Anna Combs, a native of Alabama, and whose parents came to Arkansas in 1852; their children were Julia M., (born July 6, 1870), Iduma (born March 7, 1873, deceased), Ida (born October 2, 1875), Alice (born July 29, 1880), Luvena (born May 7, 1878, deceased), Jacob L. (born March 4, 1883) and John F. (born August 29, 1885). In 1872 Mr. Britt erected the comfortable house in which he now lives. He has upon his place a steam cotton-gin, also grist-mill and barns. Being an early settler, he remembers well when the only grist-mills were turned by hand, when the meat was obtained from the forests, and when wolves and bears rendered it almost impossible to raise sheep and hogs. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and his wife of the Methodist. He is a Democrat, and has been justice of the peace, and although not an educated man himself, his children have received the advantages of the best schools in the neighborhood.

Emma (Anthony) Buford, of Union Township, Jackson County, resides three miles south of Newport, upon the farm which her husband owned and improved, and upon which he died, May 28, 1889. Mrs. Buford is a native of Madison County, Mo., of which State her parents were also natives. September 4, 1873, she married William Buford, and the same year they located on the farm in Jackson County, Ark., which has ever since been her home. They had four children, viz.: May Buford, born July 21, 1874; Mand Buford, born September 29, 1877; Bertha Buford, born July 26, 1882, and Homer, born February 5, 1886. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Buford was of German descent, and Mr. Buford's maternal grandfather, George Nifong, lived to be eighty-eight years of

age, retaining to the last full possession of all his faculties. Mr. Buford projected many plans for the improvement of his farm, which his sudden death prevented him from carrying out, but Mrs. Buford has taken up the management of the farm, and is completing her husband's plans. The place now contains 420 acres. Mr. Buford was an enterprising farmer, a kind neighbor and affectionate husband, and in his death the county was deprived of a most exemplary man. The following preamble and resolution was adopted by the White River Stock Breeders' Association, at a meeting in June, 1889, and appeared in the columns of the Newport News, issued June 7, 1889: "William Buford died at his home, May 28, 1889, and it becomes our duty to give formal expression to the sorrow of our association at the loss of so valuable a member. The mere mention of his name is sufficient to recall to the minds of surviving members more vividly than any words the uprightness and rectitude of his conduct, which earned for him the high standing he enjoyed as a citizen, and as a valued member and acquisition to the White River Stock Breeders' Association. Plain, sincere and honest was William Buford, and as treasurer of the association, to which position he was elected one year ago, he was prompt and fully alive to its interests.

Dead—and where now are those earnest, loving eyes,

Which kindled in so many eyes the light?

Have they departed from our earthly skies

And left no ray to illuminate the night?

Shall man thus die and waste away

And no fond hope be left?

Is there no sweet, confiding ray for bosoms all bereft?

Yes, yes, an earnest trust.

Resolved, That a page of our records be suitably inscribed and set apart, sacred to his memory, and that a copy of this memorial be furnished his family, with our deepest, warmest and most loving sympathy." The resolution was unanimously adopted by a standing vote.

Thomas J. Burton, postmaster at Layton, was born in Mississippi, March 15, 1847. His parents were Thomas F. and Nancy (Burton) Burton, who came to Arkansas in 1869. The father was born in Halifax, Va., in 1808, and the mother in Rockingham County, N. C., in 1808. In their family

there were seven children: William F., John A., Sarah Jane (wife of S. J. Moore), Mary S. (wife of D. A. Kimbrough), Henry J. and Thomas J. The father died in 1878, the mother in 1879. The subject of our sketch received his education in Kemper County, Miss., and made his first purchase of land in 1869, on Sections 26 and 27, in Cache Township. There were 220 acres in the tract, thirty-five of which were under cultivation, and fenced with rails. Thomas cleared twenty acres more, and erected a good double-box house, hauling lumber from Augusta, Woodruff County, a distance of twenty miles, and paying \$20 per thousand. At various times Mr. Burton has cleared fifty acres of land. At the age of sixteen, Thomas J. enlisted in the Confederate service, served two years, participating in all the battles from Resaca to Atlanta, leaving Hood's army at Dalton, on his return to Tennessee, after the campaign at Atlanta. He was in Gen. J. E. Johnston's army at the time of the surrender, at Gainsborough, in April, 1865, and still has in his possession the parole received at that time. In 1878, in partnership with Mr. D. A. Kimbrough, he opened a stock of general merchandise at Layton (now Bower's Ridge), and continued till 1882, when he sold out to his partner. In 1885, after farming three years, he again engaged in business with Mr. Hite, but in January, 1889, Mr. Kimbrough bought Mr. Hite's interest. In connection with this he carries on his farming enterprises. Mr. Burton's first wife was Miss Narcie Otey, of Arkansas; they had one child, Augustus, born June 22, 1873. Obtaining a divorce, in 1874, they separated, and December 2, 1879, Mr. Burton married Miss Ada Murphy. They have had four children: T. Ewing, deceased; Beenie, born June 21, 1883; Willie May, born January 5, 1885; David Henry, born April 2, 1888. Mr. Burton is now the owner of eighty acres of land. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has served three terms as justice of the peace in Jackson County, Ark., or for six years.

George D. Camp, farmer and fruit raiser, of Jackson County, was born in Pittsylvania County, Va., September 30, 1830, being a son of William

H. Camp (German descent), of Virginia, and Catherine (Whitehead) Camp (French descent), also of Virginia. May 7, 1852, he married Miss Maria Ferguson, of McCracken County, Ky., whose parents came from Rhode Island. By this union they had two children: Luther R., now of Perry County, Ark., and Catherine F. (married William F. Hammond, and died in 1881). Mrs. Camp died June 15, 1866, and he again married Mrs. Martha (Nance) Robertson, who had two children: William Jesse Robertson and Martha A. By his second wife Mr. Camp has eight children: George Washington, born September 28, 1861; Nancy J. Camp, born May 10, 1863; Sarah E., born May 29, 1865; Doctor Dick Camp, born April 10, 1867; Daniel L., born March 23, 1869; John H., born December 24, 1870; Laura Jane, born January, 1873; Mary A., born December 24, 1875; and Martha H., born February 8, 1880. Mrs. Camp died October 6, 1886, and Mr. Camp married Mrs. Missouri Crabtree, who had one child, Eva Blair, by her first husband, who lives with her stepfather. Mr. Camp learned the carpenter's trade, finished it in 1853, and engaged in the business for three and a half years, when he commenced farming. After coming to Arkansas he leased a farm belonging to the estate of John Jones, at the expiration of which lease he moved upon the present farm, which has since been his home. He bought the land of the State of Arkansas at seventy-five cents per acre, and with will and determination commenced clearing and improving it. Mr. Camp now has fifty-five acres of land under cultivation, seven acres being in orchard, containing apple, peach, pear and fig trees, he having the largest and finest variety of fruit in Arkansas, in which he takes a just pride. Mr. and Mrs. Camp are both members of the Christian Church, and Mr. Camp has always been a friend to religious, educational and social advancement, and by strict and honest dealing, has earned the reputation of an honest man. What higher tribute can be paid his name? He well deserves a place in the present volume.

Jarrett Record Carter, a planter and stock raiser of Jackson County, was a son of Kinchen and

Cazar (Johnson) Carter. The father came to Arkansas in 1849, bringing seven children with him, five remaining in Tennessee. He died in 1851, leaving his widow and children almost destitute. The wife died in 1868. The subject of our sketch, born January 26, 1840, educated himself, and, although having little learning, is shrewd, intelligent and liberal in business affairs, and in all things for the advancement of his State. In 1863 he purchased a tract of twenty-three acres of land, on which was a small hut, where he lived ten or twelve years, renting land and farming, and accumulating means, until at the present time he owns 253 acres, about 100 under cultivation. He has good dwellings and barns on the place, and such improvements as are necessary, together with a small orchard. In 1863 Mr. Carter married Mrs. Melissa (Benson) Jones. His second wife was Mary Jane Sutherland. Of the family there are these living children: Bettie, born March 12, 1873; Sarah, born October 2, 1874; Jarrett R., Jr., born January 17, 1877; Mabel, born September 5, 1883; and Rosenell, born October 17, 1885. Mr. Carter has taken the degree of Fellow Craft, A. F. & A. M., and intends to advance at the first opportunity, sickness having prevented. He is a member of the Christian Church, and a friend to religious and educational advancement.

Col. J. W. Clark, a prominent planter and stock raiser of Glass Township, Jackson County, was born in Madison County, Ala., in 1833. His parents were Thomas and Esther (Moore) Clark, natives, respectively, of South Carolina and Alabama, who had seven children, of whom J. W. was the third. Thomas Clark, who was also a farmer, removed to Madison County, Ala., in an early day, where he operated a large plantation and spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1849; his widow survived until 1855. The paternal grandfather of our subject, who was also named Thomas Clark, was a soldier of the Revolution, and died in Alabama, at the advanced age of one hundred and twelve years. His wife lived to be one hundred and eight years old. Col. J. W. Clark was reared and educated in his native county. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and

his first experience at farming for himself was in his native State. In 1857 he went to Gibson County, Tenn., where he was employed as an overseer until November, 1860, when he removed to Jackson County, Ark., locating near the present site of Swifton, on what is now known as the Harris place, where he remained one year. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-first Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, spending the early part of that winter in Central Arkansas, recruiting soldiers; the following March he went to Memphis. He was made major of the First Regiment, promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently became colonel of the Thirty-second Arkansas Infantry. He took part in the battles of Richmond, Murfreesboro, Perryville, Mansfield, Dickens' Ferry, Pilot Knob; was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri; thence south in Arkansas, to Fayetteville; thence to Jacksonport, where, June 5, 1865, he surrendered the Forty-fifth Arkansas Infantry. At the close of the war Col. Clark returned to Jackson County. December 25, 1864, he was married in Calhoun County, to Mary S. A. Moore, daughter of Leroy and Mary (Culp) Moore, of Alabama, who removed to Calhoun County at an early day. The father died some years ago, but the mother now resides in Jackson County. Mrs. Clark died in 1879, and January 1, 1882, Mr. Clark married the widow of Dr. A. J. Jones, whose maiden name was Lavina Elizabeth Heard, a daughter of Bailey and Margaret (Milner) Heard, natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. Mr. Heard still resides on the homestead in White County, upon which he settled in 1851, owning considerable land in that county. His wife died in 1874. After his marriage, Col. Clark bought a timber tract of 200 acres, upon which he erected a house and cleared and improved some of the land. He now owns 120 acres, of which about ninety acres are under cultivation. He devotes considerable attention to stock raising, especially cattle. He also raises cotton largely. He is an active Democrat, has been magistrate and notary public, and brought before the county court the petition to form Glass Township, which he named. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife

are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Uriah Cole, farmer and stock raiser, and the oldest living settler in Bird Township, was born in Middle Tennessee, Humphreys County, in 1825, and was the fifth in a family of ten born to James and Martha (York) Cole, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The father, when a boy, emigrated to Tennessee, thence to Kentucky, when it had very few settlers, living sixty miles from a mill, and then back to Tennessee, and, in 1847, to Jackson County, Ark., locating in what is now Bird Township, on the place where our subject now resides, and having to cut a road from Jacksonport to their claim, where plenty of game abounded. The father died in 1855, at the age of eighty-four years, his excellent wife following in 1864. The subject of this sketch was reared to frontier farm life, receiving his education in the district schools of Tennessee and the subscription schools of Arkansas. He and his brother, Jackson, remained at home, clearing the farm, and in 1849 Uriah married Martha Wann, a native of Alabama, and settled on the farm on which he now resides, which contains 240 acres, 190 under cultivation, thirty-five of which are yearly planted to cotton. Mr. Cole also raises considerable stock. In 1861 he enlisted in Capt. Bateman's company, Dobbins' regiment of cavalry, and participated in the battles of Helena, Little Rock, Marks' Mills, Jenkins' Ferry. At the close of the war, in 1865, he was paroled at Jacksonport, when he returned to the farm. Though a Democrat, Mr. Cole is not an office-seeker, and not very active in politics. Mrs. Cole died in 1879, leaving six children: William Jason, married, residing in Bird Township; Amanda, now Mrs. Gibson, of Bird Township; Mary Elizabeth, now Mrs. Grooms, of Bird Township; Uriah A., single; Henry, single; and Harriet, now Mrs. Brightwell—the last two being twins. In 1882 Mr. Cole married Martha Deaton, a native of Alabama. Mr. Cole has seen the full growth of Jackson County—has camped out and killed bears where the town of Tuckerman is now situated. During the war Mr. Cole lost everything, and what he now has has been made since

that time by economy and industry, and by taking an interest in everything for the good of the county.

William Wesley Collier, a merchant of Tupelo, Jackson County, is a native of Limestone County, Ala., and is a son of Mark M. and Elizabeth (Harris) Collier, born, respectively, in North and South Carolina, and of English and Scotch descent. The father died in 1840, and the mother in 1864. William Wesley was born April 12, 1826, and obtained his education in the private schools of his county, and the H. H. Brown school, which at that time had a wide reputation, being conducted by a Methodist preacher, who was employed by the community. At the age of twenty years Mr. Collier was employed by Dewooddy, Turentine & Higgins, at Athens, Ala.; at the expiration of one year he went to Aberdeen, Miss., where he served three years at the carpenters' trade, with J. W. Ellis. February 3, 1849, he emigrated to California, with the Mississippi Rangers, a joint stock company, which dissolved after three months. Our subject arrived at Los Angeles, July 6, 1849, where until January, 1850, he engaged in the carpenter and joiners' trade. He then went to San Francisco, worked for weeks as journeyman, and then in partnership with R. T. Woody, engaged in mining; three months later Mr. Woody died, and Mr. Collier bought a stock of general merchandise, which he established at Agufrior Gold Mines, Mariposa County, Cal. He also built a hotel at the latter place, which he sold in 1851, carrying on his mercantile business there three years; he then took into partnership George Turner, of New York, and William T. Osburn, of Georgia. Early in 1853, Mr. Collier went to Stockton to buy goods and supplies for the store, remaining until fall, when he was notified by his partners to return and close out business, as they were not making anything; returning, he found that they had lost money gambling, and squandered the entire resources of the firm. After closing out the business, he went to San Francisco, in October, 1853, where he purchased a ticket for his home in Alabama, arriving there the following December. In 1854 he located on his mother's farm near Athens, where he

lived the following three years. In January, 1856, he married Martha Walls, also a native of Alabama. Of the eleven children born to them, six are now living, viz.: Albert, a farmer by occupation, now residing in Breckinridge Township; he married Laura Stanley; William T., married a Miss Higgs of Mississippi, and has two children; he is also a farmer of Breckinridge Township; J. M., who is engaged in business with his father, and farming; John M. is living with his father; Catharine, of Arkansas nativity, married Mr. W. C. Patrick, a native of Mississippi, and has one child; and Allen C., who is now a student at Searcy College, Ala. The children have all been liberally educated in the English branches. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Collier owned about 370 acres of land, some 100 acres of which were under cultivation. He is a Democrat in politics, as are also his sons and son-in-law.

Lee H. Conditt, planter and stock raiser, of Bird Township, was born in Ohio County, Ky., in 1848, the fifth in a family of six, born to Jeduthan Lindley and Mary (Duke) Conditt, of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. The father was a cabinet workman and wagon-maker, and came to Jackson County in 1855, in Jefferson Township, then in 1856 came to Bird Township, where he bought a partly improved farm of 275 acres. He was very active in religious and educational interests, being the principal man in organizing the school district. His death occurred in 1863; he was a Methodist. His widow survived until 1878. There are living of the family William Henry (of Baxter County), Lorenzo M., and Lee, the subject of this sketch, who was educated in the district schools of Bird Township, Jackson County. He aided in clearing the home farm, and at the age of twenty commenced farming for himself. After his marriage, in 1883, he settled where he now resides, owning a good farm of 275 acres, with ninety acres under cultivation, having cleared forty acres himself; he also owns the original homestead. He raises corn, and on an average thirty-five acres of cotton a year, and good average cattle; he has now a high grade stallion, Morgan and Bashaw, a well-known trotter and good roadster, six years of age, said to be the

best in the county. Our subject's wife was Josephine A. Snider, daughter of Dr. Jacob and Mary (Davis) Snider, of Tennessee, who came to Dunklin County, Mo., where they now reside; they have two children: Annie Beatrice and Phamous Arlee. Mr. Conditt takes a great interest in school matters, being secretary of the school board for District 16, which includes also the Tuckerman District, three white schools and one colored. He is now serving his second term. He is a Democrat, and liberal in all public matters.

William H. Craige, dealer in groceries, drugs, and plantation supplies, also postmaster, Kenyon, Ark. Among the important industrial enterprises which contribute to the commercial standing of the thriving town of Kenyon is the establishment of Mr. Craige, who is acknowledged to be one of the prominent business men of the place. He was born at Chapel Hill, N. C., on the 30th of November, 1840, and his father, Rev. John M. Craige, was a Methodist minister, and a member of the East North Carolina Conference. The elder Craige's health failing during his ministerial duties, he was obliged to abandon this calling, and betake himself to agricultural pursuits, which he continued until his death, in 1864. His excellent wife, formerly Miss Elizabeth Barbee, a native of North Carolina, survived him until 1869. Both were of Scotch-Irish descent. They became the parents of three children: James, married, and resides at Chapel Hill, N. C., on the old homestead. He enlisted in the Twenty-eighth North Carolina Infantry, in 1861, and served during the war. Wesley enlisted in the Eleventh North Carolina Infantry in 1862, and remained in service until the time of his death, but contracted sickness at Petersburg, Va., went home and died there in 1864; and William H. The latter at the age of fourteen was put under the tutelage of F. M. Hubbard, D. D., of the University of North Carolina, and there remained for two years, receiving the preparatory course. Then, at the age of sixteen, he entered the University of North Carolina, and remained in college until 1859, when he was obliged to leave on account of ill health. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate navy at Charleston, S. C., but was transferred to

heavy artillery at Wilmington, N. C., where he remained until February, 1864. He was then put in charge of engineering corps, and remained in that capacity until the close of the war. After this he settled at Chapel Hill, N. C., where he followed agricultural pursuits for one year and then, at the solicitation of Gov. Swain, entered college, finishing his course and graduating with the class of 1868. After this he followed teaching for some time, and then came to Lawrence County, Ark., where he still continued that avocation at Powhatan for two years. In 1878 his alma mater conferred on him the degree of A. M. Since that time he has been engaged in merchandising and farming. He moved to Kenyon, Jackson County, in the spring of 1872, embarking in mercantile pursuits, but has also been engaged in farming since 1879. He owns a good farm of 1,000 acres, with 500 acres under cultivation, has nearly 300 acres in cotton and 200 acres in corn. He raises considerable cattle, and has one of the best stock farms in the county. He has not been very active in politics, but votes with the Democratic party. He has held the office of postmaster since 1879, and in all his relations with the public, as well as in all other respects, he is strictly honorable and upright. He was married in Jackson County, in August, 1871, to Miss Lavinia Holford, a native of Tennessee, and the daughter of William and Martha A. Holford, natives of Tennessee. Her parents came to Jackson County in 1859, settling on a farm, and there both passed their last days. Their family consisted of the following children: Mrs. C. W. Winfree, Mrs. B. F. Manning and Rev. B. F. Holford, a Baptist minister, residing in Lawrence County, Ark., and Mrs. Lavinia (Holford) Craige. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Craige were born these children: Hubbard, Augustus G. and Barbee. Mr. Craige is a member of the Episcopal, and Mrs. Craige of the Baptist Church.

C. G. Crow, farmer and proprietor of grist-mill and cotton-gin at McCreary Station, Bird Township, was born in Jackson County, in 1844, the second in a family of three children of Atrides and Mary (Waters) Crow, the father of Kentucky, the mother of Cape Girardeau County, Mo. The

father was married in Missouri, and in 1840 came to Craighead County. He was practicing physician and surgeon, and in 1842 came to Jacksonport, Jackson County; after residing in various places, he returned to Jackson County, where he was county clerk; his death occurred in 1857. His wife died in 1851. The subject of this sketch was educated at the seminary in Hartford, Ky. In 1861, in Scott County, Mo., he enlisted for six months' State service, and on the expiration of this time, he re-enlisted in Capt. William Cotter's company, Gen. Forrest's brigade, Neeley's regiment, and was mustered into service in Tennessee. He was in the battles of Fort Pillow, Harrisburg, Parker's Cross Roads, and the Oklahoma raid. He was paroled in Mississippi, in 1865, and returned to Jackson County, and in 1867 married Mary V. Parrott, a native of Tennessee, daughter of William H. and Martha (Darden) Parrott, of North Carolina and Tennessee nativity, who came to Jackson County in 1861. Her father died in 1879, and her mother some years before. After his marriage our subject settled where he now resides, buying a timber tract of forty acres, which he cleared and added to, until he now owns 600 acres, nearly 300 under cultivation, the products being cotton and corn; he also raises some stock. Mr. Crow is a Democrat, active in politics, and has always taken an active interest in the schools, being now a member of the school board. He is a member of Jacksonport Lodge No. 191, A. F. & A. M., and of Jacksonport Chapter No. 40. Mr. Crow always takes an active interest in everything for the good of the county, and has seen great changes in the course of its development. His family consists of four children now living: Ada, Maoima, Charles and Daisy Cleveland. William Atrides died in 1868, at the age of two years; Maud Ida, in 1874, at the age of four years.

Robert L. Davis, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Alabama, September 25, 1832, son of William and Ann (McDonald) Davis, natives of Alabama. Samuel Davis, grandfather of our subject, a native of East Tennessee, came to Alabama between 1815 and 1825, and was the first settler at Huntsville. He located a claim, built a log

house and returned to Tennessee for his family. In his absence his claim was jumped by David Hunt, after whom the city of Huntsville was named. Mr. Davis made no effort to substantiate his claim to the land, but located another, which he improved, and on which he resided till his death, at the age of ninety-six years. William Davis died at the age of seventy-three years, and his wife at the age of forty. Robert L. was the fifth of a family of eight: Elizabeth, Samuel, Steele, Jane, James, Anson and William. The subject of our sketch lived at home with his parents till he married Miss Eliza Henderson, May 16, 1857. In 1860 he came to Arkansas, locating a farm on Bower's Ridge, which he sold in 1863, when he bought 152 acres of wild land in Section 18, Breckinridge Township, which he commenced at once to clear and improve, and now has about 100 acres of that tract under cultivation, and which has since been his home. Mrs. Davis died May 21, 1885. They had three children: Walter S., born March 16, 1858; James H., born April 1, 1868, a telegraph operator in the employ of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, and Georgie Laird, born January 28, 1872. Mr. Davis' children have been well educated at the private schools of the county, and also at some of the prominent colleges of the State and of Tennessee, Mr. Davis being a friend to education, and taking active interest in all matters of importance to the county and State. At this time he has 432 acres of land, 230 under cultivation.

R. M. Davis, mayor, Newport, Ark. Mr. Davis has been a resident of Jackson County, Ark., for many years, and has been closely and usefully identified with its history throughout all that period of time. He was born in Madison County, Ala., near Huntsville, March 27, 1841, and is a son of Matthew and Sarah (Walls) Davis, the former a native of the Old Dominion, born near Lynchburg, and the mother a native of Alabama. They were married in Madison County, of the last named State, and emigrated to Marshall County, Miss., in about 1844. They remained there until 1856, and then moved to Arkansas, settling in Jackson County, where the father died in 1866. The



MAJ. D. L. FERGUSON.

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

mother had previously died in Mississippi. Their family consisted of nine children, only four living: Mrs. E. V. McDonald, Mrs. M. S. Ballard, Mrs. Anthony McDonald, and Richard M., who is the youngest of the family living. He was only thirteen years of age when he came to Arkansas, and finished his growth on a farm in this State. At the breaking out of the war, he was but eighteen years of age, and in 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Ninth Mississippi Regiment, at Pensacola, Fla. He was one of the first three men to leave the State of Arkansas, before the ordinance of secession was passed. He was at the battles of Shiloh, Prairie Grove, Helena, and in Gen. Price's raid through Missouri. He was wounded at the battle of Helena, by a gun-shot through the left leg. He served over four years in the Confederate army, and surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark. Afterward he engaged in the livery business at the last named place, and continued at this for about three years, when he embarked in the mercantile business, which he carried on for some time. He then began farming, but later went back to merchandising, which he continued until 1882, when he moved to Newport. He was here employed as clerk by E. L. Watson & Son, with whom he remained until February, 1888, and then took charge of the stock of goods now owned by P. V. Davis & Co. The firm carries a good line of groceries, etc., and are doing a good business. Mr. Davis was married, in 1863, to Miss Pauline Hudson, a native of South Carolina, who bore four children now living: Rush H., Daisy D., Mary E. and Fannie J. Mr. Davis is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In April, 1889, he was elected mayor of Newport, and is filling that position to the entire satisfaction of all. He has also served as alderman.

C. F. Dean, a prominent planter, of Jackson County, whose name is almost too well-known to need any comment, was born in Meigs County, Tenn., in 1853. His parents were Patrick and Caroline (Stames) Dean, the former a native of Ireland and the latter from North Carolina. The father emigrated to America upon reaching his maturity, and settled in Tennessee, where he was afterward married. He was a very intellectual

man, and a school teacher by profession. He died in the State of Tennessee, while the mother survived him a number of years, and passed away in Jackson County, Ark., leaving three children yet living: Cornelius F., Margaret and James J. Cornelius was reared in Tennessee, where he remained until 1868, and then moved to Jackson County, Ark. For the first few years after his arrival he farmed on rented land, but his energy and shrewdness in business transactions have enabled him to accumulate about 347 acres of valuable land, with some 200 acres well under cultivation, almost all of which he has improved himself. His farm is situated on the west side of White River, opposite the city of Jacksonport, and the soil is some of the best in that section, being adapted to almost any kind of vegetable or grain, as well as a fine grazing country. In 1875 Mr. Dean was married to Miss Lizzie Delaney, by whom he has had two children: Stella and Archie. He is a member of the Legion of Honor, and one of the most successful men in Jackson County.

Maj. William Deen. One of the men who has contributed much to the development of Jackson County is Maj. Deen, a prominent planter and stock raiser of the county. He was born in Anson County, N. C., on February 18, 1825, and was the fourth in a family of eight children born to Reddick and Martha (Morre) Deen, both natives of the same State. The father was also a planter in Anson County, and during the earlier history of that county was a prominent figure in politics. The Major was reared on a farm, and educated in the district schools of his birthplace. In 1843 he was married to Miss Rebecca Price, from the same State, who subsequently died after a happy married life, leaving him one child, John, who is now a prominent physician and surgeon in Texas. In 1855 Maj. Deen was again married, in Anson County, his second wife being Miss Ann Lilly, and two years later he moved with his bride to Kemper County, Miss., where he bought a plantation, and became a leading citizen of that county, being at one time commissioned on the relief committee to look after the destitute of that section. In 1869 he moved to Woodruff County, Ark., and two years

afterward bought a timber tract of 320 acres, which was slightly improved. He has continued to improve the land and add to it on different occasions, until now he owns about 1,080 acres, and has some 400 acres under cultivation. His principal crops are corn and cotton, and he also raises some stock. Maj. Deen is not a very active politician, but he takes a deep interest in all matters that augur for the welfare of his county, and is very liberal in his aid toward all enterprises, which, in his judgment, will make it one of the foremost in the State. The Major and his wife, who both attend the Missionary Baptist Church, have had eight children born to their union: Marcus L. (residing in Texas), William T., Laura (now Mrs. McCauley), Fannie (also married), Benjamin and Simeon, all residing in the same township with their father except Marcus. Maj. Deen has been a valuable citizen to the community, and one whose efforts in building up his county have been well appreciated.

F. R. Dowell, assessor of Jackson County, farmer, miller and ginner, was born in Jackson County, May 10, 1851. His father, Henry J. Dowell, was born in Virginia, in 1814, moved to Kentucky, and in 1838 married Miss A. M. Boyce, who was born in Kentucky, in 1819. In 1849 they came to Jackson County, Bird Township, bought a farm of 160 acres, and improved and added to this until, at the time of his death, in 1881, it consisted of 2,200 acres, 500 under cultivation. Mr. Dowell was a strong Democrat, and served his township ten years as magistrate, and declined several other offices. The mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was the fourth of a family of six: Belle, J. H., Junius, D. C. and Mary S. J. H. served during the war in the Confederate army. Henry J. was a man of great energy, and was of much service to the early settlers in locating land, being thoroughly acquainted with the country. His wife still lives on the old homestead, at the age of seventy. The subject of our sketch was raised on the farm, received his education in the common schools of Jackson County, and also spent two years at the academy in Philadelphia, Izard County, Ark. He

left school at the age of twenty-two, and for ten years engaged in mercantile business at Tuckerman with his brother D. C., the firm being F. R. & D. C. Dowell. In the spring of 1882 he withdrew from the firm, and, having been appointed administrator of his father's estate, he took charge of that and engaged in farming and stock dealing. In 1883 he built a large saw-mill and cotton-gin, later adding the grist-mill. He also owns 160 acres of land, 100 of which are cultivated, and also has an interest in his father's estate. Mr. Dowell, in November, 1878, married Miss L. B. Billingslea, daughter of J. C. and Mary E. (Woolley) Billingslea, natives of Alabama, who came to Arkansas about 1867 and settled in Woodruff County, Mr. Billingslea being a prominent farmer and physician of that county, and dying in 1869. Our subject's wife was born May 19, 1858. They have had three children: Harry E. (born in 1880), Mary A. (born August 20, 1886; died March 7, 1888), and Henry J. (born September 2, 1888; died February 7, 1889). They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Dowell is an active member of the Democratic party, having served on both township and county committees. In September, 1888, he was elected assessor of Jackson County, which office he still holds. He has also held the office of school director, and is active in the cause of education, and in support of all public enterprises. He is now making preparations for entering the business of raising blooded stock.

D. C. Dowell, general merchant at Tuckerman, was born in Jackson County, in 1853, being a son of H. J. and A. M. (Boyce) Dowell, natives of Kentucky. The father, a farmer, emigrated to Jackson County, in 1849, settling in Bird Township, near Black River, and opened up considerable land in the county; his death occurred in 1881, his excellent wife still surviving. In their family were J. H. (now deceased,) Jimmie and Belle (who died young), F. R. (assessor of Bird Township) and M. L. (at home). The subject of our sketch was raised on the farm, educated in the district schools, and also at Izard County College. He aided at home in clearing the farm, and there engaged in mercantile business, and in 1874, at Tuck-

The subject of this notice was born in 1850, at Jackson, Tenn. He was educated in the common schools of his native place, and attended the University of Tennessee for two years. He is now residing in Jackson, Tenn. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a very active worker in the same. He is also a member of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., and is a very active worker in the same. He is a very kind and generous man, and is very popular in his community. He is a very successful business man, and is now the owner of a large estate in Jackson, Tenn. He is a very active worker in the community, and is a very popular man. He is a very kind and generous man, and is very popular in his community. He is a very successful business man, and is now the owner of a large estate in Jackson, Tenn. He is a very active worker in the community, and is a very popular man.

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erman, in partnership with his brother, F. R. Dowell, erected the first store in the place, carrying a full line of notions, dry goods, groceries and drugs; this partnership continued till 1885, when our subject bought his brother's interest, they having been burned out in 1888, and in 1889 a good frame building was erected. October 16, 1879, Mr. Dowell married Ida Thoroughman, a native of Missouri, daughter of Thomas and Emily Thoroughman, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively, the father then being an attorney in St. Louis, Mo., where they now reside. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dowell: Gracie, Lou (died in 1885, aged four years), Foster, D. C., Jr., and Taylor. Mr. Dowell during his lifetime in Jackson County has seen a vast change; he is one of the prominent citizens, and takes an active interest in furthering all projects for the good of the county.

G. W. Dudley, a highly-esteemed farmer and stock raiser of Jackson County, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1840. He was the third in a family of seven children born to Christopher S. and Louisa P. (Bandy) Dudley, of Tennessee, in which State the father was county surveyor of Bedford County for twenty-five years, and also engaged in farming quite extensively. The elder Dudley was a noted Democratic politician during his life, and one of the best orators of his party in that section. During his later days he occupied himself with his farm entirely until his death, in 1878, his excellent wife only surviving him one day. The seven children born to the parents are all living: Richard Houston resides in Nashville, Tenn., and is engaged in the wholesale hardware business; Marion resides in Glass Township; G. W. also lives in Glass Township; Harriet M., now Mrs. Lucker, of Franklin County, Tenn.; Fannie, now Mrs. Jarrett, residing in Tennessee; Guilford, residing in Nashville, Tenn., and in the hardware business; Robert M., residing at Nashville, and also in the hardware business. G. W. Dudley was reared to a farm life and attended the district schools of Bedford County, Tenn. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Senator Bates' regiment, and was mustered into service at Lynch-

burg, Va. He was engaged in the bombardment of Aqua Creek, on May 28, 1861; at Manassas, on July 22, and was a member of Claiborne's brigade at Shiloh. He also took part in the battle at Richmond, Ky. (when captain and colonel were both killed), at Perryville, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, and was severely wounded at both Perryville and Chickamauga. He was also at the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Calhoun, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta and Decatur. At the last place he was again severely wounded, and fell on the spot where Gen. McPherson was killed. He lay on the battlefield for some time, unable to move, but was finally discovered and taken to the hospital at Macon, Ga. After his recovery he again returned to the front and went with Hood to Middle Tennessee. At Franklin he heard Gen. Claiborne give his last command to his brigadier-generals:

Gentlemen, I have called you together to say to you that Gen. Hood commands that Franklin must be taken. He says that line of works (scanning the breastworks) must be taken. He says: "I want you, General, and your staff officers to lead your brigades, and impress it on the colonels and captains to lead their commands. I, myself, will lead the division, and the first man who fires a gun or dodges to the rear we will cut his head off and put it on a pole, and carry it through the streets of Nashville with 'COWARDICE' branded upon it."

He then waved them off, the battle commenced; and Gen. Claiborne was killed while storming the breastworks, as were also Gens. Smith and Granberry, while many of the officers were mortally wounded. After this event Mr. Dudley joined Gen. Forrest at West Point, Miss., and was with him at Selma, Ala., during the closing scenes. He surrendered at Gainesville, Ala., and returned to Tennessee, where he remained for a year, and then moved to Jackson County, Ark., where he commenced farming. In 1868 he was married, in this county, to Miss Mollie Raynor, of Tennessee, whose death occurred the same year, and, in 1875, he was married to Miss Caroline Laster, of Mississippi. In 1878 he made his first purchase of land and bought 170 acres on a timber tract, which he immediately set to work improving, and now has forty acres under cultivation. Mr. Dudley

has always been an active politician, and a valuable man to the Democratic party. He is very much interested in educational matters, and has served on the school board for some years. In secret societies he belongs to Thornburg Lodge No. 39, A. F. & A. M., and has been Worshipful Master, and is a member of Jackson Chapter No. 40, at Jacksonport. Four children were born to Mr. Dudley and his wife: George William, Robert Guilford, Richard Houston and Mary Louisa. Mr. Dudley has witnessed a great many changes in the county during his long residence here, and has noted the adversity and prosperity of Jackson County, as it fell and rose from year to year, until now it can take rank with the foremost through the efforts of citizens like himself.

Christopher Marion Dudley, farmer and stock raiser, now residing on Section 18, Township 14, was born in Bedford County Tenn., near Shelbyville, a son of Christopher S. and Louisa Peirce (Bandy) Dudley, both natives of Tennessee. There were ten children in this family, Christopher M. and William being the only ones living in Arkansas. The former was raised on a farm in his native State, where he attended the public schools, and also spent several terms at the Academy at Salem, coming to Arkansas November 7, 1860. His first purchase was of wild land, which he sold, and in 1868 or 1869 bought the farm on which he now resides, clearing and improving the same himself, and at the present time has upon his farm good house and stables, besides cotton-gin and grist-mill. Mr. Dudley is the owner of 746 acres, about 300 acres being cultivated. January 13, 1867, Mr. Dudley married Miss Letitia Bandy, of Arkansas. They had three sons and one daughter, George C., Richard Huston, Guilford and Louisa S., all of whom have had good school advantages; and Richard, a graduate of University of Tennessee, in the wholesale hardware house of Dudley Bros. & Lipscomb, at Nashville, Tenn. The other children at home, attending school. Mrs. Dudley died, and in 1880 he married Mrs. Sarah P. Maxy (*nee* Winfred); they have one daughter, Susan Maud. Mr. Dudley is a charter member of the Strangers' Home Lodge No. 391, Thorn-

burg, Lawrence County, Ark. He is progressive, and ready and willing to take an active part in all enterprises which, in his judgment, are for the best interests of the county and State.

Dr. M. M. Erwin, physician, surgeon and planter, is a native of East Tennessee, having been born in Knox County, June 8, 1849. His parents were Wade H. and Melinda (Kincade) Erwin, of Tennessee, where their parents came from Virginia about 1812. The grandfathers on both sides, of English and Irish descent, were soldiers in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. Mr. Erwin's father was a planter and mechanic, who, in 1852, came with his family to Independence, then to Lawrence County, and settled a large farm near Smithville, where he lived till his death. In 1882, his wife having died about three years previous. He served four years in the late war: was twice discharged and returned, and closed his military career after Price's raid through Missouri. Five of his sons were in the Confederate service, all of whom survived without a wound. Our subject's parents were consistent members of the Baptist Church, and his father an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, a strong temperance man, an active Democrat in politics, and served as justice of the peace several terms. The subject of this sketch, a highly-esteemed citizen of Auvergne, came to this State thirty-seven years ago. He was reared to farm life, spending his school days in the common schools of Arkansas. In 1868 he began the study of medicine, under Dr. Bevins, of Batesville, Ark.; was with him several years, when he began the practice of his profession in Lawrence, Craighead, Independence, Cross, and Jackson Counties. In 1873 he married Miss Kitty A. Wright, daughter of George W. and Liddia (Oldham) Wright, natives of Kentucky. Living in Lawrence County four years, he moved to Bower's Ridge, where he engaged in farming and stock raising, in connection with his practice, remaining ten years. In November, 1886, he removed to Auvergne, purchased farm and town property, and in March, 1886, associated with Dr. G. D. Clements in practice, and also in the conduct of the drug business, in which connection he still con-

tinues. Dr. Erwin is the ninth of a family of eleven children, and himself has a family of five living: Willie Lee, Claude Mayo, Ira H., Dovie and Josie R.; those who died were Alabama, George A. and May. He is a member of Newport Lodge No. 71, I. O. O. F., is a Democrat in politics, but conservative, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also takes an active part in support of schools, churches and public enterprises, and is thoroughly familiar with the development of the country since his residence here. He was one of the most liberal supporters of the Auvergne Academy, and one of the board to guarantee a support of that school until it should be made permanent. Dr. Erwin has a farm of 620 acres, 285 acres of which are cultivated. He was one of the first to prove that swamp lands could be successfully drained, and that small fruits could be successfully grown. One of his farms, the Wideman farm, was the first land cleared in the village, and it was done by the Indians.

John T. Flynn, superintendent of the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad, was born in Charleston, S. C., on January 10, 1840, and is a son of John T. and Louisa (Abram) Flynn, of New York and South Carolina, respectively. The father went to South Carolina, and was married in that State, afterward entering into business, which he carried on until after the war, when he returned to New York, where he died in 1881, the mother dying in South Carolina. They were the parents of five children, of whom three are yet living, John T. being the oldest. Young Flynn was born and reared in Charleston, and received his education in the public schools of that city. He commenced railroading at seventeen years of age, entering into the employ of what is now the Louisville & Nashville system, where he remained twenty years, first commencing as clerk in the freight department, and working himself up to be a division superintendent of that road. After leaving the employ of the Louisville & Nashville road, he went to Texas, and was made superintendent of the East Line & Red River Railroad for several years. He was then transferred to the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, as agent for some years,

and in 1887 became superintendent of the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad, which position he still occupies. Mr. Flynn has followed railroading almost all his life. He is one of the best informed men in railroad matters now in the State of Arkansas, and has a thorough knowledge of the workings of every department on his line. He is a genial, pleasant man, of good address, and very popular in that section, where he has a large circle of friends. In 1869 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Rasser, of South Carolina, and together they make their home at Newport, the headquarters of the road.

Charles Monroe Ford, planter and stock raiser, of Richwood Township, is a son of William and Nancy (Bunch) Ford, natives of North Carolina, and was born May 4, 1846. His parents came to Jackson County, Ark., in 1854, and in 1855 entered a quarter section in Section 11, Richwood Township, but sold this and went to Illinois in 1864. The subject of our sketch was one of a family of ten children, and received his education in the schools of the county. He married Miss Margaret A. Balch, who had four children: Robert Newton (born December 14, 1873), Martha A. (born November 25, 1875), Nancy E. (born March 15, 1877), William Amos (born December 16, 1878). His first wife died in 1879, and he married Miss Eliza Jane Brown, of Tennessee. They have four children: Charles L. (born April 6, 1882), Laura Jane (born September 10, 1885), James Arthur (born August 4, 1887) and Rufus L. (born April 3, 1889). In 1868 or 1869 Mr. Ford purchased eighty acres of partly improved land on Section 11, and lived there until 1880, when he bought the farm on which he now lives. He now has 160 acres of fine corn and cotton land, about sixty-five acres unimproved, which is well stocked with good breeds of cattle and hogs. Mr. Ford is a member of Newport Lodge No. 397, A. F. & A. M., has been school director and justice of the peace, and is now postmaster at Ford postoffice. He takes quite an active part in politics, and also in educational and religious advancement.

Rev. W. R. Foster, a member of the White River Annual conference of the Methodist Episco-

pal Church, South, and pastor of the church at Auvergne Station, is a native of Madison County, Tenn., born September 16, 1828. His parents were Elijah B. and Ann (Smith) Foster, natives of South Carolina and Virginia, respectively; the father a farmer, and an energetic and prosperous man, emigrated to Tennessee when a young man, and there married. He was magistrate of his county for several years, and died January 20, 1845, his wife surviving him nine years, and departing this life in March, 1854. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Our subject is the eldest of six children: W. R., Sarah E., Harriet A., Fannie T., Julia P. and James L. Foster. W. R. was raised and received his education in Lauderdale County, Tenn. In 1851 he professed religion and joined the above named church. In December of the same year he came to Mississippi County, Ark., with his mother, where he was engaged in the wood business on the Mississippi River for two years, after which he moved, with his mother to Phillips County, Ark., where she departed this life in the faith of the Gospel. He engaged in farming for two years, and was licensed to preach on the 24th of August, 1855, by the Walnut Bend Quarterly conference, Helena district, Stephen S. Carlisle, presiding elder. In September, 1856, he was admitted, on trial, in the Arkansas Annual conference, as a traveling preacher, and was appointed to Salem Mission, where he had good success for a young preacher, about 144 persons being converted to the Christian religion, and some 200 added to the Church of God. At the close of that year (1857) he was appointed to the Lawrenceville circuit, where he met with some success, about sixty being brought into the church. In the fall of 1858 he was appointed to the Smithville circuit, where he had a good revival of religion, over 100 souls being converted. In the fall of 1859 he was appointed to Greensboro Mission, which he served two years with good success. Jonesboro was then a young town, and one of his appointments. In this town he preached the first sermon heard there, in a livery stable, and organized the church in that (now) city. In the fall of 1861 he was appointed

to the Walnut Bend circuit, where he was licensed to preach. The war was on, and but little was done in the work of the ministry. In the fall of 1862 he was appointed to Batesville Station and circuit, where he had a good revival of religion, all over his work. While on this work he was captured by the Federal soldiers, and was held in prison one month. While in prison the annual conference was held, and he was appointed to the Strawberry circuit. In the fall of 1864 he was appointed to the Smithville circuit, and for three years he served this work with happy results. In the fall of 1867 he was appointed presiding elder on the Yellville district, laboring with good results for three years. In 1870 he was transferred by Bishop Keener to the White River conference, and was appointed to Searcy Station, at which place he met with some success. In the fall of 1871 he was appointed to the Osceola circuit, where he served two years as pastor. In 1873 he was appointed presiding elder on the Mississippi district, which work he served four years with acceptability. In 1877 he was appointed to the Helena district, where he served two years. In 1879 he was appointed again to the Mississippi district, where he served the church four years longer. In the fall of 1883 he asked Bishop Granberry to relieve him from district work and give him a circuit. The request was granted, and he was appointed to Jonesboro circuit. The fall of 1884 he was appointed to Greensboro circuit, the fall of 1885 to Pleasant Hill (now Larado circuit), and in 1886 to Harrisburg circuit, and on this work he labored two years, with great success. In the fall of 1888 he was appointed to Auvergne Station. Rev. W. R. Foster was ordained deacon by Bishop Early in September, 1858. On account of the war the Bishop could not meet the annual conference, and he was not ordained elder until September, 1866, by Bishop G. F. Pierce. He was married, to Miss Mildred E. Barker, on the 11th of December, 1857, she being a native of Robertson County, Tenn. To them have been born six children: John C., Matilda A., William R. (died in early childhood), Dixie L. (a young lady of twenty-four years), Ida B. (seventeen years), and

Minnie P. (eight years). Mr. Foster is a member of Jonesboro Masonic lodge; also Jonesboro Royal Arch Chapter, and of R. & S. M., Harrisburg Council. He was made a Mason in Ritchman lodge, in Cotton Plant, St. Francis County, Ark., in 1858. He is now closing up his thirty-third year's work in the ministry, all in the State of Arkansas. He never has been a supernumerary, nor a superannuated preacher, and he loves the itinerant ministry to-day as he loves his own life. Many have told him they would be stars in his crown when they get home to Heaven.

Joseph P. Foushee, farmer and stock raiser of Union Township, Jackson County, is a son of Lloyd and Mary (Lambert) Foushee, natives of North Carolina, the father being of French descent. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Elijah Foushee, a native of Paris, France, came to America in 1774, and participated in our Revolutionary War, supposedly under the immediate command of Gen. Washington. Daniel Foushee, brother of Lloyd, and Joab and Eli Lambert, uncles of our subject, participated in the War of 1812. George Washington Foushee and Elijah Foushee were in the War of 1861, Elijah being present at the surrender of Gen. R. E. Lee, at Appomattox, in 1865. Joseph P. Foushee was a member of the North Carolina militia, with the rank of captain, at the breaking out of the Civil War, which position he filled for three years, in Company B, Sixth Regiment, North Carolina Infantry, Home Guards. William F. Foushee, being colonel of militia, retained that position in the Home Guards for about three years. Elijah Foushee, the grandfather, married Miss Anna Stewart, in Chatham County, N. C. They had a family of ten children. Joseph F. married Miss Fannie Sanders, of Irish descent, a native of North Carolina, and they have had six children: James (born December 8, 1848), William A. (born in 1852), Mary (married Thomas J. Sconyers, of Alabama), Fannie E. (married William Harwell), Eliza P. (married John Baker, of Tennessee), and George V. (at home). Mr. Foushee has had some education, and has given all his children good schooling, providing for them liberally as they have grown up, married, and left home, but still has

plenty, owning 640 acres of good average cotton land. As an instance of Mr. Foushee's kindheartedness, may be mentioned the fact that he is now raising and providing for two orphan children, and a place in this volume may well be accorded such an individual. Mr. Foushee is a member of the American Legion of Honor, of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Missionary Baptist Church, his wife and the members of his family also belonging to the latter.

N. M. Gardner was born in Henderson County, West Tenn., July 7, 1830, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (McLernan) Gardner, natives of North Carolina, who at an early day, in 1824, moved to Henderson County, Tenn., and engaged in farming. Mr. Gardner, though an uneducated man, by hard work accumulated quite a property, owning 3,000 acres at the time of his death, which occurred in Tennessee, at the age of seventy years, his excellent wife dying some years later. Grandfather Joseph Gardner served in the Revolutionary war. Our subject, the sixth in a family of ten, was raised on the farm, and aided in clearing up the land; he was educated in the subscription schools of Tennessee. In 1859 he came to Jackson County, settling in Bird Township, where he bought 400 acres of land, sixty-five acres being cleared; after clearing sixty acres more, he sold the land, and in 1869 engaged in the mercantile business, in which he is now engaged, as the proprietor of a general store, carrying a full line of groceries, dry goods, and shelf hardware; this was the first store opened in the place. Mr. Gardner also has a farm of 475 acres, 250 being under cultivation, on which are raised principally cotton, corn and oats, and some stock. June 23, 1857, our subject married Lavinia R. Hardgrave, of Madison County, Tenn., daughter of F. R. and Melvina (Woodfolk) Hardgrave, of Tennessee. Her father came to Jackson County, in 1866, his death occurring at Kenyon, in 1878, his wife dying in Tennessee. They have two children: Emerson D., attending Batesville College, and Mattie Lou, attending the public school at Batesville, where the family reside during the school year. Mr. Gardner also owning property in that place. Mr. Gardner is a

Democrat, having been brought out by the party as representative, and made a strong run. He is a member of Tuckerman Lodge No. 192, and was made a Mason in Tennessee. He is practically a self-made man, having made what he has by his own efforts, and has always been actively interested in everything, for the good of the county, aiding liberally in all public enterprises.

Eugene Bailey Gillim, farmer and stock raiser, residing in the village of Swifton, Jackson County, is a native of Daviess County, Ky., having been born October 3, 1849. His parents were Hamilton B. and Middie Gillim. Our subject was raised on a farm in Kentucky, and received his education in that State at Pleasant Valley High School. He made his home in Independence, and taught several terms in Independence County during the summer months, working on a farm during the remainder of the year. In 1874 he came to Jackson County, rented a farm near Tupelo, where he put in crops in 1874 and 1875. Mr. Gillim came to Swifton in 1878, and engaged in mercantile business with Mr. A. D. Bailey, bought Mr. Bailey's interest in 1879, and finally sold out to H. P. Mortensen. He prospected for a location, and finally invested in lots at Morrillton, remained there about nine months, when he sold his property at a nice profit, and in 1880 returned to Jackson County and bought 480 acres of land, about twenty acres improved, where he moved his family, and now has 125 acres under cultivation. In 1888 he erected the comfortable house in Swifton in which he resides, working on it at odd times when not engaged in farm work. His first wife was Miss Clara B. Caviness, of Jackson County, a native of Tennessee, by whom he had two children, one, Corilla, born August 26, 1875, now living. Mrs. Gillim died February 11, 1878, and in 1879 he married Miss Willie E. Moon; they have four children: Otis Eugene, born June 10, 1880; Julia, born January 21, 1883; John M., born May 19, 1886, and Robert L., born March 10, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Gillim are members of the Christian Church at Swifton. Mr. Gillim is a member of Thornburg Lodge No. 371, Stranger's Home, Lawrence County, Ark., and is a supporter of all worthy movements.

J. M. Glass, Sr., planter and stock raiser, Swifton, Ark. Mr. Glass, who is also numbered among the first-class farmers and stock raisers of the county, came originally from Fayette County, Ill., where he was born in 1829. He was one of the first settlers of this township, after whom it was named, and the only original settler living in the same. He was the fifth of six children born to Elisha W. and Eleanor (Taylor) Glass, natives of the Old Dominion, but both of whom were reared in Illinois near Golconda, Gallatin County. Elisha Glass came with his father, Dudley Glass, to Illinois in 1802, but went to Tennessee in 1820, and settled in Weakley County, of that State. He was there married, and there remained, engaged in farming, until in September, 1829, when he bought land and settled in Fayette County, Ill. He improved several farms, but in 1845 moved to Miller County, Mo., settling in Richwood Township, where his death occurred in 1851. His wife afterward moved to Hill County, Texas, and died in April, 1884. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch moved to Fayette County, Ill., at an early day, where he died, in 1843, at the age of sixty-six years. He was a soldier in the Seminole War. J. M. Glass, Jr., was taught the duties of farm life during boyhood, and received a fair education in the district schools of Illinois. He went with his parents to Miller County, Mo., was engaged in clearing and developing the farm, and in 1850 made his way to Jackson County, Ark., and settled in Bird Township. During the fall of 1851-52 he taught school on Black River, and boarded with Henry Miller. In the last named year he entered eighty acres of land near Independence County, but later sold that, then invested in more land in 1854, again sold out, and from 1854 to 1857 was engaged in the real estate business. In 1856 he purchased 167 acres of land, and commenced improving the same, erecting a cabin and planting a good orchard. From time to time he added to this farm, until he now owns 467 acres with 150 acres under cultivation. At the beginning of the war he was the owner of 800 acres but afterward sold some of this. He was elected county surveyor in 1860, serving until

1862, and in July of that year enlisted in Company A, in Capt. Henry's company, and was mustered into service at Clover Bend, Lawrence County, Ark. He participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, and was in many skirmishes while on detached duty. In the fall of 1863 he was sent home on recruiting service by orders of Gen. Smith, and organized a company of which he was elected first lieutenant, serving thus until November, 1864, when he was made adjutant, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. He was in Thomas H. McCray's brigade, was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri and Arkansas, and was in active service until the close of the war. He surrendered the company at Jacksonport, June 5, 1865, after which he returned to the duties on the farm. He was married, in Jackson County, on the 7th of November, 1857, to Miss Amanda K. Bandy, a native of Bedford County, Tenn., and nine children were born to them, four now living, viz.: Fannie, born October 18, 1858, and is now Mrs. A. Catlett, Prairie Grove, Ark.; John M., born February 16, 1863, and is at home; Lucy E., born December 25, 1866, and Carrie A., born in July, 1873; E. W. died in 1880, at the age of twenty years; two died in infancy: Samuel died in 1875, at the age of five years, and George died in 1884, at the age of four years. After his marriage Mr. Glass located on his present fine farm, and there he has since remained. He is quite active in politics, and votes with the Democratic party. He discharged such duties as were incumbent upon the office of justice of the peace in 1858 and 1860, and has always taken an earnest part in all educational affairs, having served on the school board for about twelve years. He resided for a short time in IZARD County, for the purpose of educating his children, and in this he has been successful.

George W. Goddard is the popular proprietor of the Planters' Hotel, at Newport, Ark., and is a native of Wayne County, N. Y., born on the 2d of December, 1840. He is one of six living members of a family of eight children born to Edwin P. and Maria (Fillmore) Goddard, and is their third child in order of birth. He was reared and educated in

York State, and like the majority of natives of the "Empire State" he is intelligent and enterprising. After making his home with his parents until he attained his majority, he went to Leavenworth, Kan., where he was employed in the quartermaster's and sutler's department for several years during the war, and he was thereafter employed on the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad for some time. His next enterprise was to engage in the hotel business, at Salina, Kan., but this enterprise he gave up, after a short time, to go to Old Mexico, where he spent a year or two in investigating a mining interest. Subsequently he opened and developed the Bellville Zinc Mines, in Jasper County, Mo., putting up the improved reduction works, and these mines he operated, with good results, for several years. His next business enterprise was to engage as a clerk in a hotel at Joplin, Mo., and from this point he returned to Old Mexico. After a time he settled in Little Rock, Ark., where he became manager of the Deming House, continuing in this capacity for about three years. The following year he ran a hotel at Hot Springs, Ark., and in the month of October, 1887, he came to Newport, and took control of the Planter's Hotel, which is a strictly first-class house. His establishment contains forty rooms, and the meals he serves are always of the best quality, and are palatable and well cooked. Mr. Goddard is connected with the mining interests of Marion County, and his mine gives promise of becoming one of the finest in the United States. Socially, Mr. Goddard is a member of the K. of P. He was married, in 1888, to Mrs. P. V. Sparks, the former proprietress of the Windsor Hotel. Edwin P. Goddard and wife were born in the State of New York, and in 1856 they emigrated to Knox County, Ill., and until 1860 were residents of Abingdon. In the latter year they removed to Leavenworth, Kan., where the father died in 1867, still survived by his widow, who resides in that city.

Andrew J. Greenhaw (deceased), a native of Alabama, was born November 20, 1813. His father, Gabriel Greenhaw, who was born August 9, 1783, came to this country from the eastern shores

of Scotland, and, after living in Alabama, removed to Mississippi, where he died. Andrew J. located in Jackson County, Ark., about 1840, where, for several years, he rented land and carried on farming. In 1850 he settled on the farm upon which his widow now resides, in Village Township, which, at the time of his purchase, was entirely unimproved, and covered with forest trees. He hung up a log-chain to mark the place for his cabin, which he afterward erected in the most crude way. He then went to work to clear and cultivate his land, which required years of labor and economy, but his toil was rewarded, for at the time of his death he owned in all 640 acres of land, of which 200 acres were under cultivation. He devoted his time and attention entirely to farming and stock raising, and became a prominent man of Jackson County. During the war he was a member of the Home Guards, but saw no active service. After the war he was elected county treasurer, and also served as coroner. Mr. Greenhaw was married March 5, 1844, to Lucinda Pistole, daughter of David Pistole, a native of Virginia, who emigrated to Middle Tennessee, and thence to New Madrid County, Mo., where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Greenhaw were the parents of nine children, five of whom are living, viz.: James A., born in December, 1847 (married September 27, 1866, to Mattie E. George); Mary, born July 1, 1851 (now the wife of Robert A. Spinks); Susan, born October 6, 1852 (wife of Rev. E. A. Garrison, of Trinidad, Col.); Isaac N., born May 27, 1854, and John, born January 15, 1860. Those deceased were Lucy A., born December 18, 1844, died in February, 1846; William D., born March 20, 1846, died June 9, 1859; Anthony, born April 25, 1849, died November 24, 1877, and Nicholas, born August 31, 1855, died at Center Point, Tex., May 16, 1884. The father died February 22, 1872, and his widow is still living on the homestead. The Greenhaw family now have in their possession 800 acres of land, of which 400 acres are under cultivation. The land is all in one tract, and the different members of the family all have their homes upon it. The principal products are corn and cotton, and some attention is paid to stock raising. They are enterprising and

successful farmers, and an honor to the parent, who was one of Jackson County's pioneers.

Benjamin F. Grimes, farmer and stock raiser, now residing on Section 6, and owning land on Sections 5, 6, 8 and 17, is a son of Lewis and Ruthy B. (Embry) Grimes, natives of Kentucky. Lewis was a son of James and Sallie Bryan (Boone) Grimes, natives of Virginia, Sallie Grimes being a sister of Daniel Boone, the Kentucky pioneer. The subject of our sketch was born in Fayette County, Ky., March 24, 1836, receiving his education partly in the private schools of his native State; he also attended the State Normal School, of Columbia, S. C., and finished his education at Bethany College, Virginia, in 1854, when he returned home, where he engaged in farming and stock raising, finding a market for his horses and mules in South Carolina. In 1860 he purchased 122 acres of land in Bourbon and Nicholas Counties. June 5, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-eighth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Confederate States Army, serving fourteen months as a private, when he received a commission from the secretary of war of the Confederate States of America, to raise a regiment, which was mustered into service in November, 1862, and was ordered to McMinnville, Tenn., under Gen. John H. Morgan, and finally entered the secret service. In the winter of 1863 Col. Grimes was captured, taken to Lexington, Ky., and thrown into what was known as Gen. John H. Morgan's nigger prison; he was kept there ten days, when he was transferred to Kemper Barracks, Cincinnati, where he was kept in solitary confinement four months and twenty-three days, during which time he was court-martialed and sentenced to death on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, but six hours before the time for the execution he made his escape by bribing the guards with money given him by a lady friend, and by sliding down a lightning-rod, hand over hand, thirty feet. He took the train for St. Louis, but, fearing danger, stopped off at Lawrence Station, Ill. During his long service, Col. Grimes participated in the battles of Pickett, Chancellorsville, South Mountain, Antietam, seven days' fight before Richmond, Spottsylvania, Hartersville, Perryville, and many skirmishes, too num-

erous to mention. April 4, 1882, Col. Grimes married Mrs. Hebe (Grayson) Butler, daughter of Col. William P. B. Grayson, of Kentucky, who was a son of Robert Harrison Grayson. Col. Grimes is a member of the Christian Church, his wife being a member of the Episcopal, having been confirmed with her father, at his death-bed, in 1873, by Bishop Cummings.

John Q. Guynn, who resides near Newport, in Jackson County, came to Arkansas from Christian County, Ky., in 1861. He is a son of Randolph and Elizabeth (Collins) Guynn, the latter of whom died in Jacksonport, Ark., February 27, 1887, and is buried in the cemetery near Jacksonport. John Q. Guynn was born June 6, 1832, and lived in Kentucky until he emigrated to Arkansas, in 1861, as before stated. He received his education in the Counties of Trigg and Christian, of his native State. January 13, 1857, he married Miss Catherine Stenibaugh, a native of Trigg County, Ky. To them were born two children: John M. (born March 8, 1858, in Trigg County, Ky.) and William A. (born March 6, 1868.) John M. Guynn was married December 15, 1882, to Miss Minnie Pistole, of Jacksonport, Jackson County; he is now employed in the freight depot of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad. Mr. Guynn first engaged in farming, on rented land, and has ever since devoted his attention to the pursuit of agriculture, with the exception of two years, during which he served in the Confederate army. His first purchase of land was in 1862, and consisted of 160 acres in Cache Township, Jackson County, which was cultivated land. In 1872 he sold out and bought 300 acres in Sections 24 and 25, Jefferson Township, upon which were some small improvements. He now has about 160 acres under cultivation, has erected four good tenant houses and two dwellings, one of the dwelling-houses being built for his son John M., and the other by himself. Mr. Guynn is now renting his farm, which is situated midway between Jacksonport and Newport. He at present leases a farm about one mile east of Newport, where he has lived a year and a half. After the death of his first wife our subject married Mrs. Eliza (Holdby) Pistole, March 11,

1878. They are members of the Shiloh congregation of the Christian Church, at Deaz. Mr. Guynn is also a member of Jacksonport Lodge No. 191, A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to Jacksonport Chapter No. 40, R. A. M.

Howell Jesse Hale, a farmer and stock raiser, residing on Section 34, in Grubbs Township, Jackson County, came to Arkansas when about four years of age with his parents, John and Jane (Tatum) Hale, both natives of Georgia. John Hale located in Independence County about 1853, and of the four children born to himself and wife but two are now living, our subject and a sister, who married Mr. T. M. Owens, and now lives in Indian Territory, near Oklahoma. Mr. H. J. Hale was born January 30, 1854. He married Miss Nancy C. Sullens, a native of Arkansas, who was born and married on the place now owned by Mr. Hale. She died in 1880, the mother of two children, one of whom, Julia A., died in 1876; the other, James, was born in 1877. In 1885 Mr. Hale married Miss Nora Robinson, of Jackson County. To the latter union have been born two children, of whom Alberta died in 1887, and Clara, born June 4, 1888, still survives. After the death of his first wife Mr. Hale came into possession of her old homestead, which she inherited from her father, containing 355 acres, to which Mr. Hale has added 460 acres. He now has 260 acres under cultivation and has erected upon the place seven tenant houses, as well as good barns, a cotton-gin, and saw and corn-mill. In clearing his land Mr. Hale uses such of the timber as will make a good quality of lumber for building purposes, for which he finds a ready market in the neighborhood and adjoining townships. He is a member of Newport Lodge A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to that Christian Church known as Robinson's Chapel.

Isaac W. Hankins, by occupation a farmer and stock raiser, was born in Georgia, and when but three years of age came to Arkansas with his parents, Elijah and Celia (Brock) Hankins, both natives of Georgia. The parents located in Craighead County, Ark., in 1856, removing to Jackson County, in 1864, where they rented the McElrath farm in Grubbs Township, upon which they lived

two or three years, and afterward moved to a place in Village Township, known as the Qualls farm, where both died, the mother surviving her husband only three years. To this worthy couple were born nine children, whose names in the order of their birth are as follows: J. W., born in 1853; Winnie, R., born in 1858; Mintia D., born in 1879; Melia, born in 1881; Noria F., born in 1886, and Strator W., born in 1889. Isaac W. Hankins, the only son, received the most of his education in the common schools of Village Township. Mr. Hankins married Miss Winnie R. Freeman, a native of Johnson County, Ark., and took his bride to a home he had prepared on a small farm on Section 28, Grubbs Township, Jackson County, where they commenced life, living there about five years. Three of their children were born on this place. In 1882 Mr. Hankins rented the farm upon which he now lives, on Section 29, which he purchased in 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Hankins have had six children, of whom but four are living, two having died in infancy. Those living are Mintia D., Melia A., Nora and Strator. The parents are both members of the Christian Church, worshipping with the congregation at Robinson's Chapel. Mr. Hankins is also a member of the Wheel, an organization for the promotion of the interests of the farmers.

J. A. Harlan. One of the best examples of enterprise to be seen in Jacksonport is the business of Mr. Harlan. This gentleman was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., on January 1, 1851, and is a son of David and Sarah (McMullen) Harlan, of North Carolina, who emigrated to Tennessee shortly after their marriage, where they remained several years, and from there to Mississippi, where the father died in 1855. After his death the mother returned to Tennessee, where she is still residing. They were the parents of five children, of whom four are yet living: Cullen M., Idotha (wife of Guy Smith), Bettie (wife of Dr. J. M. Higlin) and John A. The mother of these children was three times married, and by her second husband had one daughter, Jennie Black. John A. was reared principally in Tennessee, and received his education in that State. In 1869 he came to Jacksonport, and was engaged in

farming for five years. He afterward embarked in commercial life, and became one of the leading business men of that city, as well as one of the most popular men, socially. He carries a fine stock of general merchandise, and has earned a reputation for square dealing, the best goods and lowest prices, that has enabled him to build up a large patronage in Jackson County. In 1880 Mr. Harlan was married to Miss Lulu Simpson, by whom he has had three children: Cullen D., Elden B. and Ethel A. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Legion of Honor, as well as the Knights of Honor. Besides his mercantile interests, he owns several hundred acres of valuable land, and altogether enjoys a liberal prosperity.

B. F. Harris was the third in the family of five children born to John and Jane (Goodrich) Harris, and his birth occurred in Madison County, Tenn., in 1856. The parents were natives of Tennessee. John Harris was a planter by occupation, and settled in Glass Township, Jackson County, Ark., in 1860, purchasing 400 acres of land, which he partly improved, and which was his home until his death, in December, 1872; his wife died in 1870. Of the children, two are living beside our subject: J. G., who resides in Jackson County, and Elizabeth E., now Mrs. Hill, living at Swifton. B. F. Harris was reared to the pursuit of farming, receiving his education in the district schools of Jackson County. He aided his father in clearing and improving the home farm, and commenced farming for himself on the same tract. Mr. Harris was married in Jackson County, in 1880, to Emma J. Moon, a native of Calhoun County, Ark., and their three children are John Leroy, Thomas Edwin, and Tennessee. After his marriage, our subject settled where he now resides, near the village of Swifton, where he owns 160 acres of good farm land, of which 100 acres are under cultivation. He pays considerable attention to stock raising, owning some valuable stock. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and well known in the township, where they are highly esteemed. Politically, Mr. Harris is a Democrat in his political preferences, though he takes no active interest in politics.

Albert Walter Harris, farmer and stock raiser, of Breckinridge Township, was born March 25, 1859, in Alabama. His parents were Fletcher Harris (born in Alabama, in 1833, died in 1877) and Sallie A. (Walls) Harris, of Alabama (born in 1836, and died January 29, 1889). Our subject was educated in the public schools of Jackson County, Ark. Upon the death of his father, he came into possession of some sixty acres of the old homestead, twenty-five acres of which were cultivated. He now owns 220 acres of land, forty acres cultivated. At one time, in company with his brother, James, he engaged in the mercantile business, erecting a building on the homestead, where they continued six years, moving to Tupelo in 1885, and selling out in 1888. In 1883 Mr. Harris married Miss Martha Ellen Rotenburg, of Alabama; they have three children: Laura Jane (born in November, 1883), Maud Ethel (born February 11, 1885) and Lena (born May 14, 1887.) Mr. Harris is a Democrat, public-spirited and progressive, taking an active interest in things educational, social and religious.

George C. Harrison, planter and miller, is a native of Mississippi, and was born March 23, 1834. His parents were natives of Tennessee, and, both dying before our subject was one year old, he was raised by an uncle—G. C. Harrison. He lived on a farm, never attending school, and the considerable knowledge he has was gathered since his majority. At the age of nineteen he began life for himself, engaging in farming as an overseer, in Prairie County, Ark., where he remained till 1857. He has been three times married—in 1853 to Miss Mary Henderson, of St. Francis County, Ark. They had one child, Arthur, the wife dying in 1857. In 1863 he married Miss Sarah Bray, of St. Francis County, daughter of Henry and Fanny Bray, the father a farmer and Baptist minister. By this union there were four children: Della (died at fifteen), Henry, William, and George (married and living in Jackson). Mrs. Harrison died in 1882, and in 1884 Mr. Harrison married Mrs. Sumette Mallory, widow of James Mallory, who had two children, Anna and Hannah O., aged fifteen and twelve years. In 1872 Mr. Harrison came to Centerville, Jackson County, Ark., where he lived

five years, and in 1877 bought ninety-one acres of new land, which he cleared, later adding forty acres to it, and has 100 acres of cleared land. He has since added forty acres to that, making 171 acres in that farm in Union Township. In 1885 he gave his wife a farm of eighty-five acres, seventy-five of which are cleared, lying half a mile northwest of Auvergne. Together, they now own 570 acres, 350 of which are now under cultivation. In 1882 he began ginning cotton with his own machinery, on his farm, in Union Township, insured his customers against loss by fire, and in October, 1885, the gin, together with eighteen bales of his customers' cotton and three bales of his own, were totally destroyed by fire, being a total loss. In 1886 he built his present gin and the grist-mill at Auvergne. This gin is the best in Jackson County, having a capacity of fifteen bales. He does a general ginning business, and buys his tenants' crops. In 1861 our subject enlisted in the Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment, was made lieutenant of Company B, serving one year, when he was discharged. He re-enlisted in Capt. Anderson's company, Col. Dobbins' regiment, where he served until the surrender, in 1865. He was never wounded, but in the battle of Belmont, in which he was engaged, seven bullets were sent through his clothing. He was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri, and was at the battle of Lexington. He was also at the battle of Pilot Knob, and the last skirmish was at Fayetteville, Ark., in the winter of 1864. Mr. Harrison votes the Democratic ticket, and is conservative; is a member of the Masonic order, of the Knights of Honor and the A. L. of H. He and his wife are members of the Baptist and Presbyterian Churches, respectively. He also contributes to the support of the churches, schools, and all other enterprises for the good of the county.

J. Y. Harrison, a prosperous and enterprising farmer of Jefferson Township, was born in Christian County, Ky., near Hopkinsville, on the 22d of April, 1847. His parents were Robert and Isabella (Means) Harrison, the father a native of Tennessee and the mother from Kentucky. The elder Harrison moved to Kentucky in his youth, and was

afterward married in that State, taking his bride to Arkansas in 1850, and locating in Jackson County, near Jacksonport. He entered a tract of land in Bird Township, where he commenced cultivating the soil, and remained until his death in 1874. The mother yet survives him as well as five children: Margaret, wife of A. D. Anderson; James, Robert, Frank and Mary, the latter married to C. B. Coe. J. Y. Harrison, one of the sons, came to Arkansas when only three years of age, and grew to manhood in this State, receiving in the meantime the best education afforded by the schools of that period. He left his parents when eighteen years old, in 1867, with 85 cents in money. He has always made farming his vocation, and after his marriage located on a tract of land in Bird Township, where he resided and cultivated the soil until 1863, when he removed to his present residence and rented land up to 1881, and then buying 160 acres. He now owns 740 acres of some of the most valuable land in that section, and has 320 acres under cultivation, 180 acres of which were cleared and improved by himself alone. The principal crop is corn and cotton, and of the former this year he has had 300 acres, and 200 acres of the latter. Besides his farm Mr. Harrison deals extensively in stock, having splendid facilities for that business, and raises some of the finest horses, cattle and mules in that section. He also owns a cotton-gin, grist and saw-mill, and raises some grass for the market. In 1869 he was married to Miss Mary Hunter, by whom he has had eight children: Emma, Ida, Minnie, Norah and Pinkey (both deceased), Bertha, Spriggs and Cleveland. In politics Mr. Harrison is a Democrat, and a valuable man to his party, as well as a popular citizen of his county.

Robert H. Harvey, planter and stock raiser, was born in North Carolina, in 1830, the third in a family of nine children of William and Josephine (Harrington) Harvey, of North Carolina. William came to Jackson County, in 1850, settling in Bird Township, where he made his permanent home, dying in 1885 at the age of eighty-two. His wife died some years ago. Of the family there are living Emma (now Mrs. Poe), Robert, Simeon

(of Oregon), Benjamin (of Oregon), and W. R., who has a large farm in the upper part of Jackson County. Our subject was raised on the farm, received his education in the subscription schools of Tennessee, and came to Jackson County at the age of twenty and engaged in overseeing on plantations for nine years. In 1859 he married Mary B. Palmer, daughter of Samuel and Louisa (Means) Palmer, of Kentucky (both deceased), who came to Jackson County in 1850. After his marriage he entered forty acres of land where he now resides, on which he planted an orchard, and otherwise improved and added to it, until now he has 400 acres, with about 200 under cultivation, raising cotton and corn, and grade stock. Mr. Harvey is a Democrat, has been road overseer, and always takes an active interest in school work, and aids liberally in public enterprises. In 1869 Mrs. Harvey died, leaving three children: Herbert (killed at Tuckerman, in 1879), Samuel and Maggie B. (now Mrs. Shoat, residing in Texas). In February, 1878, Mr. Harvey married Josephine Thomas, of Tennessee, daughter of Columbus and Elizabeth (Long) Thomas, of South Carolina, early settlers of Tennessee. Mrs. Harvey has had two children, both deceased. On his farm Mr. Harvey has a cotton-gin and grist-mill, and does a general business for people in the vicinity.

William R. Harvey, a planter and stock raiser, of Glass Township, Jackson County, is one of the pioneer settlers of that county. He was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., in 1843, and was the tenth in a family of thirteen children born to William M. and Josephine (Blunt) Harvey, natives of North Carolina. William M. Harvey settled in Hardeman County, Tenn., in an early day; he owned and operated there a large plantation until 1849, when he emigrated to Jackson County, Ark., entering land in Bird Township. He cut a road to his claim, upon which he erected a small log cabin and commenced clearing and improving his land; this was his home until 1872, in which year he went to Oregon, remaining in that State until 1876, when he returned to Jackson County, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in August, 1886. The mother of our sub-

ject died in 1860. William R. was reared on the farm, and received the limited advantages of the subscription schools, assisting his father in the meantime in clearing the farm. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, Capt. Hooker's company, for two years, and was assigned to Gen. Van-Dorn's bodyguard, being afterward transferred to John McRay's brigade, Col. Young's regiment; he was in the battles of Prairie Grove, Rockfence, Pilot Knob, Jefferson City, and was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri and Arkansas, to Fayetteville. At the close of the war Mr. Harvey returned to Jackson County and engaged in farming, purchasing a tract of 280 acres in Bird Township, which was partly improved; in 1880 he sold out and removed to Glass Township, where he first bought 440 acres, upon which was considerable improvement, and to which he has since added until he now owns in all 700 acres, with over 220 acres under cultivation, one of the finest stock farms in the township, as it is well watered. Mr. Harvey devotes a good deal of attention to stock raising, owning about sixty head of cattle, forty horses, and a large drove of hogs. He annually raises about 100 acres of cotton. Mr. Harvey was married, in Bird Township, in 1865, to Miss Eliza Bettisworth, who was born in Tennessee, and is a daughter of George and Sarah (Anderson) Bettisworth, natives of Kentucky, who removed to Independence County, Ark., in 1850. Mr. Bettisworth, who was a saddler by trade, died in 1855; his widow, who removed to Pocahontas, Randolph County, in 1861, died in 1880. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, viz: Joseph, William, Sydney, Arthur, and Ross (who died in 1877, at the age of four years). Mr. Harvey is an active politician, working and voting with the Democratic party. He is an enterprising farmer, and fully alive and interested in the advancement and development of the county.

Dr. W. H. Heard. One of the earliest physicians to settle in Jackson County was Dr. Heard, who was born in Chicot County, on June 13, 1840. He is a son of John and Harriet N. (Hardy) Heard, of Georgia and Kentucky, respectively. The maternal grandfather was a colonel in the War of 1812,

who was one of the earliest settlers, and died in Jackson County. Dr. Heard's father, John Heard, was an extensive planter in Drew County, where he died during the war, the mother dying some time previous. They were the parents of six children, two of whom are still living: Dr. William H. and Emma (wife of Samuel Holloway). The Doctor was reared on the plantation in Arkansas, and was comparatively young when his parents died. He was attending school at the Georgetown College, in Kentucky, when the War of the Rebellion began, but when the news came into the school-room his youthful ardor was fired with the ambition to become a soldier, and he exchanged the books and orders of his spectacled professor to shoulder the musket and listen to the drum-beat and cannon. He enlisted in Company D, of the First Arkansas regiment, and served through the entire war, taking part in the battles of Farmington, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Perryville, campaigning through Georgia and in the retreat at Franklin, where he was captured and taken prisoner to Camp Douglas. He was here confined for six months, and then taken to the city of New Orleans and exchanged, and at Natchez received his parole. During his many battles he received a number of wounds, but happily recovered from all of them, and lives to-day to recount to his children the scenes of his struggle for the lost cause. After the war was over he returned to Jackson County, and began the study of medicine, and in 1869 graduated from the University of Louisville, and immediately commenced practicing. After an arduous practice of seven years he went to New York City in the fall of 1876, attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and received an *ad eundem* diploma from that institution in the spring of 1877. Up to the present time no man in the profession has exceeded his reputation as a skillful physician and surgeon, and, as a consequence, his practice is one of the largest in Jackson County. Dr. Heard was chosen as acting assistant surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital, and has held that position since 1882. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and has served on the board of examiners for some time.

and in 1878 he was elected county treasurer, and served one term. In 1879 the Doctor was married to Miss Mattie Foushee, by whom he has had two children: Kate P. and Walter L. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, also the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Honor. Politically, the Doctor is a Democrat, and one of the strongest supporters of that party. He attends the Methodist Church, and is also one of the directors of the Newport Bank.

Capt. James T. Henderson, a prominent and influential man of Jackson County, and the father of Auvergne, the town where he resides, is a native of Giles County, Tenn., and was born September 14, 1835. His parents were Benjamin Franklin and Nancy C. (Blackwood) Henderson, natives of North Carolina, and of Irish and English ancestry. The parents were married in Northern Alabama, and in 1834 moved to Giles County, Tenn., locating upon a large plantation, where they reared their family of four children. B. Franklin Henderson was an active and influential Democrat, and the family were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. James T. was the eldest of the children; the others are Eliza J., who became the wife of Robert L. Davis, in April, 1857; Emma, wife of R. M. Laird, a merchant and farmer of Auvergne; and John C., a farmer and stock raiser, also of Auvergne. Benjamin Franklin Henderson died in the early part of 1849, which sad event made it necessary for James T., who was then attending college in Tennessee, to return home and assist his mother in the management of his father's estate; the mother died in 1856, leaving him sole manager at the age of twenty-one. He was made joint administrator, and Henry Henderson, a colored slave, was appointed foreman under our subject's direction. In 1857 Mr. Henderson was employed by John T. Shapard, of Elkton, as a cotton buyer, in which he was successful, and was subsequently engaged in the store of John T. Shapard under permanent contract at \$100 per month; at the end of six months he bought a one-half interest in the business, and the firm became Shapard & Henderson, of Elkton, Tenn., carrying on an extensive busi-

ness until 1860; in the latter year our subject sold out and removed to Jackson County, Ark., first locating on Bowen's Ridge, where he lived two years. At the outbreak of the war he raised Company H, Thirty-second Arkansas Regiment, of which he was elected captain, and after serving in that capacity a short time, he was selected to fill a position in the secret service under Gens. Hindman, Shelby and Price, and Kirby Smith. He was quite successful in the work of securing supplies for the army, and escaped capture, receiving honorable discharge at the close of the war. He then returned to Arkansas, and bought a large farm near Newport, but was employed as mercantile salesman in the store of J. W. Stayton & Co., of Jacksonport, for three years, afterward, for about the same length of time, in the same capacity with A. Hirsch & Son. In 1873 he bought 755 acres of land, on which he settled, and the first year cleared 400 acres; of this tract he has sold a considerable portion, now owning 480 acres, of which 410 acres are under cultivation. He has erected good houses, barns, etc., and made other improvements. When Mr. Henderson first located his present home, there was no open land between his place and Newport, but his enterprise and perseverance have opened a large area; he has a beautiful home among the trees, one-half mile west of Auvergne, and upon his place is growing a young peach orchard of 1,000 trees, of more than a dozen varieties; he also has other orchards containing nearly all kinds of pears, apples, plums and cherries. All of the twenty-five slaves whom Mr. Henderson owned and brought with him to Arkansas before the war are still living, and have farms of their own, leading independent lives. Capt. Henderson owns ten places, comprising in all 1,220 acres, besides four residences in Newport, and the towns of Tuckerman and Swifton. He located the town of Auvergne, and built the first house there in 1886; he also built and furnished the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which he presented to the town. With six others besides Capt. Henderson a board of directors was formed, who built and established Auvergne Academy, and in many other ways has our subject taken a lead-

ing part in the upbuilding of his town. In 1888 he was appointed by the State Immigration Society to organize a Jackson County society, to which he was successful, holding the position of vice-president of his township and director of the county board. Capt. Henderson has devoted considerable attention to the breeding of thoroughbred cattle, and has some of the finest stock in the State. In 1858 the Captain married Miss Amanda M. Laird, daughter of Martin and Margaret (Malone) Laird, natives of Virginia. Capt. Henderson is a member of Newport Lodge No. 191, A. F. & A. M.; he is an Odd Fellow, a member of the K. of H., and A. L. of H., and of the Wheel. He takes an active part in the politics of his county and State as a Democrat, having been elected in 1874 to represent the Twenty-ninth District in the senate, where he served until 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Henry Henderson is a prominent colored resident of Northeast Arkansas, and one whose name is rightly entitled to appear on the pages of Arkansas history. He was born in Madison County, Ala., in 1821, and is a son of Joseph and Amy Walker, who were the property of Samuel Walker, a noted Alabama legislator and slave owner. When Henry was at the age of nineteen years, Samuel Walker died, and he became the property of his heir, Milton Walker, with whom he remained until his twenty-eighth year, when he was then traded to a man named Franklin Henderson, in exchange for a man of the same weight, the trade being made in order to allow the family to remain together. In 1844 he was united in marriage to Malindia Halloway, a comely young slave, who was the property of Louis Halloway, and to this couple were born the following children: Mary, Chatman, Matildia, Ann, Ellen, Sam, Bryson, and a child who died in infancy. Mary is now the mother of a family, and resides in Tennessee, as does also Ann, who has a family of her own. Chatman is the father of a family, and owns a farm adjoining his father, as does also Sam, who owns his own land. Matildia is married, and has a large family, and lives in Washington County,

Miss. Ellen has a family also, and lives near her father, while Bryson, who is a well educated and very intellectual man, teaches school at Weldon. In the year 1860 Mr. Henderson came to Bowen's Ridge, Ark., with his owners, the Henderson family, and assisted in farming and improving the land. During the war he was taken to the army as cook, and at the close of that period he was paroled at a point near St. Louis. After an absence of four years he returned to his family, and later on moved to the vicinity of Auvergne, Ark., where he conducted the farm work of his old masters, the Hendersons. He remained with them two years, and then took a lease on forty acres of land, where Auvergne now stands. At the end of five years he purchased forty acres, and shortly afterward added fifteen more, and then fifty-five acres still later. Since then he has become more prosperous from year to year, and has donated considerable land to his children. He is one of the leading men of the colored race in that section, and the oldest of the Hendersons' former slaves.

L. Hirsch, real estate dealer and insurance agent, at Newport, Ark. The principal necessity to the success of the real estate business, the safest and surest form of investment, is to have reliable agents, who are thoroughly posted on their city and locality, and the town of Newport has found such a man in the person of Mr. Hirsch, who is one of the largest land-holders in the county, being the owner of about 2,000 acres of real estate, and fifteen valuable lots in the town of Newport. In connection with this work he is engaged in the insurance business, and represents the following companies: The Hartford, Phoenix, Orient, Etna, of Hartford, Conn.; the Springfield, of Springfield, Mass.; the Phoenix, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Anglo-Nevada, Union, Commercial and California, of the State of California; the Lancashire and North British and Mercantile, of England; the New Orleans Insurance Association, Crescent, Southern, Hibernia, Sun Mutual, and Mechanics and Traders, of New Orleans, La.; the Fire Association, of Philadelphia; the Arkansas Fire, of Little Rock, Ark.; the East Texas, of Tyler, Tex.; the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of New York, and the

Fidelity and Casualty Company (Accident), also of that city. Mr. Hirsch was born in Batesville, Ark., on the 9th of August, 1855, and is a son of Aaron and Amelia (Blochman) Hirsch, the former a native of France, and the latter of Heidelberg, Germany. While Aaron Hirsch was still a single man, he took passage on board a vessel bound for the United States, and, after reaching this country, gradually drifted to the State of Tennessee, where he was afterward married. In 1853 he removed to Arkansas, locating near Batesville, where he opened a mercantile establishment, and conducted business here and in Jacksonport for many years. L. Hirsch, the subject of this memoir, made his home in Batesville until 1862, then removed with his parents to New Orleans, making that city his home until 1870. Four years later he returned to Newport and established a mercantile store, under the firm name of A. Hirsch & Son, but in 1878 this partnership was dissolved, and the firm name became L. Hirsch & Co., and remained such until 1880. At this date Mr. Hirsch sold out to Wolf & Goldman, and embarked in his present business, and up to 1885 was associated with H. L. Rimmel, but in that year he purchased Mr. Rimmel's interest, and continued alone until January, 1889, when he gave an interest to his younger brother, Ralph, and the firm is now Hirsch & Bro. He is also treasurer of the Newport Water & Irrigating Company, and has full control of the plumbing department. He is secretary of the White River Telephone Company; is secretary and manager of the White River Ice Manufacturing Company, and is a director of the Newport Compress & Storage Company, now being organized. He is a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity, belongs to the K. of P., and is treasurer of the latter organization. He has also held the offices of city treasurer and recorder, and has been deputy sheriff and deputy clerk. He is one of the ablest young business men in Jackson County, and in all enterprises of a worthy character he has been the first to identify himself, and take an interest in their successful establishment. Miss Nettie Stafford, a native of Virginia, became his wife in September, 1884, and their union was blessed

in the birth of two children: Irving S. and Eugene A.

J. B. Hirsch is a dealer in hardware, groceries and plantation supplies, at Newport, Ark., and is conducting a successful business. He was born in Batesville, Ark., November 25, 1861, but received his education in the cities of New Orleans and St. Louis, and from his earliest youth he has been familiar with the details of mercantile life. At the age of sixteen years he came with his father, A. Hirsch, to Newport, and began clerking in the latter's mercantile establishment, continuing thus employed until 1881, when they formed a business partnership and continued under the firm name of A. Hirsch & Son, until January, 1889. At this date J. B. Hirsch purchased his father's interest in the business, and began life on his own responsibility, and by honesty and fair dealing is doing an exceptionally prosperous business. His stock of goods is well selected, and in point of size is of fair proportions. For two years he was associated with Wolf, Goldman & Co., but thinking he could do better alone, this partnership was discontinued, and the result has proved that his judgment was sound. He is an intelligent and enterprising young man of business, and his future prospects are bright. He is a Mason and a member of the K. of P. His marriage with Miss Dora Pollock, of Little Rock, Ark., was consummated in September, 1888.

Stephen G. T. Hite resides on Section 23, Cache Township, Jackson County, Ark., and is a farmer and stock raiser by occupation. He is a son of Spencer and Martha J. (Wilkins) Hite, natives of Virginia, where they were married and reared a family of twelve children; one child died in infancy, and another at the age of six years, making in all fourteen. The parents still live on the place upon which they settled immediately after their marriage, Mrs. Hite receiving the land by deed from her father December 25, 1869. Stephen G. T. Hite married Miss Sarah White, a native of Virginia, and a schoolmate. To them have been born the following children: David Russell, born October 13, 1870; Albertana, born September 5, 1872; Ella James, born November 6, 1874; Eunice,

born ; Amos Andrew, born in July, 1881; Charles, born January 20, 1884, and Stephen, born July 17, 1887; two died in infancy. The two elder children were born in Virginia, and the rest in Arkansas. When Mr. Hite first went to Arkansas he located in the neighborhood in which he now lives, purchasing in December, 1875, his present farm, of which about forty acres were under cultivation, and upon which the only buildings were two small log cabins. He now has fifty-two acres under cultivation, and has erected a good two-story frame dwelling. He has also built a cotton-gin, saw and grist-mill, good barns, and has a well-improved place, contemplating still greater improvements, which will beautify his home, as he believes the more attractive the home the better will be the morals of his children. He aims to give his children six months schooling each year, as he thinks a good education is better than a legacy. Mr. Hite served nearly three years in the Fifty-ninth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Confederate States Army, and in May, 1864, was wounded by a musket ball carrying away the fourth toe of his left foot. He participated in the siege of Richmond, belonging to the command of Gen. Lee at the time of his surrender to Gen. Grant. Mr. and Mrs. Hite are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and are highly respected by all who know them.

W. G. Hogan, planter, of Bird Township, is a son of Granville and Mary Jane (Taylor) Hogan, of Tennessee. The father, a farmer, went to Texas in 1853, where our subject was born March 8, of the same year. Soon after arriving the father died; the mother remained some eight years, and finally settled in Bird Township, this county, where she still resides, with her son, W. G. Mr. Hogan was raised on the farm, receiving his education in the schools of Cross County, this State. In 1877 he came to Jackson County, settling in Bird Township, and engaged in farming. He is a Democrat; is active in politics, and has held the offices of justice of the peace and constable, and is a member of the school board, Tuckerman District. He is a member of Kirkpatrick Lodge No. 192, at Tuckerman, holding the office of steward; he is

also a member of the Triple Alliance. In 1877 our subject married Maggie Smith, a native of Tennessee, whose parents, Ross and Martha (Woodard) Smith, came to Jackson County in 1874. The mother is still living. They have had four children, three of whom are living: Lafay Ella, Charles Henry and Daniel Green. Mrs. Hogan is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has a brother, M. M. Smith, who is presiding elder of White River conference, located at Jonesboro. Mr. Hogan is actively interested in the schools, and in all enterprises for the advancement of the county.

James W. Howard, farmer and stock raiser, of Jackson County, lives six and a half miles east of Newport, on the Memphis road. His parents were Philip and Hester D. (Bidwell) Howard, of Ohio and Tennessee, respectively. The father lived and married in Arkansas, but returned to Ohio, where James W. was born, the eldest of six children, two now living: Sarah Jane and James W. At the age of nine years the subject of this sketch came to Arkansas with his parents; he had then received the greater part of his education, but attended common school only eleven days in Arkansas. At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he was living in Village Township, Jackson County, but enlisted in the Southern army in Company A, Eighth Regiment of Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, served about three and a half years, and at the close of the war returned home, since which time he has given his attention to farming and stock raising, purchasing, in 1873, 120 acres of land, to which he has added by purchase eighty acres, and upon which he has since made his home. At that time, realizing the necessity of an education, he applied himself diligently to study, acquiring sufficient knowledge to carry on his business. Mr. Howard married Miss Margaret Lamkins, a native of Arkansas, who lived ten years, and in 1877 he married Miss Margaret Ballew, of Arkansas, daughter of Robert J. and Mary (Pucket) Ballew, natives of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are members of the Christian Church, and he has always been a friend to progress—educational, religious and social, liberally supporting the church.

Capt. George W. Hurley (retired), Newport, Ark. The career of the above mentioned gentleman affords a striking example of encouragement for the youth of the present day who have not very favorable circumstances surrounding them, and yet who are desirous of attaining to positions of trust and esteem in the communities where they may hereafter reside. Left an orphan at an early day, Mr. Hurley attained his growth without the influence and tender care of parents, and for this reason, if for no other, he deserves great credit for his success in life, not only in material affairs, but as a man. His birth occurred in Frederick County, Md., on the 1st of May, 1829, and he is the son of Morris and Catherine Hurley, both natives of County Clare, Ireland. The parents were married in their native country, and in about 1829 emigrated to America, where the father, who was a civil engineer and contractor, worked on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. He was a large contractor on the canal, and had his headquarters at the Point of Rocks. They were the parents of these children: John, Catherine, Charles and George W., the first three of whom died in the year 1833, as did also the parents, leaving George W. Hurley, only four years of age, alone and among comparative strangers. He was taken by a family who thought considerable of him, received as good an education as they could afford, and, when nine years of age, was apprenticed to learn the tailor's trade. When about thirteen years of age he ran away from his master, went to Baltimore, and shipped as a cabin-boy on board the brig Edith. He made a trip around Cape Horn, visited Santiago, and numerous other places on the Pacific slope, and remained on the ship for about two years, being quite a favorite of the Captain and his wife. Mr. Hurley relates an incident which took place while on the vessel, and gives it as a reason for leaving the sea. It was his duty to wait upon the table, and one day, after dinner, he put some nuts, raisins, etc., in the pockets of his little sailor's suit. The Captain, who frequently indulged too freely at the noon meal, met George on deck, and asked what was in his pockets. The boy replied, "Nothing," which so incensed

the Captain that the latter gave him a severe whipping. George was ever after afraid of the commander, and at the first opportunity left the vessel and returned to Baltimore. There he finished his trade as a tailor, and soon after went to Washington, thence to Richmond, Va., where he was taken sick and came very near dying. He became penniless, but, through the charity of friends, obtained enough money to return to Baltimore, where he obtained employment, and there remained until the breaking out of the Mexican War. He then enlisted in the Second Baltimore Battalion, under Col. Hughes, and served one year, receiving a sabre and lance wound at the battle of Monterey, for which he now receives a pension. After recovering he was placed in the quartermaster's department, and was on the Southern route. Upon his second return to his home he had some means saved, and located at New Richmond, Ohio, where he started up a modest tailoring establishment, but only remained there a short time. He then sold out and moved to Indianapolis, Ind., where he secured a position as cutter in a large establishment: but, at the end of one year, he became restless, and enlisted in the Cuban Lopez expedition. He, with about 200 old Mexican soldiers, went to Cuba: eighty-six were captured, fifty-two were taken to Havana and shot, and thirty-four carried on the steamer "Pizarau," a large Spanish man-of-war—and was taken to Spain, with about thirty-four other comrades. They were kept prisoners some six weeks, and during that time, which seemed, no doubt, like so many years, experienced some of the most heartrending scenes imaginable, being taken out every day and counted, with the expectation of being shot. They were finally released by President Fillmore, who sent a United States cutter for them. They were treated like kings on the vessel, being given money, clothes, etc. He came to Kentucky, being again entirely broken up, and invented a patent for garment cutting, with which he traveled over several different States, and made considerable money on the same. He subsequently went to Keokuk, Iowa, where he started another tailoring establishment, and carried it on until 1857. From there he went to Jackson,

Tenn., where he was married, and removed with his family to White County, Ark., being there engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1861 he was appointed by Gov. Rector, of Arkansas, as quartermaster of the State troops, and in the organization of a regiment at Mound City, was appointed by Colonel-elect (afterward General) Cleburne, quartermaster of the first State troops. The regiment moved to Pocahontas, where State troops were abandoned and regiments for the Confederacy formed. Being, as a consequence retired, he returned home and organized a company, of which he was made first lieutenant, and afterward, for meritorious conduct, was promoted to a captaincy. He participated in all the general engagements on this side of the Mississippi River, receiving one slight wound from a shell. In 1864 he asked for retired papers, and then took the superintendency of cutting and fitting clothes for the soldiers at Shreveport, La. His family still living in White County when he came home, he moved with them to Augusta, Woodruff County, Ark., where he remained for nine years, being engaged for two years in the livery business, and after this took the traveling agency for a cotton commission house at New Orleans. Having speculated too heavily in cotton, he became involved, and then entered the hotel and confectionery business, which he carried on until 1873, when he came to Newport, then a town of about thirty-one inhabitants. He embarked in the wholesale and retail liquor and tobacco business, afterward turning his business into a grocery and general planters' supplies, and buying cotton, in which he was very extensively engaged until about 1880. Since that time he has been engaged in the real estate business, and in building up Newport, owning five large brick business buildings and several residences. He also owns a good farm, and is one of the leading citizens of Jackson County. He has taken great interest in secret orders, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, advancing as far as a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., is Past Grand Master, and has been a member of the order since 1847; was initiated in Mechanic's Lodge No. 15, at Baltimore, Md., being subsequently con-

nected with the order in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He is the founder and originator of Newport Lodge No. 71, Newport, Ark., which was organized May 17, 1875. He has been honored with nearly every official position within the gift of the order; has served as Grand Master, was Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge for six years, and Grand Patriarch in the Encampment branch for two years. In 1876 he represented the State of Arkansas in the Sovereign Grand Lodge, at Philadelphia, and in 1882 at Toronto. He is an indefatigable worker in the interests of Odd Fellowship, and is one of the most highly honored members of that fraternity. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Royal Arcanum, of which he is past officer. His marriage to Mrs. Mary L. Boyd occurred in 1858, and one child, now deceased, was the result of this union. Mrs. Hurley is a member of the Episcopal Church. Both Mr. Hurley and Mrs. Hurley are hale and hearty in their old age.

Samuel C. Ireland, now residing in Auvergne, was born in North Carolina, February 26, 1849, son of John and Elizabeth (Isley) Ireland, natives of North Carolina. Mr. Ireland came to Arkansas in 1872, without a dollar, and located in Cow Lake Township, on property which belonged to his father, there then being but twenty-two families in the township. On this place was a double log house, and twelve acres had been cleared and planted the year previous. In 1873 he had thirty-two acres planted to corn; eight acres he cleared with the assistance of one man, and twelve acres he cleared after night, without assistance. Mr. Ireland continued to clear the land, and the next year planted sixty acres. In 1875 he bought eighty acres of W. L. Johnson, planted seventy acres, which he worked himself, and rented twenty more, making ninety acres under cultivation on his place. At that time, by various purchases, he was the owner of 400 acres of land, 320 of which he bought of his father; he is now the owner of 1,834 acres, 380 of which are under cultivation, the various tracts being in Cow Lake and Richwood Townships. On the places are good dwelling-houses and barns, and on that in Cow Lake Town-

ship are a cotton-gin and a grist-mill. Mr. Ireland gives a great deal of attention to mule and cattle raising, finding a home market for them. November 20, 1873, Mr. Ireland married Mrs. Margaret Ireland, widow of his brother, W. W. Ireland. They have no children, but are raising four orphan boys, Henry Lee and Willie Benefield, born in 1871 and 1873, respectively, and Willie and Connie Barnes, nephews of Mrs. Ireland, born in 1880 and 1883, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Ireland are members of the Christian Church.

Thomas William Jamison, county surveyor of Jackson County, Ark., and farmer of Bird Township, was born in Buckingham, Canada East, the youngest of six children born to Thomas and Clara (Hall) Jamison, natives of Scotland and Ireland, respectively, who came with their parents to Canada, and there married. The father was a farmer, and, in 1859, when our subject was about seven years old, removed to Woodford County, Ill., and settled near Minonk, returning to Canada in 1876, where he died in 1884. His wife died in Canada in 1852. The subject of our sketch was raised on a farm near Minonk, receiving his education in the district schools of that county, and in Minonk. After leaving school he learned telegraphy at La Salle, Ill., and engaged in that business at Colona, Ill., Columbus Junction and West Liberty, Iowa, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. On May 11, 1882, he married Clara Lafferty, a native of Mercer County, Ill., and daughter of William Lafferty, of Ohio, an early settler of Mercer County. In September, 1879, he came to Jackson County, as agent and operator at Tuckerman, where he remained till last year, when he was elected county surveyor. He is not very active in politics, but votes with the Democratic party. He is a member of Trinity Lodge No. 561, A. F. & A. M., Monmouth, Ill. He has bought a tract of timber land, containing 120 acres, improved, and now has seventy-three acres under cultivation. He has been engaged in stock raising. He has imported a thoroughbred stallion, also a heavy-draft Clydesdale, which carried off the first prize at this and adjoining county fairs. He is public-spirited and liberal.

Anderson Johnston, planter and stock raiser, is a native of Arkansas. His father, Andrew Johnston, was born in Maury County, Tenn., in 1829; came to Arkansas in 1841, and, at the age of eighteen, married Miss Sebelle Durham, a native of Mississippi, and about that time settled a farm in Jackson County, where he raised his family, and where our subject was born, August 12, 1849. Andrew is a Democrat, and has been magistrate of his township. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. Anderson was raised on the farm, and spent his school days in Jackson County, and in September, 1871, married Miss Julia A. Browning, daughter of Nimrod and Emeline (Vandiver) Browning, natives of Tennessee, who was born in 1847. They have the following family: Auzell Bibb, fifteen years old; Lewin A., thirteen; Minnie B., ten; James H., eight; Silvey, six; Ada and Etta (twins), three, and a babe one month old. After his marriage Mr. Johnston opened up a farm of 160 acres, thirty acres of which he cleared and cultivated. He sold the farm, and in 1887 lived in Boone County, Ark., and in 1888 came to Jackson County and bought a farm of 160 acres, eighty-five under cultivation, on which he now lives. He rents his land for corn and cotton, and makes a specialty himself of raising sweet potatoes, raising, also, his own stock, hogs and cattle. He and his wife made themselves an excellent home, and a competency. They are members of the Christian Church. He is a Democrat, and a member of Fortitude Lodge No. 397, A. F. & A. M., and takes an active interest in all public enterprises.

Retherford Lewis Jones, a prominent planter and stock raiser of Breckinridge Township, was born in Carroll County, Tenn., in 1825, and was the fourth in a family of eight children born to Richard and Polly (Martin) Jones, of Tennessee, where the father was an extensive planter in Wilson County. The elder Jones moved from Wilson County to Carroll County, and a few years later went to Wayne County, Mo., where he became engaged in farming until his death, in 1844. While in Carroll County he took an active part in politics, and was one of the prominent figures in the history of that county, and was also a member of the

Masonic fraternity for a number of years, and deputy sheriff. He had one brother, who fought in the Creek and Seminole Wars, and his father was an old Revolutionary soldier, who was born in North Carolina, and in 1839 died in Davidson County, Tenn., at the age of eighty-four years. R. L. Jones was reared in Carroll County, Tenn., and instructed in the duties of farm life. In 1843 he moved with his parents to Wayne County, Mo., and continued farming in that State until 1847, when he went to Jackson County, Ark., settling in Breckinridge Township, where he took up a pre-emption claim, and later entered the same. The land consisted of sixty acres of virgin soil, and he at once commenced improving it and erected a log cabin. In 1850 he was married to Miss Emaline Brazeale, a daughter of Archibald and Dorcas Brazeale, of Tennessee, and resided with his bride on the first farm until 1859, when he sold it and bought a claim of 160 acres, of which twenty-five were under fence. He has added to this and improved the land since he first occupied it, until now he owns a fine farm of 520 acres, and has 225 under cultivation. He raises principally corn and cotton, and other portions of the land make excellent grazing for cattle, in which he also deals quite largely. In 1871 Mr. Jones lost his wife after a happy married life of twenty-one years. Eight children were born to this marriage, of whom four are yet living: Mary Dorcas, now Mrs. Martin; Sarah, now Mrs. Jagers, who resides on her father's farm; Edgar, and Nancy Alice, now Mrs. Harris. Mr. Jones was again married, in 1872, his second wife being Miss Barbara C. Outlaw, of Tennessee, who died leaving two children, Joseph E. and Jeanette, both of whom reside at home. In 1886 Mr. Jones married his third wife, who was Miss Fanny B. Hall, of Alabama, by whom he has one child, Nora. He does not take an active part in politics, but his sympathies ever since the war have been with the Democratic party. In educational matters he is greatly interested, and his efforts toward promoting the schools in Jackson County have been praiseworthy. He is a member of Augusta Lodge of the A. F. & A. M., while in the religious faith he attends the Missionary Baptist Church, of which

his wife is also a member, and Mr. Jones has held a membership in that church for forty-three years. During the war he accompanied Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri, and also took part in the battles of Pilot Knob, Jefferson City, Blue Gap, Kansas City, Newtonia and Fayetteville, Ark., from which place he returned home after an honorable service. Mr. Jones is a very attentive man to the welfare of his children, and is providing them with the best education to be obtained. He is a very close observer, and, from an educational and religious standpoint, notes that there is a decided change for the better constantly going on.

R. E. Jones, a planter and stock raiser of Glass Township, Jackson County, was born in Gibson County, Tenn., in 1842, the second in a family of nine children born to Gabriel and Elizabeth (Webb) Jones, natives of Virginia, where they were married. In 1838 Gabriel Jones emigrated to Gibson County, Tenn., where he lived many years, and followed his trade of carriage-builder. He removed to Jackson County, Ark., in 1860, and his death occurred in the latter county in 1883. He took an active part in politics in Tennessee, sympathizing with the Democratic party. The mother of our subject died in 1884. R. E. Jones was reared to the pursuit of farming, receiving the advantage of a common school education in his native county. He removed to Jackson County, Ark., with his parents, in 1860, and subsequently became located on the farm where he now resides, which contains about 200 acres, and belongs to the heirs of Dr. Beard. In 1861 Mr. Jones enlisted in the Confederate army, in Capt. Hunter's company, under command of Col. Hart. He served three years, and participated in the battles of Helena, Pea Ridge and several others. At the close of the war he returned to Jackson County, Ark., and again devoted his attention to farming. In 1865 he married Martha Taylor, a native of Louisiana. They are the parents of three children, viz.: John W. (who is married and lives at home), Laura and Eddie. After marriage Mr. Jones settled in Glass Township, where he now lives, which place he has greatly improved. At the time of his settlement the nearest market was Jacksonport, but

the country has since undergone a great change, having been extensively cleared and improved, and now he finds a market at Swifton, only three miles distant. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Jones is a Democrat, though he takes no active interest in politics.

Dr. J. M. Jones. Among the people of Jackson and surrounding counties the name that heads this sketch is a very familiar one, for, in his professional capacity he has become intimately acquainted with the majority of their inhabitants. He was born in Weakley County, Tenn., July 3, 1846, and is a son of Darling and Margaret E. (Miller) Jones, the father a native of North Carolina, and the mother of Tennessee. They were married in the latter State, and are still hale and hearty old people, residing on the homestead, in Weakley County. The following are the living members of their family of six children: Marion D., Dr. John M., William H. (a resident of Paragould), Dr. A. M., and Sarah J. (wife of Asbury Kensey); James is deceased. Up to the age of seventeen years, Dr. J. M. Jones resided on the home farm and learned all the details of farm labor, but when the war broke out he left the plow to enlist in the army, and became a member of Company I, Twelfth Tennessee Regiment. He continued to remain in service until the final surrender, participating in a number of battles, then returned to his home with the consciousness of having faithfully performed every duty imposed upon him. Not deeming the education he had acquired prior to the war sufficient to enable him to successfully cope with the world, he entered a Normal School, which he attended until 1868, and during this time he formed the resolution of making the practice of medicine his calling through life. In order to fit himself for this work he entered the Medical University, of Nashville, Tenn., from which he was graduated as an M. D. in February, 1872. He had come to Jackson County, Ark., the previous year, where he has since made his home, and, during his residence of eighteen years in this county, he has become well and favorably known to the majority of her citizens as an able and successful medical practitioner. To his

marriage with Miss Callie Patterson, which occurred in 1872, he has become the father of four children: Nora, James, Minnie and Oscar. Mrs. Jones was born in the State of Tennessee, and she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor is a Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of H., and the Royal Arcanum.

Gustave Jones is a member of the law firm of Jones & Jones, of Newport, Ark., and, in connection with his law practice, he is also engaged in the loan and insurance business, and in these different occupations he is meeting with flattering success. He is a native-born resident of the county, his birth occurring on the 25th of August, 1861, and as such is looked upon with considerable pride by the people of the locality, for he is a live, energetic business man. To live an entire life in one community and still retain the reputation Mr. Jones enjoys, is by no means as easy as it is for a stranger to come into a place where he is entirely unknown and build up a reputation. The acquaintances of Mr. Jones, therefore, know who and what he is. He is having a fair practice in his profession, and in the management of his cases displays considerable ability and sagacity for one of his years. After attending the common schools of Jackson County in his youth, he entered the Arkansas Industrial University at Fayetteville, and was graduated in the class of 1882. Previous to graduating, however, he had taught school to obtain means with which to defray his expenses in college, and after leaving school he began his legal studies, and after a searching examination, he was admitted to the Jackson County bar in November, 1886. He has since been associated with his father in his practice, and represents the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, and is secretary of the Emigration Society, and is county school examiner. Socially, he is a member of the K. of P., the Royal Arcanum, and the Masonic fraternities, and in his religious views he is a member of the Episcopal Church. His parents, William R. and Kate (Hudson) Jones, were born in Breckinridge County, Ky., and Charleston, S. C., respectively, and were married in Jacksonport, Ark., in 1857, whither the father had come in 1851. At an early age he be



W. H. Cook

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

gan the study of law, and after being admitted to the bar in Kentucky, and practicing there for some time, he came to Arkansas and pursued his calling in Jacksonport for several years, being in partnership with F. Doswell. In 1854 he was elected to the office of county clerk, but after serving one term gave his entire attention to his practice, and by long years of hard and unremitting toil he has become quite wealthy. He spends his summers at Maryville, Mo., where he has a pleasant summer residence. Of six children born to himself and wife five survive: Hattie, wife of Judge J. B. Newman; Ida, wife of J. R. Cox; Gustave, Mollie and Ellen. The paternal grandfather, William B. Jones, was born in Campbell County, Va., and was a soldier in the Mexican War. He died in Missouri, in 1879, when over eighty years of age. He was a farmer by occupation, but his latter days were spent in retirement and ease. The maternal grandfather was Rush Hudson, a South Carolinian, who once served as sheriff of Jackson County.

Capt. W. A. Joyce, the well-known Newport druggist, was born in Memphis, Tenn., on the 20th of February, 1847, and is a son of William and Alcena (Austin) Joyce, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Nashville, Tenn. The parents were married in the latter State, and made their residence in Memphis at an early day, where the father was a prominent physician, being a graduate of the Botanical College of that city. Previous to practicing medicine, he was a steamboatman, and at that period owned one of the largest standard steamers that plied on the river, besides having an interest in several other large boats. About 1850 he moved to Augusta, Ark., and from there to Jacksonport, where he was among the earlier settlers of that city, and one of its first physicians, residing there until his death, in 1855. The mother is still living, and makes her home in the State of Indiana. She was twice married, bearing two children by her first marriage, only one of whom survives, Sarah Dollis. Her second union resulted in two children, of whom W. A. is the only survivor. He was but three years old on his arrival in Arkansas, and was principally reared in Jacksonport, but received his

education at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was at the outbreak of the war. In 1864, although still quite young, he enlisted in Capt. Bateman's company, and served until the fall of Little Rock, taking part in the battle of Helena, Little Rock and several skirmishes. After the war was over, he resumed steamboating (which he had commenced in 1863) from St. Louis to New Orleans, and also on the White River, occupying the positions of pilot, master and clerk, and continuing until 1882. In 1874 he engaged in the drug business at Jacksonport, where he remained until August, 1882, when he removed to Newport, and since has successfully carried on the business, his store being one of the best in this locality. Capt. Joyce was a member of the council at Jacksonport, and also filled the office of mayor of that city for a length of time. December 15, 1866, he was married, in St. Louis, to Miss Miriam M. Major, of Pittsburgh, Penn., by whom he has had four children: Mary A., Kate S., William A., Jr., and Emma C. Mr. and Mrs. Joyce are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while Mr. Joyce is a member of the American Legion of Honor, Knights of Honor and Royal Arcanum, as well as belonging to the Masonic fraternity.

D. A. Kimbrough, railroad agent and merchant, at Weldon, Ark., was born in North Carolina, June 14, 1842, in Caswell County. His parents were Miles and Dicia (Burton) Kimbrough, natives of North Carolina. His father was a son of William Kimbrough, one of the earliest settlers of that section of North Carolina; was an active Democrat and planter, and is still living at the age of eighty-eight. Miles Kimbrough's wife was a daughter of Capt. Thomas Burton, of North Carolina, captain of Light Horse Muster Company in an early day. He was a farmer and teamster and moved to Alabama about 1850, where he died in 1858. Mrs. Kimbrough died in North Carolina in 1873. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. D. A. was raised on a farm, received his schooling in North Carolina, and, at the age of seventeen, began life for himself, working as a farm hand two years, and then went to Mississippi, where he remained till May, 1861,

when he married Miss M. S. Burton, of Mississippi. They have the following family: J. T. (a young man of twenty-seven, unmarried, living at home), Sarah A. (young lady of twenty-three), Nancy S. (wife of J. M. Burford, died in 1888), W. S., D. A., George W., Miles (who died at the age of three years) and Dinah M. (a little girl of twelve years). After marriage our subject continued farming till March, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-fifth Mississippi, Col. Barrey's regiment, under Capt. Watson. He was in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Second Corinth, Holly Springs, the siege of Vicksburg, when he was paroled and returned home, afterward returning to the Parole Camps, at Columbus, Miss., from which place they were called to join Johnson, at Resaca; they went to Meridian, Miss., thence to Mobile, through Florida, then to Selma, Ala., then through the campaign of Johnson to Atlanta; then, under Hood, assisted in the destruction of the railroad from Atlanta to Dalton; then to Franklin, Tenn., Spring Hill, Nashville to Iuka, Miss., thence to Mobile and Blakeley, being captured and consigned to Ship Island, where he remained till the close of the war. He was paroled at Vicksburg, June 1, 1865. On his return he engaged in farming till 1870, when he sold out and moved to Bowen's Ridge, in Jackson County, where he bought ninety-three acres of land, and engaged in farming, and buying and clearing land, till he had 370 acres, 150 under cultivation. In 1878 he engaged in mercantile business in Bowen's Ridge, till 1885, when, seeing there was an opening for a town at the present site of Weldon, he built a house there and moved to that place, and trading half of his goods to W. H. Wise for half of eighty acres of land, they began business, with success, and during that year the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad reached that point, and the town was laid off, and in the fall of 1885, the depot was erected. Through his influence the town grew rapidly, and in the spring of 1886, Mr. Kimbrough was made agent of the railroad company, which position he still holds. He now owns 280 acres of land, and one-half of the town property at Weldon. He has over 100 acres in cultivation. He is a Democrat, and

he and his family are members of the Methodist Church. He is also prominent in all enterprises for the good of the country.

T. D. Kinman, a popular resident, and cashier of the Newport Safe Deposit Bank, of Newport, was born in Batesville, October 5, 1844, and is a son of Riley and Jane (Bates) Kinman, of Lexington, Ky., and Batesville, Ark., respectively. The Bates family were among the first settlers of Batesville, and are of Irish descent, the maternal grandfather, Robert Bates, coming from Ireland, and first settling at Philadelphia. He was a tailor by trade and followed his occupation in that city for some time. Later on he became a well-known hotel keeper, until retired by old age. Riley Kinman immigrated to Batesville in 1842, and was there married and resided for a number of years. He was a steamboat captain during the earlier years of his life in Arkansas, and his latter days were spent on a farm in Jackson County. His death occurred on the 17th of September, 1883, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn him. Two children were born to Mr. Riley Kinman and his first wife, the latter dying in 1846, and he has had one daughter by the second marriage, Mattie E., wife of Judge J. H. Wynn, of Greenville, Miss. His son, T. D. Kinman, was reared in Batesville, and educated at that place. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. John Dye's company of the Seventh Arkansas Regiment, and served all through the war until the surrender. He was assigned to the paymaster's and supply departments, and was one of the adjutant-general's staff officers, taking part in the battles of Stone River, Shiloh, Chickamauga and several others. After the surrender he returned to Jacksonport, and engaged in the steamboat agency and commission business, in which he continued for four or five years, when he embarked in the steamboat business, running to Memphis and New Orleans. In 1876 he was associated with Capt. Albert B. Smith in steamboating on the White River to the mountains, and remained with him until 1880, when he returned to Newport, and entered into the firm of Wishon Bros., as book-keeper, continuing with them until 1883, when the business was discontinued. He then went with E.

L. Watson & Son, with whom he remained until April, 1889, and then accepted a position with W. L. McDonald as book-keeper until September, resigning to go in the bank. Mr. Kinman was treasurer of Newport for some length of time. He owns about 2,000 acres of land, with about 700 acres under cultivation, and has one of the finest farms in Jackson County. The land is adapted to almost any kind of grain and vegetables, and he also deals quite largely in stock. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Mary E. Dillard, of Missouri, by whom he has had one son, Thaddeus D., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Kinman are members of the Episcopal Church, and Mr. Kinman belongs to the Royal Arcanum, of which he is treasurer. He has an elegant residence and one of the most pleasant homes in Newport, and is very popular in his community.

Francis M. Lamberton is a leading and influential attorney at the bar of Newport, and lends eminent strength to the fraternity, his name shining as a star of the first magnitude in the firmament of Arkansas law. His birth occurred in Cedar County, Mo., on the 6th of April, 1850, and he is a son of Christopher I. and Miranda (Edsell) Lamberton, the father a native of the "Keystone State" and the mother a native of the "Buckeye State." They were married in Mansfield, Ohio, but about the year 1840 removed to the State of Missouri, and took up their location in Cedar County, where the father followed merchandising and dealt in live stock. In this county both parents died, having reared a family of seven children, of whom our subject is the youngest. His boyhood days were spent in his native State, and being a youth of a rather thoughtful disposition, he applied himself closely to his books during his school days, and in later years while a student in the University of Nebraska he was diligent and painstaking. From this institution he was graduated in 1877, and the following year (1878) he located in the State of Arkansas, and in 1883 took up his abode in Newport being admitted to the bar the same year. He has since successfully followed the practice of law, and is now filling the office of justice of the peace, to which position he

was elected in 1884. To his marriage to Miss Annie Wearham, which occurred in December, 1883, have been born a family of three children: Horace C. and Annie L. (twins), born in 1887, and Frank. Mrs. Lamberton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The paternal grandfather, Christopher Lamberton, was a native of Ireland, and was a graduate of Dublin University. By profession he was a lawyer, and was one of the early settlers of Ohio, dying there at the age of ninety-four years. The maternal grandfather was a colonel in the War of 1812, and died of cholera in Cairo, Ill.

T. D. Lawrence, general merchant, Tuckerman, Ark. Mr. Lawrence's career in life, as far as its connection with industrial affairs is concerned, might be divided into two periods, that during which he was occupied in agricultural pursuits, and his more recent experience in the capacity of a merchant. He owes his nativity to the Blue Grass State, where his birth occurred, in 1836, and is second in a family of five children born to William and B. Gatsy (Pace) Lawrence, natives of Alabama. They settled in Kentucky at an early day, but later moved from there to Tennessee. Mr. Lawrence was a very active man in the early history of the State, and was a successful tiller of the soil. His death occurred in West Tennessee, in 1844, and he was a member of the Hard Shell Baptist Church. The mother died in 1886, at the age of seventy-two years. T. D. Lawrence secured a fair education in the schools of Gibson County, and was early instructed in the mysteries of farm life. He was the second of the following children: Mary (now Mrs. Shelton, resides in Weakley County, Tenn.), T. D., Susan (now Mrs. Clemons, resides in Howell County, Mo.), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Parker, resides in Weakley County, Tenn.), and John William, whose death occurred in Weakley County, Tenn., in 1858, at the age of nineteen years. T. D. Lawrence came to Jackson County, Ark., in November, 1860, locating in Bird Township, entered land and bought 160 acres, which he proceeded to cultivate. He was married in Jackson County, in 1861, to Miss Sarah V. Palmer, a native of Memphis, Tenn., and daughter of Samuel

and Louisa (Means) Palmer. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer were natives of Kentucky, and were among the pioneers of Jackson County, Ark. Mr. Palmer was a farmer and an honorable, upright citizen. After his marriage, T. D. Lawrence settled in Bird Township, where he opened up some land, and where he now has 800 acres under cultivation. He is the owner of 1,700 acres in Jackson County, and 330 acres in two farms in Lawrence County, near Alicia. He is a successful stock raiser, and on his extensive farm may be found many fine cattle and hogs. He has about seventeen tenants on his farms. He also runs two cotton-gins and a blacksmith shop, besides owning considerable property in town. He owns 160 acres adjoining Tuckerman, or rather owns East Tuckerman, and lots have been laid off. He has resided in town since 1885, and has followed the general mercantile business since, although in 1881 he engaged in this business on his farm. He lost his wife in 1879. By that union he became the father of five children: William Shelby (married, and resides on the home farm), Lula Lee (now Mrs. Spriggs, resides in this county), Felix, Albert and Lucien. Mr. Lawrence was married again in Jackson County, in 1881, to Miss Elizabeth Perrox, a native of Craighead County, Ark. He has taken quite an active part in politics, and votes with the Republican party. He was in the service a short time during the war, then exchanged and remained in the North until the close of hostilities. He has served in different official capacities, viz.: deputy sheriff, magistrate, and has been a member of the school board. He is deeply interested in educational matters. Mrs. Lawrence is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Andrew Lawson, farmer and fruit raiser, is a native of Denmark, and by occupation a carpenter. He left his native land on an expedition to Greenland, remaining six months, when he came to Philadelphia, Penn., in 1869; from there he journeyed to Buffalo, and thence to Chicago, where he made an engagement to go to Mississippi, to clear land, at \$20 per month, working at this in the winter and at his trade in Memphis, during the summer. In 1873 he was united in marriage

to Miss Della Nelson, a native of Denmark, after which they traveled and prospected in Texas, returned to Mississippi, and in the early part of 1874, came to Arkansas, and engaged with Dr. Peters, to take charge of the stock, orchards, etc., on the plantations. There he remained two years, and then started for Little Rock, engaging with the Baring Cross Bridge Company; he worked on the bridge across the river at Baring Cross, and on its completion secured the position of watchman, where he remained for three years, when he located at Grande Glaise, in charge of the water station. In 1883 he bought eighty acres of partly improved land adjoining that upon which stood the water station, which he improved, and there is now upon the place a fine young orchard and vineyard. Mr. Lawson was instrumental in securing the postoffice at Grande Glaise, and has been the only postmaster in charge. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson are both members of the Danish Lutheran Church. He is a member of Newport Lodge, I. O. O. F., in which he takes an active interest: he is also a member of the Knights of Honor, Lodge No. 1159, Little Rock, Ark., and takes a very active interest in temperance matters, and all religious, educational and social enterprises.

Thomas James Layton, of Cache Township, Jackson County, is a native of Fountain County, Ind., and was born September 28, 1830. He is a son of Samuel and Ella (Ogle) Layton, natives of Ohio, where they were married. The father died in Indiana, about the year 1859, and the mother in Illinois, in 1877. Thomas J. was reared to farming, receiving the advantages of the common schools of his native State. At the age of fourteen he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed in connection with farming until he was twenty years of age. In October, 1854, he married Miss Anna Bradshaw, who was born in Indiana, and to their union were born four children, viz.: Samuel James Layton, born in 1855, a merchant of Weldon, Ark., who married Miss Georgia Symmonds, of Stafford County, Kas., in August, 1879; John McElroy Layton, a farmer by occupation, who married, in 1883, Miss Emma Bowen, of Indiana; David L. Layton, married

Miss Neila Burton, in February, 1884, and is in partnership with his brother, Samuel, at Weldon; Jesse B. married Miss Lydia Burton, and is a farmer, also operating a cotton-gin. The mother of this family died in September, 1864, in Campaign County, Ill., and her remains were taken to Indiana for interment. In October, 1865, Mr. Layton, married Mrs. M. J. McCorkhill, *nee* Fuller, widow of W. J. R. McCorkhill, of Indiana. She had one child by her former marriage, Mahala Josephine, born in Vermilion County, Ill., who, in 1864, married William C. Glover, of Virginia, a farmer and carpenter by trade; he was the principal contractor in rebuilding Newport, Ark., after its loss by fire. Mr. and Mrs. Layton have seven children, viz.: Anna C., born in Missouri, in 1866, married, in December, 1885, Howard Fletcher; William Thomas, born March 28, 1869; Fairclener, born May 9, 1870, married, December 9, 1888, Lee Stanley, of Cross County, Ark.; Margaret, born April 11, 1872; Katie, born December 3, 1873, and Jacob H., born January 13, 1876, died February 15, 1889. Mr. Layton removed with his family to Arkansas, in 1867, locating in the neighborhood in which he now lives, where he rented land for three years. In 1871 he bought eighty acres of his present farm, which was entirely unimproved, and which he began at once to clear and improve. He has been successful, and has added to his farm from time to time, until now it contains 346 acres, seventy-eight acres of which are under cultivation. He has one of the finest farms in the county, as a result of enterprise and perseverance. Though not an active politician, Mr. Layton votes with the Union Labor party.

Dr. W. H. Lenox, physician and surgeon, Denmark, Ark. This prominent and successful practitioner was born in Rolla, Phelps County, Mo., in 1837, and located in Denmark, Jackson County, Ark., in 1878. His parents, Hamilton and Permelia (Harrison) Lenox, were natives, respectively, of Kentucky and South Carolina, and both immigrated to Missouri in 1811. They settled in what is now Callaway County, were reared in that county, but were married in Pulaski County, in 1834, after which Hamilton Lenox followed till-

ing the soil in Craighead County for some time. From there he moved to Phelps County, but in 1861 left the State of Missouri, and took up his residence in Jackson County, Ark., where he made his home until 1863. He then went to Van Buren County, where he purchased and improved a farm, and there resided until his death, which occurred in November, 1865. He took a deep interest in the early settlement of the county, and was prominently identified with its affairs. In politics he was first a Whig, but later became a Democrat. His faithful and much beloved companion followed him to the grave in 1874. Grandfather William Lenox was one of the early pioneers of Callaway County, Mo., was a soldier in the War of 1812, and also saw duty in the Seminole War. Great-grandfather Lenox was also a soldier in the War of 1812. Grandfather Harrison was an early settler of Pulaski County, Mo., and made that his home during life. He lived to an advanced age. Dr. W. H. Lenox attained his growth in Phelps County, Mo., and received his rudimentary education in the subscription schools of the same. He first began reading medicine under the tutelage of J. P. Harrison, of Phelps County, then under N. A. Davis, of Greene County, and finally under John Hyer, of Dent County. In 1855 he entered McDowell College, now called Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, but later, on account of bronchial troubles, went to Lake Providence, La., to recuperate. After remaining in that State for three winters, he returned to Phelps County, Mo., and was there occupied in farming and trading in horses and mules. He selected for his companion in life Miss Ellen E. Stiegleman, a native of Cumberland Valley, Penn., and was married to her in Laclede County, Mo., in 1861. Her father, Dr. Stiegleman, was an eminent physician of Pennsylvania, and received his final summons in Missouri. Her mother now resides in Dent County, Mo. In 1861, or the same year of his marriage, Dr. Lenox moved to Jackson County, Ark., settled in Union Township, and the same year enlisted in Company A, Col. Freeman's regiment, but did not serve with the regiment, as he received permission to remove to Arkansas. He then went to

Jackson County, to Corinth, and enlisted in Company K, Fourth Missouri Infantry, Col. McFarland's regiment, after which he participated in the engagements around Corinth, Jackson, Raymond and Big Black Bridge. Prior to the engagement at Vicksburg, he went to Little Rock, thence to Van Buren County, Ark., and there, in 1864, raised Company C (cavalry), and was made captain of the same under Col. Coleman. He joined Gen. Price's raid through Missouri, and was in the battle of Pilot Knob. He was captured near Jefferson City, and confined a prisoner at Johnston Island until the close of the war. After his release he returned to Van Buren County, Ark., engaged in farming, and there remained until coming to Jackson County in 1878, as above stated. He commenced the practice of medicine in Van Buren County in 1873, and has thus continued ever since, having built up a paying and profitable practice. In connection with this Dr. Lenox is also engaged in cultivating the soil, having purchased 210 acres, to which he has since added eighty acres, and now has forty acres in tillable condition. One hundred and thirty acres of the Doctor's land are in White County, and he is also engaged in raising stock. He is not active in politics, and does not vote; in school matters he takes a decided interest, and is connected with an incorporated school at Pleasant Plains, being trustee of the same. Dr. and Mrs. Lenox are members of the organization collectively known as Ecclesia of the Deity, composed individually of Christ Adelprians, which means Church of God, composed of Christ's Brethren. To their marriage were born the following children: Shelby L., Laura E., Florence O., Edna G. and Pearley E.

George W. Littleton, a farmer and stock raiser, of Village Township, is a son of William and Martha (Brown) Littleton, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter born in Tennessee, in which latter State this worthy couple were married. William Littleton emigrated to Tennessee with his father in 1801; he was the father of ten children, of whom four sons and four daughters are still living. In the order of their birth George W. was the fourth. In 1886 he married Miss

Telitha Jane Hall, a native of Virginia, and to them have been born seven children, viz: Martin, born in 1858; Eliza, who married Mr. Henry Sullivan in 1873, and died in 1875; Samuel P., who was born in 1865; Martha Lena, married John Darden, February 23, 1887; William, born in 1870; Amanda, born in 1872; and Henry, born in 1875. Mr. Littleton and family removed from Tennessee to Arkansas in 1872; he rented land which he farmed for several years, when he purchased eighty acres, only six acres of which were under cultivation; he and his sons cleared forty-nine acres of this place, and he is now negotiating the purchase of 220 acres in Bird Township, Jackson County, 125 acres of which are cleared and broken, to which place he expects to move. He has some very fine stock on his place, among which are thirteen blooded horses, good grades of cattle, and about eighty hogs of the best breeds. In politics Mr. Littleton is inclined to be liberal. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, was immediately promoted to the sergeantry, and subsequently became first lieutenant, thus serving until the close of the war, in all three years and four months.

George A. Lockard, deputy county clerk at Jacksonport, Jackson County, Ark. This prominent citizen of the county owes his nativity to Breckinridge County, Ky., where his birth occurred on the 5th day of June, 1846. His parents, Phillip A. and Armilda (Dowell) Lockard, are natives, respectively, of Westmoreland County, Va., and Breckinridge County, Ky. They were married in the latter State whither the father had come when a boy, and there remained until 1849, when he and family moved to Jackson County, Ark. They located at Jacksonport, and there the father engaged in the livery business until about the year 1852, at which time he moved to the country near Jacksonport, and followed the occupation of overseer of slaves, in said county, until the year 1856. Moving to the State of Louisiana he continued as overseer of slaves on a plantation, near Donaldsonville, until his death, which occurred in March, 1859. Then in the fall following the mother and family returned to Jack-

son County, Ark., and there remained until her death, which occurred in November of 1859. The family consisted of five children, of whom our subject is the only survivor, he being only three years old when his father first moved to Arkansas. At his mother's death he returned to the land of his nativity, and remained there during the war, and in 1866 returned to Jackson County, Ark., where he grew to manhood, receiving such education as the schools of that day afforded, and, at an early age, he began the occupation of clerk in the mercantile business, at Jacksonport, where he has since resided. Since the year 1878 he has been acting as deputy clerk of Jackson County, and at present is still acting in that capacity. He is a pioneer of Jackson County, and during his residence here has witnessed many changes in the way of improvements, etc. He was married, in May, 1885, to Miss Lizzie Bach, a native of Germany, and the fruits of his union are two sons: George A. and Franklin A. Mr. Lockard is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and American Legion of Honor. Mrs. Lockard is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Samuel W. Loftin, a general farmer and stock raiser, residing on Section 15, township of Grubbs, Jackson County, was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., August 31, 1834. His parents were Eldredge and Elizabeth (Moore) Loftin, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Tennessee. The father died two years after his location in Jackson County, Ark., which was in 1849; the mother died in Tennessee in 1840. Samuel W. received a limited common school education in the private schools of Tennessee, and in 1857 commenced business for himself. He married Miss Elizabeth Denton, whose birth occurred August 12, 1843, and of their eight children, four died in infancy; those living are Sallie, born January 19, 1867 (who finished her education at Jacksonport, and is now the wife of Eli Evans, a native of Tennessee, and has three children, of whom two are living: Bertha, born in 1886, and Elizabeth, born in 1888), Robert M., born December 15, 1873; Rachel E., born September 12, 1875, and Cora, the latter born July 25, 1882. In 1859 Mr. Loftin bought eighty acres of wild land, upon which he erected a log cabin,

and industriously set to work to clear and improve. He afterward bought 200 acres more, and built a comfortable farm house, in which the family now live. Mr. Loftin takes an active interest in educational matters, and proposes to give his children the advantages of a good education, as, having been deprived of the same himself, he realizes its importance, and does not wish them to grow up in ignorance, and the humiliating consciousness that they are inferior to others in that direction. Mrs. Loftin is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and the family is highly respected by all.

B. R. McDearmon, one of the prominent citizens and manufacturers of Weldon, Ark., is a native of Tennessee, having been born in Wilson County, September 19, 1858. His parents were William W. and Martha (Wright) McDearmon, of Tennessee. His father came to Batesville, Ark., and engaged in business of contractor and builder, till his death in 1879 or 1880. The mother died April 19, 1887. They were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and the father was a Democrat, and served four years in the Southern army, being once captured, but never wounded. The subject of this sketch spent his school days in Batesville, and attended the State University at Fayetteville one year, receiving a good English and scientific education. At the age of eighteen he went to Tennessee for his health, and spent two years as apprentice with S. L. Garrett, a noted architect of Louisville, Tenn. In 1879 he returned to Arkansas, and, on account of his father's ill health, ran his saw-mill on what is now the Pickett farm, at the same time carrying on the same business ten miles south of Newport. In 1880 he sold his father's mill (after his death), and in 1888 his own, in the meantime having built the grist-mill and machine shops at Weldon. He also in 1888 built the largest cotton-gin and press in the county. November 15, 1881, he married Miss Susan L. Shoffner, daughter of A. E. and Martha (Patterson) Shoffner. Mr. Shoffner being a prominent farmer of Jackson County. They have two daughters: Pearl, three years old, and Node, eight months, respectively. Mr. McDearmon, who has been active in the development of Weldon, now owns several town lots.

and two blocks in the town. In connection with the milling and ginning business, he does general repairing and manufacturing, and takes no part in politics.

Roberts Manly, farmer and stock raiser of Union Township, Jackson County, Ark., was born January 16, 1830, in Henderson County, Tenn., a son of Elkarp and Catherine (Roberts) Manly, who are of English and Irish descent, natives of North Carolina, and who both died in Tennessee. In 1855 Mr. Manly went to Missouri, locating in Dunklin County, where he engaged in farming for ten years, and in 1866 located on his present farm in Arkansas, which consists of eighty acres of fine land, sixty of which are in a high state of cultivation, cotton being the principal crop; on this farm he has planted a very fine and large apple orchard, containing the very best varieties, his object being to raise fruit which will keep the year round. Mr. Manly, by his thrift and perseverance, has made all the fine improvements to be seen upon his farm. While he had not the advantages of an education, he is greatly interested in the schools, and believes the interests of the country could be best subserved by liberally educating the children. Mr. Manly married Miss Mary Armstrong, of North Carolina. By this union there were seven children, one, W. S. Manly, growing to manhood, and now residing in Marion County, Ark. Mrs. Elizabeth Manly died in 1863, and Mr. Manly was again married, to Mrs. Rhoda (Bates) Berry, a widow, and a native of Georgia. They had one child, Rufus H. Manly, born in 1866. The other children were William, Sutton, Elizabeth, Harriet and Tennessee Caroline; two daughters and one son are now living. Mr. Manly, his wife and children, are members of the Missionary Baptist Church; Mr. Manly being a Democrat, and a member of Jackson Lodge No. 91, A. F. & A. M. He was formerly a Whig.

Fred J. Mason, farmer, Jacksonport, Ark. Of the many residents of foreign birth in Jackson County, none are more honest, industrious or more deserving of success than the German element of which Mr. Mason is a representative. He was born in Saxony, December 16, 1840, and his parents, Carl and Christina (Gehering) Mason, were natives

of the same province. The father followed agricultural pursuits in the old country. In 1852 he sailed to America, taking passage at Bremen on a sailing vessel, and landed at New York City after a forty-two days' ocean voyage. He came as far as Buffalo by railroad, then took a boat on Lake Erie, went from there to Sandusky, Ohio, thence to Cincinnati, and from there down the Ohio River, stopping in Southern Indiana. They located in Perry County, and there both parents died. They had three children: Fred J., Augusta and Christopher. The eldest child, Fred J., was only eleven years old when he came to America, and he remained in Indiana with his parents until of age. During the stirring period of the war he came to Little Rock, Ark., and was there employed as butcher for the government, remaining in that capacity until cessation of hostilities. He subsequently moved to Batesville, where he followed the butcher's trade for one year, and in the fall of 1869 he came to Jacksonport, Ark., where he followed his trade for fourteen years. For the past few years he has been engaged in farming, and has one of the finest tracts of land along the river, 700 acres in all, with 200 acres under cultivation. Mr. Mason makes his residence in Jacksonport, and is a progressive and enterprising citizen. He was married, in 1868, to Mrs. Mary Sharp, *nee* Young, by whom he has five children: Frank, Carrie, Ruth, Fred and Fannie. His wife Mary died January 15, 1883, and Mr. Mason married his present wife, Ella Cameron, September 12, 1886.

Dr. David May, practicing physician and farmer, is a large planter, of Breckinridge Township. He was born in Missouri, November 15, 1826. His parents were John and Guyan (Morgan) May, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, who moved to what is now Bollinger County, Mo., about 1820. David's father was born in 1759, in Pennsylvania, and at the age of seventeen ran away from home, and joined the American army, serving four years in the field, and the last three years of that struggle as a hospital nurse. On coming to Missouri he bought 160 acres of land, on which he lived, and died in 1841. He was a Democrat, and both himself and wife were members of the Baptist Church.

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Our subject is the youngest of a family of eight children: William (deceased), Hamilton (deceased), Andrew (deceased); Alpha, wife of James Boker, farmer, of Missouri; Eliza, of South Missouri; Mary, wife of Anderson Virgin, farmer, of Missouri, and John (deceased). Dr. May was raised on a farm, and received his education in the common schools, and in the academic school near Bloomfield, Mo. When a young man he secured medical works, which he studied for the purpose of attending his own family, but, the demand being great, in 1875, he went to Nashville and attended a course of medical lectures, and has since had a successful general practice, until the present, when he is about retiring. At the age of eighteen years he began his career as a farmer, and in 1850 married Miss Rina W. Naremore. They had one child, George W., born April 5, 1851, who now lives in Jackson County. Mrs. May died in 1876, and in 1877 he married Evaline T. Gwynn, a native of Tennessee, who had one child, but both mother and child died in 1878, and the same year our subject married Sarah R. McMinn, relict of Joseph W. McMinn. They have one child, William Lee, ten years old. In 1848 Dr. May came to Jackson County and settled on what is now the Pickett farm. He bought and entered 160 acres of land, cleared fifty or sixty acres of the same, and in 1858 sold it and entered 160 acres of the farm he now works, which was then in the woods. He now owns 600 acres of land, having 200 acres under cultivation, all of which he cleared. During his residence here of forty-one years, Dr. May has seen a great many changes, and has done his share in the development of the country. He served as magistrate sixteen years, during which time but one appeal was taken from his decision, and that appeal was not sustained. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and for the last twenty years he has filled the position of local minister of that church. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, is a Wheeler, and votes the Democratic ticket. In addition to his farming and practice, Dr. May is taking some interest in horse and mule breeding, and has as good a stock farm as there is in the county.

William Miller, planter and stock raiser, was born in Humphreys County, Tenn., in 1839, the oldest of two boys born to Henry and Louisa (Cole) Miller, natives of Tennessee. The parents dying when the boys were quite young, they were left to depend upon themselves. Our subject was reared to farm life, and also learned wood-work, and received his education in the subscription schools of Tennessee. He was married in Humphreys County, Tenn., in 1857, to Martha Jane Plummer, of Tennessee, daughter of John and Parthena (Matthis) Plummer, natives of Virginia, who emigrated to Tennessee in an early day, where they died. After his marriage William settled on a farm, and in 1861 enlisted in Capt. McAdoo's company for three years; he was in the battles of Bell Buckle, Tallahassee, where he was taken sick, and sent to Atlanta, where he remained two months, when he returned to Tallahassee. He was in the campaigns in North Alabama, East and Middle Tennessee and North Mississippi, and in 1865 surrendered under Col. Hurd. In 1872 Mr. Miller came to Jackson County, Ark., settling in Bird Township, where, in 1880, he bought 120 acres of improved land: he has continued to improve it, and has now ninety acres under cultivation, having planted a good orchard, and has all varieties of fruit. He raises hogs, horses and cattle. In 1879 his wife died leaving four children: Henry (married), James William (married), Charles Lafayette, and Louisa (now Mrs. R. Donahoe), all residing in Bird Township. In Jackson County, in 1881, Mr. Miller married Belle Corson, a native of North Alabama, daughter of Charley and Julia (Anderson) Corson, who were early settlers of Alabama. They have had four children: Jesse, Dawson, Julia Pinckney and Rosa Lee. Our subject is not active in politics, and votes independently. He has been road overseer, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is practically a self-made man, and interested in the welfare of his county.

Lancelot Minor is a leading member of the bar of Jackson County, and owes his nativity to Albemarle County, Va., his birth occurring in Charlottesville, June 16, 1847. He inherits Scotch and Irish blood from his ancestors, and is a son

of Dr. Charles and Lucy W. (Minor) Minor, both of whom were born in Louisa County, Va., the father's birth occurring at what was known as Minor's Folly, the old homestead. He was reared on this farm, and upon reaching a proper age began the study of medicine, and became a graduate of a medical university of his native State, and of one in Philadelphia, Penn., both noted colleges. He first entered upon his practice in Albemarle County, Va., continuing there until 1854, then gave up his profession and established the Brookhill College, or preparatory school, which he successfully conducted until the breaking out of the late Civil War. He then raised a company and sent it into service, but was unable to go himself, and died in 1862 at the age of sixty years. His widow survived him until 1879, when she, too, followed him to the grave. Seven of the family of thirteen children born to them are now living: Mrs. William R. Abbott, whose husband is principal of the Bellevue Institute of Bedford County, Va.; Mrs. Loed, a widow residing in Wilmington, N. C.; Lancelot, Kate, residing in Virginia; John B., Jr., also in Virginia; Annie and Dr. J. C., of Walnut Ridge, Ark. Both the paternal and maternal grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and were well educated men, having prepared themselves for a professional life, but were practically good farmers. Lancelot Minor resided on his father's farm until Civil War times, then left the Brookhill school, of which his father was manager, to take up arms for the Confederate cause. He enlisted in Rock Bridge Artillery, and served the cause he espoused, faithfully and well, until April 8, 1865, when he was wounded at Cumberland Church, Virginia, by a gun-shot passing through his right lung. He was left at a farm house, being thought dead, but at the end of about five days he began to recover, and in the care of the kind people with whom he was left he remained until he was thoroughly convalescent, but, from the effects of his wound, he had become paralyzed. He remained in this condition until 1867, when he recovered the use of his limbs, and soon after resumed farming, continuing until 1868, when he was taken

with the pioneer fever, and determined to push westward. He did so, and settled at Miami County, Kas., where he farmed until 1870, then came overland to Jacksonport, Ark., and was engaged in farming and dairying at this point up to 1875. In the meantime he had been reading law, and in the above mentioned year he was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with his brother, Charles, which continued up to the latter's death, in 1879. After being in practice alone for four years, he entered into partnership with Franklin Doswell, one of the oldest attorneys in Jackson County, and their connection has since continued, the firm being known as Minor & Doswell. They make a strong legal firm, and, by their superior abilities, command a large patronage in this and surrounding counties. Mr. Minor owns a great deal of real estate in Jackson County, and is the originator of the White River Stock Breeder's Association, of which he is the president. They have forty acres with a mile track for training, which is now under the management of Prof. Menkie. Mr. Minor is deeply interested in this enterprise, and, so far, it has proved a decided success. He has attained the highest degree in the Masonic fraternity, and is also a member of the K. of P. and the Royal Arcanum. He has been a member of the city council, and is at present chief of the fire department. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Emma W. Minor, by whom he became the father of two children, Charles and Louisa, but in 1884 was called upon to mourn her death. In July, 1887, he espoused his second wife, Miss Theo Ferguson, of Augusta, Ark. They are members of the Episcopal Church.

Nathaniel D. Moon, farmer and stock raiser, was born July 19, 1844, and in 1858 came to Arkansas with his parents, Leroy and Mary A. (Culp) Moon, who were natives of Alabama. Nathaniel was raised on the farm, receiving his education in the private schools of Alabama, and the public schools of Arkansas, and in 1868 came with his parents to Jackson County, and in 1869 bought a farm of 120 acres in Section 1, erected a double log-house, and at once commenced clearing and improving the land, and in 1870 put four acres

of Dr. Charles and Nancy W. (Widow) Brown
of whom were born in Adams County, Pa. the
father's birth occurred at some time
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on this farm, and upon
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of a medical university of his native state, and of
in Philadelphia, Penn. both noted
He first entered upon his practice in Adams
County, Pa., continuing there until 1851, when
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tended the previous fall of the
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and died in 1861 at the age of about forty. His
widow survived him. In 1878, when she was
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Mrs. William R. Brown, whose husband is now
chief of the Baltimore Police of
Va.; Mrs. David
N. O. Lancaster, Kate's residence in
H. J. also in 1861, and Dr. J. C. et
William Brown, Jr. Both the paternal and
maternal grandfathers were soldiers in the
War. were well educated men
for a professional
were practically well informed. James
on his father's farm until Civil War
then left the Brookhill school, of which his
was manager, to take up arms for the Confederacy
cause. He enlisted in Rock Bridge Artillery, and
served the cause he espoused faithfully
until April 27, 1865, when he was wounded at
Camp and Church, Virginia, by a gunshot pass-
ing through his right hand. He was
from house, being thought dead, but at the
and of about five days he began to recover, and
in the care of the kind people with whom
he was left he remained until he was thor-
oughly convalescent, but from the effects of his
wound, he had become paralyzed. He
in this condition until 1867, when he recovered
the use of his limbs, and soon after resumed farm-
ing, continuing until 1871, when he was taken

in the
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and in the above mentioned year he was married
at a place not far from Adams County, Pa.
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They have four children, three boys and
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Nathaniel D. Brown, farmer and
was born July 18, 1844, and in
marriage with his parents, Lewis and Mary A. Brown,
who were natives of
was raised on the farm, receiving his education in
the private schools of Adams County, and the public
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parents to Adams County, Pa. in Adams County, Pa.
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in Adams County, Pa. in Adams County, Pa.

into corn; each year he went through the same routine, and in 1875 had thirty-eight acres under cultivation. At various times he bought adjoining land, until the homestead now contains 280 acres, Mr. Moon at the present time owning 874 acres, 200 of which are under cultivation. In 1883 he entered the mercantile business with A. J. Mills, opening up a stock of family groceries and drugs. In 1885 J. H. Myers was admitted to partnership, the business being conducted under the firm name of Mills, Moon & Co., for one year, when Mr. Myers withdrew, Messrs. Mills & Moon continuing the same until 1888, when Mr. Moon retired to private life. November 25, 1866, Mr. Moon married Miss Frances M. Dickenson, of Tennessee. They had nine children, four of whom are living: Mollie W. (born October 16, 1867), Leroy W. (born March 16, 1871), Ozella R. (born December 27, 1873) and James N. (born February 19, 1879). June 15, 1884, Mr. Moon married Miss Myra E. Lawler, of Arkansas. One child was born to them, which died. Mr. Moon is a member in good standing of Thornburg Lodge No. 371, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the Christian Church. He always takes an interest in enterprises for the advancement and progress of the county and State.

John T. Moon, an enterprising farmer and stock raiser of Glass Township, Jackson County, was born in Washington County, Ark., in 1850, being the fourth in a family of eight children born to Leroy and Mary (Culp) Moon, natives of Alabama. In early life Leroy Moon was a school-teacher. He was married in Alabama, and, in 1848, located in Washington County, Ark., where he purchased a large farm, which he disposed of, and removed to Calhoun County, thence to Glass Township, Jackson County, in 1868, settling near where our subject now resides, where he died in November, 1880. He was Democratic in principle, and took an active part in politics in Washington and Calhoun Counties. The mother of our subject is still living, and resides near Swifton. John T. Moon remained at home until his father's death, and commenced farming for himself on the old homestead. In 1880 he purchased 160 acres in Glass Township,

which he partly cleared, adding 240 acres, so that his farm now contains 400 acres, of which seventy-five are under cultivation. He has made many improvements, having erected a good frame house and started a good orchard. He devotes considerable attention to stock raising, keeping good grades. In 1875 Mr. Moon married Julia Dozier, who was born in Greene County, Ark., and is a daughter of William Herndon and Mary Elizabeth (James) Dozier, natives of Kentucky. She is of French descent on the paternal side, and her grandfather, Zachariah Dozier, was an early settler of Louisville, which was his permanent home. The father of Mrs. Moon was a carpenter by trade, and removed from Greene County to Pocahontas, Randolph County, where he lived several years. He died in 1859, and his widow survived until August, 1887. Of the two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Moon only one is living, Joseph Leroy. Mr. Moon is a Democrat politically, and takes an active interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of his county, lending hearty and liberal support to all worthy public enterprises.

Stephen J. Moore, a farmer and stock raiser of Cache Township, Jackson County, is a native of Person County, N. C., and was born March 28, 1829. His parents were Alfred L. and Sarah (Cates) Moore, both born in North Carolina. Philip Moore, grandfather of Stephen J., was a native of New York, and his parents were natives of England. Phillip Moore was a prominent church worker of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and held many important offices in his county; his father, Stephen Moore, was a veteran of the Revolution, and was second in command of the force that was captured through Arnold's treason. Philip was a planter and machinist, and, when a young man, went to North Carolina, where he married and reared his family; he built the first horse-power threshing machine ever used in that part of North Carolina, and served a long time as surveyor, at which latter work he contracted pleurisy, which terminated his life in December, 1840. Alfred L. Moore was an enterprising and successful planter, of North Carolina, and he and family were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the fath-

In 1880 he purchased 150 acres in the
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 John T. Moore
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 In early life Henry Moore was a boot-maker
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 Moore was an enterprising and successful of
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er's death occurred in August, 1883, and that of his wife in April, 1884, each living to be about eighty-three years of age. Stephen J. is the third child of a family of seven, viz.: William L. (a farmer, teacher, and mechanic, enlisted in the Confederate army in Texas, and met his death at Richmond, Va., in 1864), Caroline (became the wife of A. H. Bumpass, a farmer of North Carolina, and died April 17, 1889, leaving a family of nine children), Rufus R. (was a farmer, who married and had two sons; he served in the Confederate army and was killed in the second battle of the Wilderness, in 1865; his two sons are DeWitt and Rufus, the former now living on the original Moore homestead, and the latter a merchant at Birmingham, N. C.), Susan (is the wife of Henry Foust, a farmer and mechanic, living in Chicot County, N. C.), Sarah E. (married William Moore, a teacher and farmer, of Washington, Hempstead County, Ark.; they have six daughters and one son), and Alfred Dudley (a farmer, of Person County, N. C., having a family of five children). Stephen J. Moore was reared to the pursuit of farming, in Person County, N. C., and at the age of twenty-one engaged in farming for one year in his native State, after which he went to Sumter County, Ala., where he remained three years, going thence to Greenfield, Dade County, Mo., where he turned his attention to the mercantile business for four years. In 1859 he sold out and returned to North Carolina. August 16, 1859, he married Sarah Jane Burton, daughter of Thomas F. and Nancy Burton, natives, respectively, of Virginia and North Carolina. Mr. Burton was a prominent farmer of Alabama and Mississippi. Prior to the birth of Mrs. (Burton) Moore, her parents lived in the Cherokee Territory, afterward moving to Alabama, where she was born March 2, 1835. To our subject and wife have been born seven children, two of whom died in infancy; those living are: Nancy E. (wife of George T. Damerson, a native of Randolph County, Mo.), Fanny (wife of W. H. Wise, a merchant, of Weldon, Ark.), Alfred T. (born March 15, 1868, a graduate of Jones Commercial College, of St. Louis), Margaret J. (born November 28, 1870, attending the school for the

blind, at Little Rock, Ark.), Georgia (born January 21, 1873, also attending the blind school at Little Rock). Immediately after his marriage Mr. Moore returned to Dade County, Mo., and the same year went to Texas, where he engaged in merchandising three months, then sold out and went to Kemper County, Miss.; he farmed one year, railroaded one year, and, in April, 1862, enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Mississippi Regiment; he participated in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Chickasaw Bayou, and all the summer campaign in Georgia; August 26, 1864, he was captured in front of Atlanta, and remained a prisoner of war at Nashville, Tenn., Louisville and Camp Douglas, until June, 1865, when the close of the war set him free. He then returned to his farm, which he worked until November, 1869, when he emigrated to Jackson County, Ark., and bought and settled upon the farm upon which he now resides. He first bought 105 acres of land, very little of which was cleared; he cleared, improved and built, adding to his acres from time to time, until he now owns 235 acres, 120 acres of which are under a high state of cultivation. He votes the Democratic ticket and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Moore and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, except Alfred, who is a Baptist. The family is highly esteemed by all who know them, and Mr. Moore has done his share toward the support of worthy, public enterprises.

William H. Morris, a farmer, residing at Newport, and one of the pioneers of Jackson County, was born in Pennsylvania on the 6th of January, 1834. He is a son of William H. and Eliza (Proctor) Morris, of New York City and Boston, Mass., respectively. The Morris family are of French descent. William H. Morris, Sr., was married in New York State, and a few years after removed with his bride to Dayton, Ohio, which was almost nothing but a wilderness at that period, and owned a portion of the land upon which the city now stands. In 1838 he moved to Little Rock, Ark., where he entered into commercial life and carried on a successful business until 1840, when he moved to Austin, in Prairie County. Mr. Morris remained in that county for one year, and then

...and that of ... about ...
...wife in April ...
...child of a family of seven ...
...Confederate army in Texas ...
...of A. H. Burroughs ...
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...and was killed in the second battle of the Wilderness ...
...1865; his two sons were killed at Gettysburg and ...
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...and married ...
...Sarah E. (married) ...
...farmer of Washington ...
...have six daughters and one son ...
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...in farming, for one year in his native State ...
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...years. In 1850 he sold out and returned to North ...
...Carolina. August 18, 1852, he married Sarah ...
...Jane Burton daughter of Thomas F. and Nancy ...
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removed to what is now Jackson County, bringing with him his stock of merchandise and locating at Elizabeth, then the county seat of this county. He continued in business at that point until 1854, when he changed his business to Jacksonport, where he remained until his death, in 1855, the mother dying at Little Rock, while residing in that city. They were the parents of six children, of whom two still live, and after the mother's death, the father married a second time, this union giving him three children: Robert, John and Anna. During the early days of his settlement he was postmaster at Elizabeth. At that time coon skins and beeswax were legal tenders for postage. William H. Morris was quite young on his arrival in Jackson County, and was given the best education to be had at that time. He was early in life instructed in commercial affairs, and was taught to look upon it as being marked out for his after career. He remained with his father until almost of age, and was then associated with several prominent firms in Jacksonport and Newport. In 1869 he purchased his present farm and commenced cultivating the land, and now has 175 acres, out of 500, under a good state of cultivation. In 1857 he was married to Miss Amelia C. Hamilton, of Alabama, by whom he has had five children, three of them now living: Marguerite E., wife of Stephen Brundidge, Jr., of White County, Ark.; Savannah H. and Charles M. Mr. Morris is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the first settlers of Jackson County, having witnessed a great many changes from the time of his arrival to the present day.

B. C. Morrison is a member of the firm of Morrison, Decker & Co., manufacturers of tight barrel staves and hardwood lumber, at Newport. Mr. Morrison was born in Denmark, on the 11th of March, 1843, and until his twentieth year resided in his native land, and learned farming and tavern keeping of his father, who followed both occupations. Becoming imbued with the idea that better opportunities were offered to young men of push and energy in the New World, he determined to seek his fortune in the "land of the free," and accordingly, in April, 1863, he took passage at Hamburg,

and landed at Quebec in May. He immediately wended his way to Racine, Wis., where he hired out to a farmer, remaining with him four months, then entered a cooper shop to learn the trade, and this occupation received his attention until the fall of 1864, when he enlisted in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, United States Army, and was a faithful servant of his adopted country until July, 1865, when he was mustered out of service. He returned to his former home at Racine, where he worked as a journeyman for some time. In 1868 he is found at work in a cooper shop in Keokuk, Iowa, but, in 1873, he determined to embark in business for himself, and from that time until 1881 he successfully conducted a cooper shop of his own. In the latter year he removed to Newport, Ark., and began building his present mill, under the name of B. C. Morrison & Co., and on the 16th day of January, 1882, he raised steam in his engine, and began running his establishment, which is the largest concern of the kind in Northeast Arkansas. They handle a great deal of lumber, piling and staves, and give employment the year round to at least 300 men. With this mill they are clearing a farm of 1,700 acres, and in a few years they expect to have every acre of it under cultivation. The present partnership was formed in 1884, and, in connection with their stave and lumber factory, they own a large saw-mill at Pond Switch, which furnishes employment to about fifty men. They also own two steamboats: the "G. W. Decker," which is a passenger boat, and the "Bright Star," a freight boat, both of which run regularly up as far as Cherokee Bay. These gentlemen may be termed benefactors of the community in which they reside, for they have done much to open up Jackson County, and have added materially to its commercial standing. They are building good houses, and have a railroad of their own, which is three miles in length. Mr. Morrison was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Prater, a native of Illinois, in 1868.

Jasper Nance. One of the best known men in mercantile circles in Jackson County is Mr. Nance, who keeps a general store in Cow Lake Township. He was born in what is now Woodruff County,

named to what is now Jackson County, and
 with his stock of merchandise and carrying it
 then the country west of the
 He continued in business at that point
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 where he remained until his death in 1857, the
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 that city. There were the parents of six of
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and landed at Cape Fear in 1863
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 he found at work in a shop in Ill.
 in 1868 he returned to his
 business for himself, and then
 he commenced contracting and
 in 1870 he began to work
 again building his present mill.
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 a large amount of money in
 He was born in what is now Jackson County

Ark., in the year 1846, and was the fourth in a family of seven children, born to Joshua and Hetty (Forehand) Nance, of North Carolina and Georgia, respectively, the parents being married in the latter State. After their union they moved to Woodruff County, and entered land in Barnes Township, which the father at once commenced to cultivate and make a permanent home, and at the time of his death he had cleared up about 500 acres. He died several years before the Civil War, and his excellent wife soon after moved back to her native State, where she survived him but a few years. Jasper was reared by his maternal grandfather, and received his education in the schools of Baker County, Ga. In 1858 his grandfather moved to Woodruff County, Ark., where he bought a fine farm, upon which he resided until his death, and, during the litigation over the estate, young Nance commenced farming for himself. In 1865 he inherited his share of the land, and has added to it on different occasions until now he owns 100 acres, all of which are under cultivation, besides owning several other farms in different portions of the State. In 1884 he first started in business and opened up a general store, laying in a stock of everything to be found in a store of that kind, and has established a fine trade. He was married in Jackson County, July 20, 1866, to Mrs. Permelia M. Duty, who was a daughter of David Johnson, of Jackson County, and this union has given them eight children: Margaret J., now Mrs. A. Sprague; William M., Laura A., Lewin A., Alonzo, Martha, David J. and Elza Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Nance are both members of the Christian Church, in which the former is an elder, the daughter Margaret also being a member. Mr. Nance is not an active politician, but his interest in the affairs of his county are unbounded. He is a keen observer, and his remarks upon the various changes that have taken and will take place in his county are well worthy of attention.

Thomas Nance, farmer, of Bird Township, was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1849, the youngest of fifteen children born to Thomas Nance and his wife. Thomas was a farmer of North Carolina, and in 1846 came to Missouri, bought

land and improved it; he also bought land in Butler County, Mo., and in March, 1861, came to Jackson County, Ark., moving to Cache Township in 1866, and then to Independence County, where he bought land near Fairview, which he made his home till his death, in August, 1874. His wife died when our subject was an infant. Grandfather Nance died, at the age of one hundred and fifteen, in North Carolina; the grandmother died in the same State, at the age of one hundred and fourteen. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm, receiving his education in the subscription schools of Missouri. In 1861 he came to Jackson County, and aided in clearing and improving the home farm. In September, 1864, in Jackson County, he enlisted in Capt. Steen's company, and was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri. He was in the battles of Pilot Knob and Kansas City, returning home in 1865, and engaged in farming. In August, 1866, he married Sarah Cheshire, of Jackson County, daughter of Jonathan and Nancy (Seiner) Cheshire, natives of North Carolina, and early settlers of Jackson County. Both died some years ago. After his marriage Mr. Nance settled on Black River, this township, and later moved to Tuckerman, and engaged in farming. His excellent wife died in October, 1877, leaving three children: George W. (married and residing in Lawrence County), Mollie (now Mrs. Parrott, of this county) and Savannah (at home). In 1881 Mr. Nance married Rebecca Goodman, of Tennessee, whose father was one of the early settlers of this county. Both her parents are dead. Mr. Nance has resided on his present place since 1880. He owns a good farm of eighty acres, forty acres of which are under cultivation. He is a Democrat, active in politics, being now county coroner; was bailiff of Bird Township two years, also deputy sheriff for two years, and has always taken an interest in school matters, and all enterprises for the good of his county, aiding liberally in such matters. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Kirkpatrick Lodge No. 192, at Tuckerman, and was Senior Deacon in 1888. He is also a member of Jacksonport Chapter, and a member of the Eastern Star order, as is his wife.

They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. C. Nicholson is a native planter and stock raiser of Jackson County, and was born in 1863. He is the youngest of the five children born to Major and Nancy (Tippett) Nicholson, both natives of Tennessee. The parents were early settlers of Jackson County, Ark., where the father opened a farm, and devoted his entire attention to clearing and improving it. He died in 1863, the mother surviving until 1872. C. C. Nicholson was brought up on the farm, which occupation he has always followed. He obtained his education in the district schools of his native county, and worked on the home farm until sixteen years of age, when he commenced farming for himself on sixty acres, which he cleared. He now owns 220 acres, eighty acres of which he has under cultivation, as a result of his own labor. In March, 1884, Mr. Nicholson married Elizabeth Dudley, also a native of Arkansas. They have two children: Willie and Nancy. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson are members of the Christian Church, and are highly esteemed by all who know them. Mr. Nicholson is one of the most enterprising young farmers of Glass Township, in the welfare and development of which he takes an active interest, aiding liberally enterprises for its advancement, educationally and religiously.

Paisley & Blake, well known residents of the community, are closely identified with the affairs of Auvergne Academy, a graded school for both sexes, which is located on a beautiful eminence in the southern part of the village, facing the east. June 20, 1888, this property was bought by Prof. D. L. Paisley and A. L. Blake, of Mrs. G. W. Bristol. They have conducted it during the term of 1888-89, with signal success. The faculty are D. L. Paisley, A. L. Blake and Mrs. A. L. Blake (instructor in instrumental music). The building is a large two-story frame edifice, with boarding department below, and school rooms above, with a seating capacity of sixty. Prof. Paisley is a native of North Carolina, born in Guilford County April 10, 1860. His parents, James and Minerva (Whorton) Paisley, were also natives of North Carolina, of Scotch descent. His father was a farmer and

magistrate. He enlisted in the army of Northern Virginia, under Gen. Lee, in the Guilford Grays, was dismissed on account of ill health, and died in 1866, his wife surviving until 1888. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and the father was an old-line Whig, and afterward a Democrat. Prof. Paisley was reared on a farm; his schooling was obtained first in the public schools of his county, then in Lych's select school, at High Point, N. C.; in Horner's school, Oxford, N. C., and in 1880 entered the State University, in 1881-82 taking an eclectic course. After completing this term, he taught in Maysville, S. C., three years. After his marriage, in 1885, he taught at Bennettsville, S. C., one year, when he came to Gurdon, Ark., and afterward to Auvergne Academy. His wife was Miss Loula Rankin, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Rankin, of Guilford County, N. C. They have one child, Lacy, a bright babe of eleven months. Our subject is the sixth child of a family of seven, and has one brother and one sister living. He is a Democrat, and conservative, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Auvergne. Prof. Andrew L. Blake is a native of Abbeville County, S. C., son of William K. and Hattie (Law) Blake, also natives of South Carolina, and of Irish and Scotch descent, respectively. His father, a lawyer and member of the Masonic order, served one term as the Democratic representative of his county in the State legislature, and has, for years, held the office of magistrate. The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, the mother dying February 2, 1887. Our subject, the third of a family of six children, was reared on the farm, spent his school days at Greenwood, and from 1880 to 1884 was in Davidson College, Mecklenburg County, N. C. He began teaching at White Hall, S. C., where he remained one year. He taught one year near Greenwood, S. C.; taught at McLeansville, N. C., eighteen months, and in July, 1887, came to Clark County, Ark., and engaged as book-keeper for William Paisley, of Gurdon. He remained in this position till February, 1888, when he taught an unexpired term at Gurdon. Closing this school April 20, he came to Auvergne, and taught the

last nine weeks of the term at Auvergne Academy, and in June, with Prof. Paisley, bought that institution. Prof. Blake is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a Democrat, and takes an active interest in all public enterprises for the general welfare of the country. He was married to Miss Josie B. Lindsay, of Athens, Ala., July 16, 1889.

George H. Palmer, planter and stock raiser, of Bird Township, was born in Memphis, Tenn., in 1848, son of Samuel and Louisa (Means) Palmer, of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The father was a pioneer of Kentucky, married there, and in 1849 came to Jackson County, Ark., in Jefferson, and the winter of the same year came to Bird Township, locating on the farm where our subject now resides, taking a claim of 520 acres of timber land, which he cleared and improved, erecting a house and planting an orchard. He died in Jackson County, in 1866, his wife surviving till 1884. George H. was the fifth of the family, the others being Margaret (wife of Joel Bandy), George H., Fannie (wife of William Haynes), and Joseph H., all residing in Bird Township. George H. was reared to farm life, educated in the subscription schools of Bird Township, and aided at home in clearing and developing the homestead. He commenced farming for himself at the age of twenty-two, and in 1870 was married in Jackson County, to Laura Steen, a native of Jackson County, daughter of John and Nancy (Stancell) Steen, who were among the early settlers of Jackson County. The father died about 1858; the mother is still living. Mr. Palmer owns a good farm of 120 acres, with about sixty-five acres under cultivation, having cleared the most of it himself. He raises principally cotton and corn, and considerable stock. He is a Democrat, though not active in politics, and served as magistrate for two years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Kirkpatrick Lodge No. 192. Mrs. Palmer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Palmer remembers this country as a dense timber tract, and has always been interested in everything for the good of the county. There are three children in his family: Oda L., Samuel Tilden and Maggie Cordelia.

Hon. John W. Parish, an enterprising farmer of Union Township, Jackson County, resides two miles east of Newport. He is a native of Tennessee, and is a son of William B. and Elizabeth (Cheatham) Parish, both of whom were born in North Carolina. The parents were married in Tennessee, and to them were born seven children, all of whom are dead except two: Sarah N. (who married Richard Cole, and died, leaving three children, named William, Anna and Jennie), and our subject. John W. Parish married Miss Sarah E. Lacy, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Hugh R. and Eliza (Smith) Lacey. Their union has been blessed with six children, viz.: Lydia, born December 19, 1873; Frederick, born October 24, 1876; Cora, born June 4, 1884; Hugh, born January 6, 1886. Mr. Parish removed to Union Township, Jackson County, Ark., in 1873, locating on land which is now a part of his farm, and which he rented for about six years, subsequently buying the same. He purchased 326 acres, of which 150 acres were under cultivation. He now has 225 acres well improved, and has built four tenant houses, renting his houses and lands to responsible parties. He has at present about 160 acres of cotton, and the balance in corn and clover. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Parish was attending college at Jackson, Tenn., now known as the West Tennessee College, where he was a student two years. He entered the Confederate army, Company I, Fifty-first Tennessee, in which he served six months, and the company then being consolidated with other Tennessee regiments, served until the close of the war, his regiment constituting a part of the reserve of Gen. A. S. Johnston at the battle of Shiloh. Mr. Parish takes an active interest in enterprises tending toward the advancement of all social as well as religious and educational interests of his community, and is highly esteemed by the people of the county, which is evidenced by the fact that in 1881 he was elected to represent the county in the XXIIIrd session of the General Assembly of the State, where his honest endeavors to promote the best interests of his constituents earned for him their hearty approval. He was elected on the Democratic

ticket. Mr. Parish is a member of Newport Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is a prominent and honored man of Jackson County.

Alexander S. Parish, M. D., of Jackson County, student of the Allopathic School of Medicine, was born in Tennessee. He is a brother of the Hon. J. W. Parish. In 1871 he came to Arkansas, and began the study of medicine with Dr. P. S. Woodward, and in 1879 took his first course of lectures at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. He continued in Dr. Woodward's office until the fall of 1880, when he returned to the University, graduating in 1881, after which he returned to Jackson County, and actively engaged in the practice of his profession. March 26, 1884, our subject married Miss Annie Phillips, of Arkansas, daughter of Col. T. H. and Amanda (Robinson) Phillips, the father a native of Georgia, and the mother of Arkansas. They have one child, William Theodore, born March 31, 1885. Dr. Parish is one of the deservedly successful physicians of this portion of the community. Earnest, careful and searching in the investigation of the science to which he has given his best attention, he has become well-informed, keeping thoroughly apace with the advancement made in this profession. His practice is a happy illustration of his worth.

Lewis W. Penix resides on Section 13, Union Township, Jackson County. He is a son of Henry H. and Caroline (Roberts) Penix, both natives of Tennessee, who died in Jackson County, Ark. They were the parents of ten children, one of whom died in infancy: Minerva, died at the age of eighteen; Mary A., married R. V. Hunter, a farmer of Jefferson Township, and has four children; Susan F. (married R. T. Armstrong, deceased, and has six children); Lewis W., Elizabeth (had two children by her first husband, Mr. R. P. Jackson, and afterward married Mr. T. D. Lawrence, a farmer and merchant of Tuckerman), Martha J. (single), Columbus C. (married Dora Jowers, and resides in Jefferson Township engaged in farming), they have three children: Lydia W. (died at the age of eighteen), and James Henry (married Miss Jennie Anderson, by whom he has one child, is also a farmer of Jefferson Town-

ship). Lewis W. Penix was born May 1, 1850, and received his education in the public schools of Jackson County, where he has lived all his life, commencing business for himself at the age of twenty-one years. In 1880, in partnership with R. V. Hunter, he purchased 240 acres of land in Jefferson Township, which they still own, and Mr. Penix afterward purchased forty acres in Union Township. Since 1882 he has lived on the homestead of his wife's parents, in Union Township. Mr. and Mrs. Penix were married December 27, 1877. Her maiden name was Miss Willie J. Carville, she was born in Memphis, Tenn., December 27, 1857, and is a daughter of W. K. and Mary A. (Estes) Carville. Of their four children, but two are living, viz.: Nora E., born December 1, 1878, and Clarence E., born August 28, 1882. The parents are members of the Missionary Baptist Church of Jefferson Township, while Mr. Penix also belongs to Jacksonport Lodge No. 191, A. F. & A. M., Jacksonport Chapter No. 40, R. A. M., and American Legion of Honor.

Dr. W. H. Pickett, retired physician, Weldon, Ark. Originally from Limestone, Ala., Dr. Pickett's birth occurred on the 22d of December, 1826, and his early life was passed in attending the common schools and in assisting on the farm. Later he supplemented his primary education by attending Exeter College, in Exeter, N. H., and in 1846 and 1847 he attended the Medical College of the University of New York. From there he went to New Orleans and attended the University of Louisiana, where he graduated in medicine and surgery in the class of 1848. He began the practice of his profession the same year at Whitesburg, Ala., and, after remaining there two years, came to Jackson County, where he settled upon his present property. He entered and bought about 2,300 acres of land, 1,200 under cultivation and 1,100 acres of which he has cleared himself. Dr. Pickett was married, in 1850, to Miss A. R. Coltier, a native of Alabama, and two children were the result of this union: Ida G., wife of John W. Ferrill, a farmer residing at Batesville; and Elizabeth B., wife of William H. Hardy, also residing at Batesville. Mrs. Pickett died July 1, 1885, in

full communion with the Episcopal Church. Dr. Pickett was exempt from any army service by Gen. Kirby Smith, in 1863, and practiced his profession at home. In the year 1868 he moved to Batesville, and since that time he has remained a resident of that city, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Jackson County. He gave up his practice in 1868, and, in addition to general farming, he has also a large cotton-gin, grist and saw-mill, with which he does all his own work and general settlement business. He has on his farm about forty tenant families, aggregating 200 people, all in fair circumstances and furnished with good houses. The Doctor has seen many important changes during his residence of thirty-eight years in this county. When he first came here Elizabeth was the county seat, but was afterward changed to Augusta, and subsequently to Jacksonport. Wild game was plentiful and easily obtained. His parents, Steptoe and Sarah O. (Chilton) Pickett, were natives of the Old Dominion, the father born in Fauquier and the mother in Westmoreland County. The parents settled in Alabama, in 1820, and were among the earliest pioneers of Northern Alabama. They both bought and entered land (1,000 acres in all), and Steptoe Pickett was an extensive slave-holder. He was a schoolmate of James Buchanan, and was a cousin to both Chief Justice John Marshall and "Light Horse" Harry Lee. He was also a cousin of Gen. Pickett. He was a graduate of William and Mary College, and was an old-line Whig in his political views. His death occurred in 1848, at the age of fifty-four years. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and the mother a member of the Christian Church. The latter died in 1864, at the age of seventy-four years. They were the parents of nine children: Martin, married, and a commission merchant at Mobile, Ala.; Richard is an attorney and judge at Florence, Ala.; Steptoe, Jr., was a farmer and died in 1884, at Madison, Ala., leaving a wife and two children; A. C. is a lawyer at Augusta, Ark.; John S. was a physician, at Danville, Ala., and died in 1887, leaving a wife and two children, who reside in Des Arc, Ark; Felicia, the wife of Gov. Reuben Chapmore, of

Huntsville, Ala. (she died in 1874, leaving four children); Virginia, wife of Samuel Blackwell, a farmer of Alabama; Anna S. Edwards, wife of a farmer, and resides in King William County, Va.

I. D. Price is the efficient postmaster of Newport, Ark., and also deals in books and stationery. He is a native of the county, born December 10, 1856, and is a son of Dr. John F. and Kate (Brown) Price, the former from South Carolina, and the latter a native of the State of Arkansas. Dr. John F. Price has become well known as a physician wherever he has resided, and is now living at Fort Worth, Tex. I. D. Price resided in Jefferson County until seven years of age, and was principally educated in the schools of Cross County. In the spring of 1880 he came to Newport, Ark., and for four years followed the occupation of clerking, then opened a book and stationery establishment in the building he now occupies, and his stock is extensive and well selected. In February, 1888, he was appointed to the position of postmaster, and is now discharging his duties in a manner acceptable to all. He was married, in 1884, to Miss Mamie Wallace, and by her he has had two children: Katie and Rina. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and he belongs to the American Legion of Honor.

Lewis E. Pursell, a prominent merchant of Auvergne, Jackson County, is a native of Arkansas, born in Woodruff County, February 20, 1861. His parents were William O. and Lucy (Coyle) Pursell, natives, respectively, of South Carolina and Alabama, the former of whom came to Arkansas with his father, J. H. Pursell, who was one of the earliest settlers of Woodruff County, where he opened several large farms. William O. Pursell married Miss Lucy Coyle, in Prairie County, Ark., in 1854; they afterward moved to Woodruff County, where they lived until 1868, when they moved to Izard County, where Mr. Pursell died in 1872. He was a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow, and in the early part of the war enlisted, and served until its close as brevet-captain; at the time of his death he owned 900 acres of land in Woodruff and Izard Counties, about 160 acres being under cultivation; he had been very successful as a farmer and

stock raiser. His widow remained on the farm in Izard County until December, 1875, when she returned to the old homestead in Prairie County, which was her home with our subject until 1879. She died December 19, 1882, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The maternal grandparents of Lewis E. came to Arkansas from Mississippi in 1853, living one year in Woodruff County, and then locating in Prairie County, where they entered land and built a home. Mr. Coyle was a natural and successful farmer, and during his life cleared about 500 acres of land, being able to do a good day's work at the age of seventy years. His death occurred in December, 1885, and his excellent wife, who survives him, still lives on the old homestead; she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which her husband also belonged. Lewis E. Pursell was reared to the pursuit of farming, receiving a good education at the common schools of Woodruff and Jackson Counties, the Philadelphia Academy in Izard County, and the Male College at Searcy, White County. At the age of eighteen he left home, and was engaged as clerk for Gates Bros. & Co., at Des Arc, Prairie County, where he remained six months, when he entered the employment of Plunkett & Erwin of the same place, in which capacity he worked two years; in 1882 he opened a drug and grocery store at Hickory Plain, Prairie County, which he conducted until January, 1886, when, on account of his maternal grandfather's death, he sold out and assumed the management of his grandmother's farm. In the latter part of the same year he moved to Auvergne, Jackson County, purchased a stock of groceries of M. J. Malone, to which he added a general stock of dry-goods, clothing, etc., and now has one of the best general stores in the country. Mr. Pursell also owns a farm of 160 acres in Prairie County, sixty acres of which are under cultivation. Our subject was the fourth in a family of nine, and is one of the two surviving, the others dying in infancy, except Ada, who married J. W. Williamson, a farmer and stock trader of Izard County; she died in 1884, leaving one child, Ethel, aged five years. Alice Corrinne Pursell is the wife of James B. Gardner, a practicing

physician and farmer near Hickory Plain, Prairie County; they have four children: Elmer, Earl, Oscar and Bessie. Mr. Pursell is unmarried; he is one of the leading men of the town of Auvergne, and is actively interested in its welfare, lending his hearty and liberal aid to the support of schools, churches and all worthy public enterprises. He takes no active part in politics, but his sympathies are with the Democratic party.

B. F. Ray, planter and stock raiser of Bird Township, was born in Lauderdale County, Ala., in 1838, being the ninth of twelve children born to Benjamin and Nancy (Dixon) Ray, the father of East Tennessee and the mother of South Carolina. Benjamin Ray served in the War of 1812. He settled in Alabama, on a plantation, where he died in February, 1864, his wife having died in 1861. He engaged in farming until his death. Our subject was reared on the plantation, receiving his education in the subscription and district schools of the State of Alabama. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, of the Sixteenth Alabama Infantry, and was in the battles of Murfreesboro, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and a number of skirmishes, also in Ringgold. In January, 1864, he left the service and returned to Alabama, where he engaged in farming, coming to Jackson County, Ark., in 1868, and settling in the vicinity of Newport. In 1869 he married Josephine Slayden, of Jackson County, daughter of Coleman Slayden, a native of Middle Tennessee, and an early settler of Jackson County. Her father died in 1859, and her mother in 1864. In 1878 Mr. Ray settled on his present farm, which consists of 280 acres, 130 under cultivation; he raises considerable stock, and a mixed crop of cotton, corn and hay. Mrs. Ray died in 1883, leaving two children: Prince Ella and William Thomas. In 1884 Mr. Ray married Elizabeth Carter, of Alabama, daughter of James and Lucinda (Rankins) Akens, who came to Jackson County in 1869; the father died in 1877, the mother is still living. Mr. Ray is not very active in politics, but votes with the Democratic party; he has been a member of the school board, and has always taken an active interest in school matters; he is a member of Kirkpatrick

Lodge No. 192, and has been Senior Warden. He has seen great changes in the county, and the educational system is improving rapidly. The children by the second wife are Isaac and Franklin.

Wilson LaFayette Robinson is a son of Mathew B. and Sarah (Lindsay) Robinson, and is a farmer and stock raiser, of Grubbs Township, Jackson County. The father was a native of Virginia, and the mother was born in Tennessee. In the fall of 1860, W. L. came to Arkansas with his parents, the mother dying in 1862, and the father surviving until 1872. Mr. Robinson attended school in Alabama until his twentieth year, receiving instruction in the common branches. In 1862 he enlisted in Col. Mattock's regiment of Arkansas Volunteers, Confederate States Army, serving five or six months, when poor health rendered him unfit for service. In 1864 Mr. Robinson married Mrs. Frances (Blair) Coffin, who died in 1874; they had one child, which died in 1868. July 22, 1874, Mr. Robinson again married, and to the latter union seven children were born, only two of whom are now living, viz.: Grover Cleveland, born October 11, 1884, and Robert LaFayette, born May 7, 1888. In 1863 our subject purchased quit-claim deed to land in Grubbs Township, which was partly improved, and to which he subsequently added forty acres, upon which he erected a house, in which he lived eighteen years. He now owns 720 acres of land, of which about 325 acres are under cultivation, the remainder being woodland. He has one of the best improved farms in the county, as a result of industry and enterprise, as well as good management and perseverance.

W. A. Roy, farmer and stock raiser, Layton, Ark. Mr. Roy is a typical Arkansas citizen, substantial, enterprising and progressive, and such a man as wields no small influence in the community where he makes his home. He was born in Shelby County, Tenn., in 1836, and was the second in a family of ten children, born to the union of Merida and Susan (Gentry) Roy, the father a native of South Carolina, and the mother of Tennessee. Merida Roy came with his parents to Tennessee in 1807, settling in the middle part of the State, and after growing to manhood was united

in marriage to Miss Gentry, a representative of one of the old and much honored families of Tennessee. He tilled the soil in that State, and was a prosperous and industrious farmer. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years. His death took place in Shelby County, Tenn., in May, 1885, and his wife still survives him. She resides on the home farm in Shelby County. Their family was named as follows: John Thomas, presiding judge of Poinsett County; W. A., Eliza, now Mrs. Crain, resides in Tennessee; Frances, now Mrs. Clarridge, resides in Tennessee; Merida, married, and resides in Tennessee; Alfred, married, and a resident of Poinsett County; Daniel, resides in Poinsett County, and the remainder died when young. Tilling the soil was the pursuit W. A. Roy followed in youth, and his time was divided between this occupation and in attending the district school, where he received a good practical education. He was married, in Shelby County, Tenn., in 1857, to Miss Frances Jane Mustin, a native of Alabama, and the daughter of Henry and Hannah (Clark) Mustin, of Alabama nativity. Mr. and Mrs. Mustin first immigrated to Tennessee, thence to Jackson County, Ark., in the fall of 1860, and settled in Cow Lake Township. Here both parents passed their last days. After his marriage Mr. Roy located on a farm in Tennessee, and there resided until 1861, when he came to Jackson County, Ark., and entered 160 acres of land, which he immediately began to improve, erecting a house, setting out orchards, etc. He continued to add to the original tract from time to time, until he is now the owner of 520 acres, with ninety acres under cultivation. He raises corn entirely, but his renters raise considerable cotton. Mr. Roy lost his wife in 1879. By that union he became the father of two living children: William Newton and Melinda Alice. His second marriage was consummated in Jackson County, in 1879, to Miss Martha Taylor, a native of Jackson County, Ark., and the daughter of Richard and Melinda (Bigham) Taylor, natives of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor came to Jackson County, in 1859, and there both closed their eyes to the scenes of this world. Mr. Roy lost his

wife in 1887, and was left with four interesting children: Richard Charley, Louvenia J., Susan and Alafa. In 1888 Mrs. Susan (McFadden) Turner became the third wife of Mr. Roy. She was a native of South Carolina, the widow of Stephen Turner, and the daughter of Twitty McFadden, a native of South Carolina. Her father came to Jackson County, Ark., many years ago, and there died in 1868. Mr. Roy has been justice of the peace for some time, has been a member of the school board, and takes much interest in educational matters. He is a Democrat in politics. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Col. Matlock's regiment, and was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri. He was in the battle of Prairie Grove and numerous skirmishes. He and Mrs. Roy are members of the Christian Church, and he is an elder in the same.

Dr. J. H. Rutland, of Swifton, Jackson County, was born in Georgia, in 1853. He was the second child in a family of eight, born to J. H. and Orphy (Jordan) Rutland, natives of Sumter County, Ga. The father owned and operated a large plantation in his native State, 1,800 acres in one tract and 1,300 in another. He is now president of the South Georgia Vocal and Instrumental Conservatory, and he and wife still live in Georgia. Dr. J. H. was reared on his father's plantation, receiving his early education in the public schools. He then entered the Westmoreland Medical College, at Atlanta, Ga., from which institution he graduated in 1886. He first located in Texas Township, Craighead County, Ark., where he built up a large and lucrative practice, removing to his present home in Swifton in 1889, where he is a prominent physician and surgeon, and enjoys extensive patronage. Dr. Rutland was married in Craighead County, in November, 1888, to Florence Bell, a native of Tennessee, whose parents now live in Craighead County, Ark. Dr. Rutland is quite an active member of the Democratic party, politically, and, religiously, is a member of the Christian Church. He is a liberal supporter of public interests, and is one of the rising young men of Jackson County, where he is highly esteemed by all who know him.

Otis W. Scarborough is one of the leading at-

torneys of Jackson County, and has been established in business in Newport since 1884. He was born in Kosciusko, Attala County, Miss., on the 24th day of December, 1849, and is a son of Isaac and Lucy G. (Harrison) Scarborough, being the eldest of their five living children: Otis W., Othello C., a physician; Isaac W., also a physician; Fenton G., wife of Wade F. Fletcher, and Lucy L.: seven children are deceased. The grandfather, John Scarborough, was born in North Carolina, but was of Welsh extraction, his father having been born in Wales, but removed to the New World, owing to some difficulty he had with the Crown. He settled in North Carolina, where he died, after having taken an active part in the Revolutionary War, his son John being also a participant in that war. They were both planters by occupation. Isaac Scarborough was born in Edgecombe County, N. C., and his wife in Madison County, Va. He was a lawyer by profession, and after his removal to Mississippi, about the year 1828, was admitted to the bar at Kosciusko, and there he has since made his home, being a prominent member of the legal fraternity in Attala County. He served as judge of the county and circuit courts for about ten years, and now, although in his seventy-fourth year, he shows few indications of decay, either mentally or physically. Otis W. Scarborough acquired an excellent education in the high school at Kosciusko, but, not being satisfied with the learning there acquired, he entered Davidson College, Mecklenburg County, N. C., in 1868, becoming a member of the sophomore class, and from this institution he was graduated as an A. B., in June, 1871. Having determined to follow the profession to which his father was devoting his time, he entered the law department of the University of St. Louis, in the month of October, 1883, and graduated in May, 1885, being admitted to the bar in Kosciusko, in August, of the same year. He practiced his profession in his native town until December, 1884, when he came to Newport, and the following year began the practice of law. He is an able practitioner, and his influence is felt when he takes the stand, for he is a fluent and eloquent speaker, and is always the thorough master

of the subject which he handles. He was married on the 24th of December, 1878, to Miss Cynthia E. Rimmer, by whom he has one child, James I. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to the Encampment.

Thomas J. Sconyers, an enterprising farmer of Village Township, Jackson County, came to Arkansas in January, 1870, with his parents, Darling and Samantha (Snyder) Sconyers, natives, respectively, of South Carolina and Alabama. Upon his arrival in Arkansas the father leased the Davis farm, upon which he died in August, 1870. He was the parent of ten children, viz.: Catherine, who died with diphtheria about 1863; Elizabeth, who first married Green Jacks, and after his death married Julius Wright; George married a Miss Phillips; Mary married a Mr. Rhodes; Polly Ann, wife of B. Eason; Ellen became the wife of Mr. Myrick, and both are now deceased; Victoria married Thomas Hutson; Nisie died, the wife of Rollie Phillips, and John first married a Miss Strauther, after whose death he married Miss Arnett. Thomas J., who was born February 20, 1846, received his education in the common schools of his native State, Alabama. March 16, 1873, he married Miss Mary Foushee, whose birth occurred March 20, 1856, and their six children are William C., born January 26, 1875; Joseph Edward, born January 20, 1878; George F., born March 4, 1881; Frances S., born September 19, 1884; Monte L., born August 31, 1886, and John T., born September 17, 1888. For about one year Mr. Sconyers worked for Mr. G. B. Branderbuge, of Union Township, and the following six years rented land, which he farmed, and subsequently purchased. His first purchase consisted of 320 acres in Village Township, and afterward in partnership with Mr. J. T. Foushee, bought 240 acres in the same township. He now has about 150 acres improved, and raises corn and cotton, at which he has been successful. Mr. Sconyers was a member of the Thirteenth Alabama Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, Confederate States Army, enlisting in 1863. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness and Petersburg (Va.), not taking off his cartridge-box for

forty days and nights. Though a Confederate soldier, and, while in arms, fighting to conquer, Mr. Sconyers wishes it to go on record that he will hail with joy the day when sectarian animosities are forgotten, believing that there should be "no North, no South." He is an enterprising farmer, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

A. E. Shoffner, one of the leading planters of Jackson County, was born in North Carolina, on April 18, 1831, and is a son of Frederick and Susan (Danison) Shoffner, both natives of Germany, who emigrated to this country with their parents, and settled in North Carolina, the grandfather becoming a prominent planter in Orange County. The father was married in the same county, and died in that place in 1845, near Hillsboro, the mother dying several years later. They were the parents of two sons, Aenes E. and T. M. The former son was born and reared in Orange County, N. C., and received his education in that place. In the fall of 1858, he emigrated to Arkansas, and located at Batesville, where he remained until 1860, when he removed to Jackson County and settled in Richmond Township. He bought some land and commenced farming in that locality, but a few years afterward he moved to Breckinridge Township, and settled on a farm in that place. On his arrival in Arkansas he possessed very little, but being a man of industrious habits and economy he became very successful and accumulated considerable property. He now owns about 960 acres of valuable land in Jackson County, with about 300 acres under cultivation, and a great many improvements on his other land. Mr. Shoffner has passed through many hardships in his life, and encountered obstacles in his path on almost every occasion when seeking to make his fortune, but his strong will, determination and upright character, have placed him in an independent position, and he is now a respected and highly-esteemed citizen of his county. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company I, of Ganze's regiment, and served until the surrender. He was principally assigned to the quartermaster's department during that time, but also took part in several battles. Mr. Shoffner was married in 1854, to Miss Martha N. Patterson.

by whom he had eight children: Emily I., Queeny A., Susan L., William H., Charles C., Edwin P., Daniel L. and Nannie B. Mr. Shoffner has served as justice of the peace and constable of his township, and has also been one of the school directors. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and Royal Arcanum, and also of the Masonic fraternity.

W. S. Shuford, treasurer of Jackson County, born in North Carolina, November 29, 1821, in Lincoln County, was a great-grandson of Jacob Shuford, one of the earliest settlers of that section; at his death, in 1844, there were present seventy-five grandchildren, twenty-four great-grandchildren and several great-great-grandchildren. Jacob was born about 1764, in Lincoln County, was a farmer, and conducted a large plantation, owning several. He was several times elected sheriff. Our subject's parents were Abel H. and Adeline (Perkins) Shuford, natives of North Carolina, their parents, who were of Dutch and English descent, coming from Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively: Abel H. was the fourth of eleven children: Betsey (Smyer), Eva (Ramsaeur), Fanny (Cansler), Susan (Reinhardt), John J. (merchant and farmer), Martin (member of the legislature), Abel Eli (farmer), Elkanah (farmer), Jacob (farmer), and Andrew (farmer, representative and Baptist minister); they all lived and died in Lincoln County. Adeline (Perkins) Shuford was a daughter of Ephraim and Elisabeth (Abernathy) Perkins, natives of Lincoln County, and she was the eldest of a family of ten children: Adeline (died at the age of forty-two in North Carolina), Elisha, Caroline, Catherine, Elizabeth J., John (deceased), David, Patsey, Daniel, Robert J. M. Abel H. Shuford was born October 11, 1796, and died January 4, 1858; October 4, 1820, he married; both himself and wife were members of the German Reformed Church. He was a Whig, but took no active part in politics. The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life, and spent his school days in the old schools of that date. He worked with his father till 1846, when he went to Northern Mississippi, where he resided seven years, and in February, 1851, he married Miss Ellen Grider, daughter of Jesse and Polly Grider, natives of Kentucky. Af-

ter marriage he remained in Mississippi two years, when he came to Jackson County, Ark., and engaged in farming and clerking in Jacksonport till after the war, he being exempt from military service on account of age, and of being a cripple. Like a great many others, he lost all his property during the war, and when peace was declared found himself in possession of a dog, which had followed him to Texas and back, and two old mules. From 1865 to 1870 he clerked, and then bought 160 acres of land, on which he now resides, having cleared about ninety acres of the same. In 1874 he was elected county treasurer, which office he has held continuously since, with the exception of the years 1880 and 1882, and is the present incumbent. He is a Democrat, though conservative, is a member of Poole Lodge No. 40, Chapter and Council, of the A. F. & A. M., at Jacksonport, and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he being trustee and steward. The family consists of Fanny (wife of Frank Howell), Mattie (wife of Rev. David Hare, deceased), Jesse (married and living at home), Mary T. (died at the age of eighteen months). Mrs. Hare and her four children live at home. Mr. Shuford had one of the first cotton-gins in this country, a horse-power (in 1871), and in 1876 erected a steam gin, and has been engaged in ginning and milling, during the season for such work, ever since. He was one of the first settlers of the county, and gives his support, as far as able, to schools, churches and all other public enterprises.

Joseph E. Slayden (deceased) was a native of Jackson County, and was a son of Coleman and Elizabeth (Briggs) Slayden, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of North Carolina. The parents were married in Hickman County, Tenn., March 27, 1834. Two children were born to them in Tennessee, both of whom died. Six children were born in Arkansas, viz.: Atlantic, born April 13, 1839; Artamesa, born November 11, 1841, married Levi Eader, December 27, 1858, and died December 18, 1870; Joseph E., born June 22, 1844, married Miss Cordelia Graham, a native of Jackson County, Ark.; Cordelia, born December 30, 1846, married Job Greenhaw, a farmer of Bird

by whom he
A. Sasser Jr. William H.
Daniel H. Sasser Jr. Sasser Jr.
as Justice of the peace and constable of his ward
ship, and has also been one of the
the Knights of Honor and
of the Masonic
W. S. Safford treasurer of Jackson
born in North Carolina November 23, 1821, in
Lincoln County, was a great grandson of Jacob
Safford one of the original settlers of that section
at his death in 1811, there were present twenty-
great-grandchildren
Jacob
was born about 1764, in Lincoln County, was
farmer, and conducted a large plantation, owning
several. He was several times elected sheriff.
Our subject's parents were Abel H. and
(Perkins) Safford, natives of North Carolina, whom
who were of Dutch and English descent,
coming from Pennsylvania and Virginia, respect-
ively. Abel H. was the father of eleven children,
Safford, Jane (Marshall) Tanny
Susan (Belmont), John (Safford) and Mary
Martin (member of the legislature), Abel H.
(farmer), Elizabeth (farmer), Jacob
Andrew (farmer, representative and United States
Safford County
they all lived
Abel H.
Elizabeth and John (Safford) Perkins, no
of Lincoln County, and she was the mother of
a family of ten children: Abigail, far the
of forty-two in North Carolina; John, Carolina
Catherine, Elizabeth J. John (Safford), David,
Daniel Robert J. M. Abel H. Safford
was born October 1, 1815, and died January 4,
1858; October 4, 1830, he married; both intensely
and wife were members of the German Reformed
Church. He was a Whig, but took no active part
in politics. The subject of this sketch was reared
to farm life, and spent his school days in the old
schools of that date. He worked with his
till 1846, when he went to Northern Mississippi
where he resided seven years, and in
1851, he married Miss Ellen Gidder, daughter of
Mr. A. S.

for generations no mention is made of his name
he came to
legal in 1800, and he was one of the first
and the first to be elected
on account of
This a man
found himself in
followed him to
in 1800 he died, and
was of him, on which his son
himself was
he was
has full good account
the years 1800 and 1802, and
combined
is a member of the Lodge No. 10 (Safford) of
County, of the A. F. M. of Jackson County, and
he and his family members of the State
Episcopal Church, and he and his
The family consists
of the family of the
he married and began at home, the
in of children, and
now children live at home
the
in 1815 and in 1816 are
the
not only in general, but
at the same time
the first action of the county
for an able to school
children
H. Safford of (Safford) of the section
County, and
H. Safford (Safford) the father a native of
Virginia, and the mother of John Safford, the
in Michigan
March 27, 1834. Two children were born to them
in Tennessee, both of whom died. Six children
born in Arkansas, viz: Abigail, born April
2, 1830; Agnes, born
married Fort Baker, December 21, 1838, and
died in 1870; Joseph E., born June
25, 1844 married Miss Catherine
of Jackson County, Ark.; Cordelia, born December
30, 1846 married John (Safford), a farmer of

Township, Jackson County; Ariminty, born March 13, 1848, became the wife of James P. Gurgo, a native of Tennessee, and died June 2, 1871; Josephine, born January 21, 1852, married Frank B. Ray, and is now deceased. At the time of his marriage Joseph E. Slayden owned a farm in Union Township, which was under cultivation, and upon which he lived fifteen years; he owned in all 300 acres, of which 200 were well improved. He afterward purchased 160 acres which were mostly under cultivation, and still later bought 240 acres more, upon which he erected a good dwelling and barns. The latter place was his home until his death, and then became the property of his wife and sister, Atlantic. To Mr. and Mrs. Slayden were born in all seven children, viz.: Levi Tillman, born January 12, 1874; William H., born January 23, 1878; Thomas Jefferson, born August 23, 1876; Joseph E., born February 9, 1880; Julius B., born March 20, 1884; James Morgan, born February 19, 1886, and Augustus, born August 15, 1887. Mr. Slayden was a public-spirited man, of liberal views, and always took an active part in every enterprise for the advancement of his county or State. At the time of his death he was a member in good standing of Jacksonport Lodge No. 191, A. F. & A. M., and was a sincere friend of educational and religious interests.

L. D. Smith, postmaster at Tuckerman, was born in Gibson County, West Tenn., in 1855, the fourth of nine children born to A. B. and M. J. (Woodard) Smith, natives of Middle Tennessee. The father was a farmer and came to Bird Township, Jackson County, in 1873, where he died in 1876, his wife surviving. Of this family there were Monroe M., Leroy D., James R. (deceased), George L., Ashley, Maggie (Mrs. Hogan), Mollie (Mrs. McFarland), Lena (Mrs. Layton), Decatur (deceased), Maud (deceased). The subject of this sketch, being raised on a farm, received his education in the district schools of Gibson County. Coming to Jackson County in 1873, he engaged in farming until he entered the grocery and drug business, in 1883, erecting a frame building that year, having lived in Tuckerman since 1882. In 1879, in Elgin, this county, he married Nora Coe, daughter

of Thomas and Sarah (Coleman) Coe, early settlers of Independence County, where the father was engaged in mercantile business till his death, in 1864. His wife died in 1885. They have a family of four children: Gussie M., Gertie, Ralph and Kate. Mr. Smith is active in politics, voting the Democratic ticket, and received his commission as postmaster from Cleveland. He has served as magistrate six years, has been delegate to county conventions at different times, and was a delegate to Little Rock, in 1888, to a convention of the various Democratic clubs. He always takes an active interest in all worthy enterprises for the advancement of the county.

Hon. John W. Stayton is a prominent attorney of Newport, Ark., and is a native-born resident of Helena, Ark., his birth occurring on the 6th of November, 1835. He is a son of Thomas N. and Esther (Harns) Stayton, who were born in Delaware and Virginia, respectively, but their marriage occurred in the State of Arkansas, whither the father had moved with his father, Hill D. Stayton, in 1820. They located in what is now Helena, Phillips County. Hill D. was a civil engineer, and came here with a contract for surveying land for the Government, and this occupation he followed until his death. The maternal grandparents were Virginians, who, at an early day, settled in the State of Kentucky, and later in Louisiana, coming from there to Arkansas about the year 1832, also taking up their abode in Helena. Mr. Harns was a planter, and died in Helena. Thomas N. Stayton was a small boy when he was brought to Arkansas, and his early youth was spent in farm labor. Like the majority of boys, the occupation which received his attention in his youth became his calling in after life, and his enterprises in the interests of agriculture have been attended with good results. Although he has now almost attained his four-score years, he is still quite active, the "ravages of time" having had but little effect upon him. Of six children born to himself and wife, but three are living: John W., Dr. D. A., and R. F., wife of Dr. C. C. Herring. John W. Stayton remained on the home farm until he had attained his



C. W. Friend

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

eighteenth year, when he entered the high school of Helena, and while there formed the resolution to make the profession of law his occupation through life, and upon leaving school he entered upon his legal studies with a determination to succeed, and after a most thorough preparation he was admitted to the bar in 1857, at Helena. From that time until the opening of the Civil War he was actively engaged in practicing in that town, then took charge of the county clerk's office, and served faithfully and well until the night of the 9th of July, 1862, when Helena was captured by the Federal troops, and everybody was put under arrest, Mr. Stayton being among the number. Upon his release he went to St. Louis, and being urged by some of his friends to accept a position there, did so, and remained about one year. From that time until 1866 he resided in Helena, and at the latter date came to Jacksonport, and embarked on the sea of merchandise, and successfully conducted this business until 1874, when he again engaged in the practice of his profession. The first office which he held was that of city recorder of his native town, and in 1868 he was chosen mayor of Jacksonport, and in 1874 was appointed by the governor as justice of the peace. Upon the re-organization of the State government, under the constitution of 1874, he was elected on the Democratic ticket, and in 1884 was chosen to the position of State senator from the Twentieth District, and served a term of four years. In 1885 he was elected president *pro tem.* of the senate, and was acting governor in the absence of Gov. Hughes. From 1874 to 1878 he was county and probate judge, and the efficient manner in which he discharged the duties incumbent upon the different and responsible positions he has held is too well known to need any additional words of compliment; suffice it to say that he always labored on the side of right and justice, and that his career was above reproach. Since 1885 he has been a resident of Newport, and as a member of the legal fraternity he has few superiors, and is a fluent and elegant pleader. He has always been victorious whenever his name has been announced before the public as a candidate for any office, and, although he

has never been an office seeker, he has been recognized as a leader by his numerous friends and acquaintances, and, as a natural result, honors have been bestowed upon him. He is a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity. On the 31st of June, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Wickersham, a native of St. Louis, by whom he has had four children, three now living: Joseph M., partner with John W. in business; Mattie B. and John W., Jr.

George K. Stephens, a well-known liveryman and farmer of Jackson County, was born in Madison County, Tenn., in 1840, and is a son of Isaac and Mary J. (York) Stephens, of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, the father dying in the latter State in 1859. After his death the family moved to Jackson County, Ark., and located in Bird Township, where they resided until the mother's death, in 1882. George was reared principally in Tennessee, and came to Jackson County, Ark., when nineteen years of age. In 1861, when the Civil War called so many thousands of young men from home and family to face the fate that awaited them from cold steel or leaden bullet, he never hesitated a moment, but gallantly went forth to bear arms and battle for the Confederacy. He became a member of the First Arkansas Regiment, and the first that left the State, and was mustered in at Lynchburg, Va. His first battle was at Manassas, and, after that engagement was over, he was discharged, and returned to his home. He soon enlisted again, however, and joined Hooker's cavalry company, but was afterward dismounted and put into the Thirty-second Arkansas regiment, in which body he served until the close of the war. Mr. Stephens took part in a number of battles, and, at the evacuation of Little Rock, was captured and confined for two months in that city. He was then taken to Pleasant Hill, and exchanged, and, in a battle some time afterward, received a wound in his left hand from a rifle ball. After the war he returned home and resumed his farm work, now owning between 3,000 and 4,000 acres of valuable land, with about 900 acres under cultivation. In 1869 he embarked in the livery business at Jacksonport, and continued there until

1880, when he removed to Newport, where he has been ever since, and has established a lucrative trade. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Mary Stewart, by whom he has had five children: Isaac W. (who has charge of the livery business), Mary A. (wife of Judge M. M. Stuckey), Florence M., Fannie G. and Sarah. Mr. Stephens lost his first wife, and, in 1878, was married to Miss Alice York, by whom he has had three children: Stella, Guy and Lydia. He is a Mason, and a very popular man in both business and social circles.

T. S. Stephens, the popular and efficient sheriff and collector of Jackson County, was born in Madison County, Tenn., on the 30th of April, 1849, and is a son of Isaac and Mary J. (York) Stephens, of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The parents were married in Jackson, Tenn., and resided in that city until the father's death occurred, in 1851. The mother was again married, her second husband being Alexander Claridge, and shortly afterward moved to Jackson County, Ark. Four children were born by her first marriage, three of them yet living: George K., Fannie, widow of Elsie Brown, and Theophilus S., and by her second husband one child was born, John H. The elder Stephens was a shoemaker by trade, and followed that vocation all his life, while the husband of his widow, Mr. Claridge, was a school-teacher, who taught for some time at the West Union College, near Cuba. The latter gentleman died at Sulphur Rock, Independence County, about the year 1869, and his wife survived him until 1882, dying in the town of Newport. T. S. Stephens was only eight years old when he moved to Arkansas with his mother, and received the greater portion of his education in Independence County. He remained on the farm and cultivated the soil, an occupation he seemed to take delight in, until his twentieth year, when he made a visit to Jacksonport. While at that place he met and was introduced to several business men, and the idea of a commercial life then seemed to enter his mind. The consequence was that he remained at Jacksonport and went into one of the grocery firms, where he clerked for several years. In political life he was always very active, and after a

few years' residence in that city he was elected constable, and filled the office for two terms, in the meanwhile terminating his engagement with the grocery firm, and carrying on a livery business of his own. His integrity and the manner in which he conducted himself while in office won the support of almost every citizen, and in 1882 he was elected sheriff and collector, the office he fills at present, and to which he has been re-elected four terms. Mr. Stephens owns about 1,200 acres of good land, and has some 500 acres under cultivation, the soil being adapted to almost any kind of growth, and also good for grazing purposes. On March 4, 1884, he met and won Miss Belle Taylor for his bride, who died in November of the same year. His second wife was Miss Emma Kellogg, whom he married on July 15, 1885. This union gave them four children, of whom three are yet living: George K., Ralph C. and Mary J. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stephens are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while Mr. Stephens belongs to the Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F. Lodge and Encampment, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor and Legion of Honor. He is prominent in political affairs, and a popular man among all classes of society, his position being such that he is brought in contact with many different phases of life while in the discharge of his duties.

A. Steveley, the proprietor of the Newport Lumber Company, was born in Essex County, N. J., May 1, 1824, and is a son of Andrew and Jeanette (Hay) Steveley, who were of Scotch descent. The genealogy of the family can be traced back 300 years. Both the paternal and maternal grandparents died in New Jersey, in which State Andrew Steveley also died, his death being caused from cholera, in 1848. He was a copper refiner by occupation, and made this his calling through life. A. Steveley, the subject of this sketch, is the only one of the two children, born to himself and wife, now living, and after his death his widow married again, becoming the worthy companion of John Frame, who was a participant in the War of 1812. She also died in New Jersey. A. Steveley was reared and educated in his native State, and in his youth learned the cabinet-maker's trade. At the

age of twenty-one years he left his home and parents to take up his abode in New York City, and after working at his trade in that city for about five years he removed to the "Nutmeg State." In 1857 we find him in Wisconsin, which State continued to be his home until 1873, in which year he removed to the city of Chicago, where he acted as foreman for different establishments until 1884. At that time he removed to Newport, Ark., and became manager for the Newport Lumber Company, continuing as such until February, 1889, when he bought out the entire establishment, and has since managed affairs alone. He manufactures lumber of a fine grade, and ships to many different points, but principally to Chicago, and his establishment gives employment to about forty men the year round. Mr. Steveley is a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity, is a public-spirited citizen, and in the interest of all good works has been an active participant. In 1846 he was married to Maria Adair, a native of Pennsylvania, and by her he has five children: Eliza, Benjamin, Walter, John and William.

Dr. J. H. Strider, though still a young man, has established an enviable reputation in Jackson County, and is one of its leading physicians. He was born in Tallahatchee County, Miss., on the 12th of July, 1857, and is a son of Henry A. and Abigail (McMullen) Strider, the former a native of Virginia, who moved to Mississippi in his boyhood, locating in Tallahatchee County, where he was afterward married, residing there until his death, in 1874, the wife, who was a native of Tennessee, dying a number of years previous. They were the parents of four children, of whom the Doctor is the only survivor, and when the latter was only two years old, he was taken charge of by an uncle, who died in 1865, and later by his aunt, with whom he still makes his home on a farm in Jackson County. At the age of nineteen years he began the study of medicine, and attended lectures at the University of Nashville, from which institute he graduated in 1879. He immediately returned to Jackson County, and commenced practicing, which he continued up to 1883, when he abandoned his profession, much to the regret of a large number of friends,

and turned his attention entirely to farming. He owns 480 acres of land, and has 200 acres under cultivation, the largest portion of the farm having been improved since his residence upon it. He raises corn and cotton principally, but the soil is valuable, and well adapted to almost any growth, and he has been as successful in this venture as he was in his profession. In 1879 the Doctor was married to Miss Ada Frost, of Nashville, Tenn., by whom he has had three children: Maud, Mary and Caroline, and he is a kind husband and indulgent father, as well as a valuable citizen to the community. Dr. Strider is a member of the Baptist Church, Masonic fraternity, and the Agricultural Wheel.

M. M. Stuckey, the county and probate judge of Jackson County, and one of its leading men, was born at Alton, Ill., on the 16th of December, 1853, and is a son of Michael M. and Amelia (Bushweiler) Stuckey, the father a native of Kentucky, and the mother from Worms, Germany, in the province of Hesse-Darmstadt, Mrs. Stuckey coming from her native country with a cousin, Louis May, who is now a prominent New York banker. The father met and was married to her in Illinois, where they resided for a number of years, and then moved to Wichita, Kas., their present residence. The father is a well known and popular minister of the Methodist faith. Nine children were born to the parents, of whom eight are yet living: Margaret, Lucy, M. M., Milton, Frederick and Minnie. The elder Stuckey was twice married previous to meeting Miss Bushweiler, both of his former wives being sisters by the name of McCauley. M. M. Stuckey was reared and received a common school education in Butler, Ill., completing his studies at the Depann University of Greencastle, Ind., which he left at the end of the sophomore term. After his college days were over he traveled for the house of R. L. Billingsley & Co., St. Louis, for a few years, and then severed his connection with the firm, coming immediately to Jackson County, Ark. He there taught school for a short time, and commenced reading law under Judge Phillips. In September, 1883, he was admitted to the bar, and in 1884 he commenced to practice, meeting with

remarkable success since that time. In 1886 he was elected to his present office, and re-elected in 1888. Judge Stuckey is a self-made man, and one who has worked himself up in the world by his own intellect and industry. He has made a reputation in his profession that is seldom equaled, and it is said that he is better posted in the fine points of law than any other lawyer in that section. He was married, in July, 1888, to Miss Alice Stephens, who has been a devoted wife, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while the Judge belongs to the I. O. O. F. He takes a great interest in all affairs of his county, which he understands will be of benefit to its citizens, and he is one of the most popular men in that community. The Judge has completed a set of abstract books of Jackson County, which are a boon to its citizens, as any title may be found within a few minutes, and they are at his office for inspection any day.

Solomon D. Sullins, a farmer and stock raiser, residing on Section 29, Grubbs Township, Jackson County, came to Arkansas with his parents in the year 1849. He is a son of Jesse and Catherine (Eaves) Sullins, both natives of North Carolina, to whom were born ten children, all of whom grew to maturity, married, and have homes of their own. One of the sons married in North Carolina, where he still lives. The other members of the family who are still living reside in Arkansas, all farmers and farmers' wives. Solomon D. married Miss Sarah A. Hankins, July 11, 1869. She is a native of Georgia, from which State her parents moved to Craighead County, Ark., and thence to Jackson County. To Mr. and Mrs. Sullins have been born eleven children, viz.: Celia C., born in November, 1870, now the wife of Nathan Holbrook, of Batesville, Independence County, Ark.; Georgia A., born in September, 1872; Cornecei A., born in January, 1874; William L., born March 30, 1875; Isaac J., born in 1876; Sarah J., born in 1878; Lydie O., born in 1879; Mary Frances, born in 1881; James A., born in 1884; Solomon Wright, born in 1886; and Jesse T., born in 1889. Mr. Sullins commenced business for himself in December, 1866, working for three years with an older

brother, James Sullins, at the expiration of which time he rented land that he cultivated one year. He then bought a tract of land which was partly improved, and had a very good log house which had been erected by the former owner. He made many substantial improvements on this place, planting a good orchard of peaches and apples. In 1882 Mr. Sullins rented and moved to the farm upon which he now resides, which place he purchased in 1884. He now owns in all 600 acres of good land in Jackson County, which is well adapted to all the varieties of products of the temperate zone. Mr. and Mrs. Sullins and the four older children are members of the Christian Church, worshipping in Robinson's Chapel.

J. A. Sursa was born in Madison County, Ill., in 1840. He was the eldest in the family of seven children born to William and Elizabeth (Steward) Sursa, natives of Tennessee. William Sursa, who was a farmer and millwright, moved from Tennessee to Madison County, Ill., in 1832, locating on a farm, upon which he remained until 1847; he then moved to Jefferson County, purchasing a farm near Mount Vernon, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1865. Mrs. Elizabeth Sursa still resides in Mount Vernon, Ill. Of their children besides our subject, George is married, and is a farmer in Missouri, and Sarah, now Mrs. Staley, lives near Mount Vernon, Ill. J. A. Sursa was brought up on a farm, receiving his education in his native county. In 1876 he removed to Jackson County, Ark., first locating near Elgin, where he worked as a farm laborer. He then engaged in farming for himself, in Lawrence County, Ark., purchasing in 1880 a tract of timber of 120 acres, which he commenced clearing and improving; he erected a good log house, and now has all except forty acres fenced, with sixty acres under cultivation. Mr. Sursa was married, in Greene County in 1881, to Elizabeth Can, who was born in Tennessee and reared in Kentucky, a daughter of John and Margaret Can, the former of whom died in Kentucky; the mother removed to Greene County in 1880, and later to Jackson County, where she died in 1882. Mr. Sursa has a good home in Glass Township, and devotes his entire

attention to farming and stock raising: he is interested in every enterprise for the advancement of the county, and is a public-spirited man.

John Sweat, residing between Weldon and Tulpelo, on Section 9, was born in Georgia in May 1848, being a son of Noah and Betsy J. (Hargett) Sweat, natives of South Carolina. John has been a farmer all his life, having been reared on his father's farm, and on coming to Arkansas rented of L. B. McDonald, of Newport, Ark., where he has lived for years. In 1888 he purchased 160 acres of land, about sixty being improved, and since that time has cleared some twenty acres, about ten being under cultivation. Mr. Sweat has 345 acres under cultivation on the McDonald farm. His father served three years in the Confederate army, participating in the battles of Shiloh and New Hope. December 26, 1883, Mr. Sweat married Miss Jennie Cooper; they have had a family of four children: Columbus, Mand, Lena and John. Mr. and Mrs. Sweat are members of the Sand Hill Missionary Baptist Church.

E. J. Taylor, a prominent and enterprising citizen of Bird Township, Jackson County, was born in North Carolina in 1814, the fifth child of Charles and Mary (Turner) Taylor, of North Carolina, the father an extensive planter of North Carolina, who died in Mississippi in 1855, his excellent wife dying in 1836. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm, and educated in the subscription schools of Alabama, and at the age of twenty-two enlisted for three months' service under Gen. Scott, against the Creek and Seminole Indians, after which time he clerked in Huntsville, Ala., for nine years, and in 1845 went to Memphis, and conducted a general store. After his marriage, in 1850, he engaged in farming, in De Soto County, Miss., till after the close of the war. He improved a large plantation, and in 1868 moved to Memphis, and opened a grocery and commission business, which he conducted until 1873, when he sold the business, and came to Bird Township, locating at Elgin. He engaged in farming, and now owns a good farm of 2,000 acres, in Jackson and Independence Counties, with 600 under cultivation, raising principally cotton. In

connection with his son, James O., he has a cotton-gin and grist mill, and also a lumber mill, for their own use. They also have a supply store. His son is postmaster at Elgin. Our subject is a Democrat, and a member of Memphis Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1850 he married Mary J. Oliver, a native of Georgia, and daughter of James and Lucy (Clark) Oliver, of Virginia and Georgia; the father died in 1848, and the mother in 1850. They have two children: James O. married Julia Ethel Doswell, and Lucy Ann. Mr. Taylor is actively interested in every thing pertaining to the good of the county.

Thomas Toler is a native of Johnson County, N. C., and was born in November, 1844. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Holder) Toler, who were the parents of eleven children, of whom our subject was next to the youngest. Both the paternal and maternal ancestors were of Irish descent, and were pioneers of North Carolina. The father of our subject, who was a native of Wayne County, N. C., owned and operated a very large plantation in Johnson County, where he was a well-known and influential man. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and for many years served as magistrate, taking an active part in politics and sympathizing with the Whig party. He died in Johnson County in 1849, his widow surviving until 1865. Thomas Toler, the subject of this sketch, was reared to the pursuit of farming, receiving his education in the district and subscription schools of Johnson County. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-fourth North Carolina Infantry, and was mustered into service at Weldon, N. C., June 24. He took part in the Seven Days' Battle around Richmond, the battle of Antietam, Winchester, and at the siege of Petersburg, doing service with the corps of sharpshooters; he received a wound in the left leg and was first confined in the hospital at Richmond. He was then sent home on wounded furlough, where he was captured by Sherman, taken before Blair, and was imprisoned at Hart's Island, N. Y., until the close of the war. Returning to Johnson County, N. C., he engaged in farming until 1867, when he went to Obion County, Tenn., and farmed

two years. In 1869 he removed to Jackson County, Ark., and two years later bought a tract of 160 acres, in Glass Township, six acres of which were cleared. He planted an orchard and made some improvements, after which he sold out and rented land. In 1877 he purchased 240 acres, which were partly improved, and which he still owns, having now under cultivation seventy-five acres, upon which he raises some timothy and clover, but more cotton. Mr. Toler read law at one time and now does some successful practicing in the justice's court, having served as justice of the peace since 1883. Mr. Toler was first married, in Sampson County, N. C., in 1864, to Virginia J. Walton, of Raleigh, N. C., who died in 1879. Of the children born to this union four are living, viz.: Thomas W., a physician and surgeon, of Swifton; Charles A., a traveling salesman; Anna V. and Edward C. In 1880 Mr. Toler married Martha Lollar, of Lawrence County, Ark., whose parents, David and Sarah (Michael) Lollar, were natives of North Carolina, and settled in Lawrence County, Ark., before the war, where the mother still lives, the father being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Toler have three children: William A., Mary Carolina and Mattie. Mr. Toler is an active politician, voting with the Democrats. He is also a member and elder in the Christian Church, and one of the most prominent and influential farmers of Glass Township.

Rush L. Tucker, farmer and stock raiser, of Grande Glaise Township, was born in Arkansas, October 22, 1843, the son of Stitch and Minerva (Steel) Tucker. Our subject's grandfather came to Arkansas in 1812, when Stitch was one year old. He had three children by his first wife, the father of Rush L. being the third, who died at the age of thirty-eight, his wife dying in 1873. In Stitch Tucker's family there were three children: Sarah E., Chester A. and Rush L. The latter received his education in the private schools of his county. In 1862 he enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Regiment Arkansas Volunteers, and served until October, 1864. Mr. Tucker is the owner of 150 acres of land, which he gained by inheritance, 100 acres from his mother's estate, the remainder from his father's. He has been a large land owner, but has sold it, till

he now owns but 160 acres, twenty-five of which are under cultivation. He was married, January 31, 1864, to Miss Mary L. Hall, a native of Tennessee. They had three children, two now living: Stephen H. and Chester A. September 12, 1875, he married Miss Celia Foster, a native of Arkansas. Their three children are Lucy, Robert Lee and Jesse Gray. October 12, 1886, Mr. Tucker married Miss Mary Snider, of Mississippi, who has borne one child, Nellie Ann. Mr. Tucker is a member of Byers Lodge No. 81, A. F. & A. M., of Bradford, White County, Ark. He takes no active part in politics, but is a Democrat, and is a friend to all religious, social and educational advancement.

Joseph J. Walker, circuit clerk and *ex-officio* county clerk and recorder, of Jackson County, was born in Christian County, Ky., on November 12, 1843. His parents were Joseph and Delila A. (Coffman) Walker, of Logan County, Ky., and of Scotch and Dutch descent. The Walker family were among the early settlers of Kentucky, and the grandfather, in his younger days, was an associate of Daniel Boone. The father was left an orphan when quite small, and was reared on a farm, but upon reaching maturity, he branched out for himself and entered into commercial life, at Chillicothe, Mo., where he remained several years. He next resided in Greene County, Ill., where he died in 1871, the mother also dying in that county, in 1886. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are yet living: William E., of Boone County, Ark.; George H., of Quincy, Ill.; Mary, widow of John Fitzsimmons, of Carrollton, Ill.; Joseph J., Phillip, deceased; John R., James V., and Emma, deceased. Joseph was reared in Kentucky until his fifteenth year, when he moved to Missouri with his parents, in which State he remained until the Civil War commenced. After that he went to Quincy, Ill., and from there to Atchison, Kas., then to Nebraska City and finally back to Quincy, Ill., where he resided until 1866, when he came to Jackson County, Ark., and located at Elgin. He here found employment as book-keeper with a business house in that town and remained with the firm three years. He next

commenced farming and continued at that until the fall of 1875, when he removed to Jacksonport, and again entered into mercantile life, continuing in that branch until 1883. He then entered the sheriff's office as deputy, and continued in that capacity until the fall of 1884, when he was elected to his present office, and twice re-elected. Mr. Walker is one of the pioneers of this section, and a prominent and influential man in the community. He is a member of the Masonic Order and Knights of Honor, as well as the American Legion of Honor. He was married August 3, 1869, to Miss Deborah B. Foushee, by whom he has had five children: Joseph, Owen, Emma, Mattie and Bessie, and with his wife he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James Edward Wallace, a planter and stock raiser of Union Township, Jackson County, was born in Rutherford County, N. C., September 7, 1852, and is a son of Wesley W. and Isabella (Rutherford) Wallace, natives, respectively, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Rutherford County, N. C. Wesley W. Wallace emigrated to Mount Pleasant, Miss., about 1852, where he lived until 1862, when he removed to Arkansas, locating on Village Creek, Section 10, Jackson County, on the farm now owned by J. W. Parish; upon this farm Mr. Wallace lived until his death, in 1865, and was buried in the family cemetery, which was on the farm. He was the father of twelve children, eight of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Sarah (who died at the age of twenty years), William (who served in the Confederate Army, Seventh Arkansas Regiment, under command of Col. Cleburne, and at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., lost his right arm, died in 1871, and was buried in the family cemetery), Carrie (who married Dr. Chunn, and now resides at Searcy, White County, Ark.), James E., Amelia (wife of N. B. Wishon, of Newport, Ark.), Mary (who married I. D. Price, postmaster of Newport), Rina (wife of W. C. Wishon, agent for the Adams Express Company at Newport), Katie (wife of a physician at St. Louis, Mo.), John W., and Dr. R. W. (who married a Miss Brooks, of Florida, and now resides in Texas engaged in farming and stock raising). James E. Wallace

was but thirteen years of age at the time of his father's death, and being one of the elder boys a great deal of responsibility fell upon him. He assumed the management of the farm and took upon himself the rearing and educating of the younger children, all of which he performed with credit. Mr. Wallace now owns three farms, containing in all about 540 acres, of which 212 acres are well improved and under cultivation, growing principally cotton and corn, with some oats, millet, clover, etc. October 11, 1877, he married Mary E. Hart, who is a native of Tennessee. Of their four children three died in infancy; the survivor, William Wallace, was born March 11, 1884. Mr. Wallace is a member of Newport Lodge, I. O. O. F., which he joined in his twenty-first year.

John W. Wallace, a prosperous and enterprising merchant, of Newport, Ark., was born in Marshall County, Miss., in the town of Holly Springs, on the 29th of January, 1854, being a son of Wesley W. and Isabella M. (Rutherford) Wallace, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of North Carolina. They were married in North Carolina, and at an early day removed to the State of Mississippi, where they purchased a farm and a number of slaves, and conducted their plantation with success for a number of years. About 1862 they removed to the State of Arkansas, and located in Jackson County, and from that time until the father's death, in 1865, he was engaged in farming a large plantation near Newport. His widow survived him until 1877, when she, too, passed to her long home. Eight of a family of eleven children survive them: Carrie V. (wife of Dr. T. D. Chunn), James E., Amelia (wife of N. B. Wishon), John W., Mamie (wife of I. D. Price), Rina E. (wife of W. C. Wishon), Kate (wife of Dr. G. Hurt), and Robert W. John W. Wallace, the subject of this biography, was only eight years of age at the time of his parents' location in this county, and here he was reared and educated, and after securing a good common school education he completed his scholastic training in the North Arkansas College. Upon leaving his school days behind him he started out in life for himself as a clerk for Wishon Bros., of Jacksonport, and after remaining with them in this

capacity for seven years he was taken into the business as a partner. They only remained thus connected one year, when Mr. Wallace sold to them his interest and embarked in the same enterprise on his own responsibility, establishing himself in Newport, the firm name being John W. Wallace & Co. At the end of one year he purchased his partner's interest and has since been alone. He was so unfortunate as to lose his property in the fire of 1883, but he removed to Rogers, Ark., and opened a store; not liking the location, however, he sold his goods and returned to Newport. His stock of goods is well selected and extensive, and Mr. Wallace fully deserves the success which is attending his labors, for he conducts his affairs on strictly honest principles, and is enterprising and industrious. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum, and he and wife, whose maiden name was Vannie Lynn, and whom he married in 1884, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was born in the State of Indiana, and by Mr. Wallace is the mother of one child—Ruth.

T. T. Ward. One of the best known members of the Arkansas press, is Mr. Ward, who edits the Jackson County Herald. He was born in Bertie County, N. C., on February 8, 1843, and is a son of T. W. and Frances E. (Bentley) Ward, of the same State. The father died while on the way with his family to the State of Tennessee, and is buried at Glade Spring, Va. The other members of the family came on to Tennessee and located at Brownsville, where they remained until 1852, when they moved to Batesville, Ark. Young Ward was reared and educated in Batesville, and at the age of thirteen years was apprenticed to the printer's trade, which he had thoroughly learned at the end of his term. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company E, Seventh Arkansas regiment, and served until the surrender, taking part in the battles of Shiloh, Mufreesboro, Chickamauga, Franklin, and in fact all the greater engagements. His war record is one that will never be tarnished by time nor die out of the recollection of his old comrades, and no man ever fought more gallantly for the cause he undertook than did Private Ward. On December 16, 1864,

he was severely wounded by a rifle ball in the right wrist, but after his recovery continued to serve until the surrender. After the war was over he returned to his trade, and in 1879 purchased the Herald, which, under his management, advanced to a larger circulation than it had ever attained before. In 1882 he moved the paper to Newport, and has since then issued it from that city. Mr. Ward was married in 1871 to Miss Belle Harbison, by whom he has had two children: Allie and May, and has one of the brightest homes in Northeast Arkansas. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

W. J. Watkins. A name that is familiar to many households in Northeast Arkansas, and one of the leading physicians in that section, is Dr. Watkins. He was born in Rush County, Ind., on October 14, 1849, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah A. (Miller) Watkins, of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. The families are of Welsh and German descent, and the grandparents on both sides were born in Virginia. The paternal grandfather emigrated to North Carolina, and resided in that State several years, when he removed to Rush County, Ind., where he died, as did also the maternal grandfather. The father of Dr. Watkins was a farmer, and was married in Indiana. In his latter days he carried on a successful brokerage business, and at the time of his death was one of the best known brokers in Brown County. His body was removed to Rush County and buried, as was also that of the mother. They were the parents of eight children, of whom seven are still living: Berry H., Martha, Perry, William J., Louisiana, Hester A. and Felicia. The Doctor was reared in Rush County, and moved to Brown County when in his fourteenth year. He received a very liberal education in his youth, and, at the age of seventeen years, began to study medicine. In 1867 he commenced to attend the medical lectures at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and, in 1872, he graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. After being thoroughly versed in his profession he went to Newburg, Ind., and commenced practicing. He remained there a short time, and then moved to Arkansas, locating at Clover Bend, but, three years

after, he again changed, and settled at Walnut Ridge, in the same county, where he remained until the spring of 1889, when he left, to the regret of many friends, and moved to Newport. He is building up a fine practice, and is regarded as one of the most competent physicians in that section, besides being a very popular man socially. He is a member of the Lawrence County Medical Association, and was its president for a number of years, as well as being a member of the State Medical Society. The Doctor also belongs to the Knights of Honor, and was the State medical examiner of that organization for three and one-half years, also belonging to the Masonic fraternity. He was married in 1872 to Miss Elizabeth T. Jenkins, daughter of Dr. J. H. and Sarah C. (nee Wayland) Jenkins, both natives of Kentucky, by whom he has had one child, G. Maxey, the lady being a sincere and conscientious Christian, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Watkins has become one of the most enterprising and valuable citizens of whom Lawrence County can boast. He is always a leading spirit in anything advancing and improving the community.

E. L. Watson. In any worthy history of Jackson County, Ark., the name that heads this sketch will always be given an enviable place among the leading citizens of the county, and its self-made wealthy business men. His experience in life has been quite a varied one, but at the same time reflects only credit upon him as a man. He was born in Pulaski County, Ga., November 25, 1819, and is a son of Orin and Lydia (Smith) Watson, who were of English descent, early settlers of Georgia, and removed to Tennessee, locating in Henry County, in 1822, where his mother died, in 1828, and his father died on his second trip from his home in Georgia, in camp on Chattanooga Mountains, Tennessee, in 1822. The father was a farmer by occupation, and he and wife became the parents of thirteen children, three of whom are living: LeRoy, Martha A. and Elbert L. The most important years of the latter's life were spent in Tennessee, after he had reached his fifteenth year, and although he was reared in town, most of the education he received was obtained

through self-application. In 1836 he left home and kindred to fight his own way in the world, and soon found himself in Hickman County, Ky., where he remained until 1851, being engaged in the occupation of merchandising and farming. He also served for quite a number of years as sheriff of that county. On the 25th of December, 1853, he arrived in Jackson County, Ark., and immediately located in Jacksonport, where he opened a mercantile establishment, conducting the same with the best of success for a great many years, but in 1861 gave up this work to enlist in Patterson's Eighth Arkansas Regiment, serving until the month of June, 1862, when, on account of rheumatism, he was compelled to resign, and returned to his home and fireside. In 1883 he removed to Newport, where he carried on merchandising until February, 1886, when he sold out and engaged in the broker's business, which he is still successfully conducting. He has now in process of erection, a substantial bank, and is putting in a fine iron and steel cased burglar and fireproof vault, at a great expense, and the bank, when finished, will be known as the Newport Safe Deposit Bank. Mr. Watson owns about 20,000 acres of land in Jackson and adjoining counties, a part of which is occupied by tenants, and several of his farms are very finely improved and are very valuable. To his second marriage, with Miss Lizzie J. Caldwell, in 1858, a family of five children have been born: Oren D., Mattie, Ellen, Birdie and Bessie. Mrs. Watson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Mason, and is one of the leading and prominent men of Jackson County, having been a resident of this county for thirty-six years.

T. J. Watson, a retired and highly respected merchant of Jackson County, was born in Hickman County, Ky., on the 8th of December, 1845, and is a son of E. L. and Mary (James) Watson. Mr. Watson was but nine years old when he came to Jackson County, Ark., with his parents and received the greater portion of his education at the Forest Home Academy. Like many of the young men at that period, his Southern blood was aroused at the first intimation of war, and he joined the Confederate army in the early days of the rebellion.

most of the education he received was obtained at the University of Tennessee, where he spent his college years, and although he was married in 1870, he had reached his 21st year at that time. His Southern blood was a great factor in his education of war, and he joined the 1st Tennessee Cavalry in 1862, and was with it until the close of the war.

He is now residing in Jackson County, Ark., with his parents, and is the owner of the property of his father.

He is a son of Henry County, Ga., and is a son of John and Lydia (Smith) Watson, who were of English descent, early settlers in the State of Tennessee, having been a prominent man of Jackson County, having been a resident of this county for thirty-six years. T. J. Watson, a retired and highly respected merchant of Jackson County, was born in Rich land County, Ky., on the 28th of December, 1815, and is a son of

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after he again returned, and settled at Vicksburg, Miss., in the summer of 1862, and remained there until the spring of 1863, when he left for the South, and was with the 1st Tennessee Cavalry, and was with it until the close of the war.

becoming a member of the Tenth Tennessee Cavalry, Company E. He took part in the fight at Parker's Cross Roads, Thompson's Station and a number of other engagements and skirmishes, and in February, 1864, he was captured at Fort Donelson and confined for about three months. At the end of that time he was paroled and returned home, where he embarked in business at Jacksonport, until February, 1883, when he moved to Newport and carried on his business quite extensively, but in 1889 he sold out and has been practically retired ever since. In 1874 he was elected by the county court to collect the revenue of Jackson County, but owing to some fault of the bond, which was \$200,000, he was never qualified. Mr. Watson was married in 1869 to Miss Elizaeth Boyd, of Jackson County, by whom he has had five children: Kate M., Lucy, Elbert L., Bessie and Fannie. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Hugh DePayne Commandery at Little Rock, as also the Hiram Council No. 18 and Blue Lodge, at Newport, holding the offices of Past Master of the Blue Lodge, and Past High Priest of Jackson Chapter, as well as positions in the Council; he is also an ex-member of the Knights of Pythias and Ancient Order of Odd Fellows. He is also Senior Warden of the lodge at Newport, and has been representative of the Masonic fraternity at the Grand Lodge. Mr. Watson is a full-fledged Mason, and takes a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the fraternity.

Dr. R. P. Watson, of Newport, Jackson County, was born in Hempstead County, Ark.; in 1848, and is the only child of William and Nellie (Caldwell) Watson, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Arkansas. William Watson emigrated from Virginia to Middle Tennessee at an early day, and in 1837 located in Hempstead County, Ark.; he was a physician and surgeon, and became the owner of a large plantation in Hempstead County. In 1858 he moved to Jackson County, and the following year went to Craighead County, where he engaged in farming and the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred in 1864; he served in the Mexican War, and took quite an active part in politics as a Jeffersonian Democrat. The

mother of our subject died in 1855. Dr. R. P. Watson was reared to the pursuit of farming; he attended the common schools of his native county, and after his father's death educated himself, attending the seminary at Jonesboro until 1870, when he entered the old University Medical College at Louisville, graduating from the latter institution in 1872. The same year he commenced the practice of medicine at Jonesboro, remaining, however, but a short time. He also acted as medical examiner for a New York life insurance company. November 7, 1872, Dr. Watson married Martha Florence Dodd, of Jackson County, a daughter of Atlas and Margery (Stegall) Dodd, the former a native of Mississippi, and the latter of Memphis, Tenn. Mr. and Mrs. Dodd came to Jackson County, at an early day, and settled in Village Township, where Dr. Watson now resides; they now live in Izard County, Ark. After his marriage, Dr. Watson removed to Jackson County, and engaged in farming in connection with his practice. In 1881 he removed to La Crosse, Izard County, where he devoted the greater part of his attention to his profession; in 1884 the cyclone destroyed his residence, and the following year he moved to his present residence. Dr. Watson owns 2,354 acres of land in one tract, of which 350 acres are under cultivation, and near by has another farm of 1000 acres, with 350 acres more improved. He has erected a good cotton-gin and grist and saw-mill, and has been one of the leading stockmen of the county. He is a member of the White River Stock Breeders' Association, and owns a great many fine full-blooded horses and cattle and hogs, in which he takes a great deal of pride. Politically he is in sympathy with the Democratic party, and has twice been a delegate to the State Convention. He is a member of Philadelphia Lodge No. 127, A. F. & A. M., of Izard County, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. at Newport. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Watson, viz.: Margery Ella, Belle, Willie Dodd, who died in 1881, aged eighteen months; Gracie, Baxter B. and Robert S. Mrs. Watson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also of the Eastern Star Chapter, of Newberg. The Doctor is one

of the live and enterprising men of Jackson County, where he is well-known for his public spirit and active interest in every public enterprise.

Robert West, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Tennessee, the son of Robert C. and Sarah (Willard) West, of North Carolina and South Carolina, respectively. They had a family of eleven children, of whom only two, the subject of our sketch and Dr. Crawford West, of Tuckerman, born May 18, 1855, are now living. Robert West came from South Carolina with his parents, to Arkansas, in the year 1866, locating in Jackson County upon a farm rented of W. R. Jones; they lived there one year, then rented a farm of a non-resident, where they lived one year; they again rented of Mr. W. R. Jones, and the following year bought a farm in Union Township, where the father died at the age of fifty-two. In 1875 he bought land in Union Township, Section 36, and after remaining there one year, bought the farm upon which he now lives. This farm was partly improved. At the present time Mr. West owns 450 acres of cotton and corn land, 205 acres of which are cultivated; in addition to this, he is cultivating 800 acres of rented land. Mr. West is a man of unusual energy and determination, such a one as is needed to build up a country like this. In 1874, October 24th, Robert married Miss Josephine E. Miller; they have had a family of five children, three of whom are now living: Sarah Emma (born November 11, 1878), Cromwell H. (born February 18, 1886), and Thurman (born December 13, 1888). Mrs. West's parents were George W. and Emma (H.) Miller, who were among the early settlers of Arkansas.

Wiley J. Westmoreland, farmer and stock raiser, is a son of William and Annie (Bridges) Westmoreland, natives of Georgia, William's father being a native of Westmoreland County, Va. Wiley J. was born March 16, 1833, in Georgia, being the eldest of a family of twelve, four of whom are still living in Arkansas. Our subject was raised on a farm, and never engaged in any other business than farming. He came to Arkansas with his parents in 1857, and made his first purchase of land, a forty-acre tract, in 1859, in White

County. About twenty acres were cultivated; he put in one crop, and in the fall of that year sold it, after which he rented land, which he worked till 1862, when he enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry Regiment, participating in the Prairie Grove battle in 1862, the battle of Helena in 1863, and also the battles of Pleasant Hill and Jenkins' Ferry, and served faithfully till May 5, 1865, when he returned home, having been under Gen. Kirby's command, Pierce's division. On his return, he rented a farm in Barren Township, where he lived till 1868, when he bought the farm upon which he now lives. At the present time, he has forty acres under cultivation, and raises good grades of horses, cattle and hogs. In 1885 Mr. Westmoreland married Mrs. Sarah (Gray) Swick, who has one child, Susan Naomi Swick. They have had no children. Mr. Westmoreland has served his township as school director for five years, and in May last was elected for a term of three years. In politics, he is a Democrat, and with his wife, belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church of Denmark, a small village of Barren Township.

J. M. Westmoreland, farmer and stock raiser, Bradford, Ark. Originally from Coweta County, Ga., Mr. Westmoreland's birth occurred in 1853, and he is the youngest in a family of eleven children born to the union of Dr. William and Anna (Bridges) Westmoreland, both natives of the same State as their son. Dr. William Westmoreland attained his growth, and was married in his native State, removing from there to Arkansas in 1859. He settled in White County, Liberty Township, and there rented land, but at the same time followed his profession, becoming prominently known all over the county in the latter capacity. He then moved to Jackson County, Barren Township, where he purchased an unimproved farm, and became well known all over the county, not only as a successful and eminent physician, but as a social, pleasant gentleman. He was a Democrat in politics, and socially a Mason. His death occurred on the 2d of June, 1877, and his wife previous to this, on the 21st of February, 1874. J. M. Westmoreland, like the average country boy, assisted on

the farm and received his education in the district schools of Barren Township. He was married in that township, in 1883, to Miss Nettie Lovell, a native of Missouri, and afterward settled on his present property, where he has 125 acres of land, with thirty-five acres under cultivation. He has erected good houses and out-buildings. He is at present quite deeply interested in the raising of stock. He votes with the Democratic party, but is not active in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Westmoreland are members of the Baptist Church. Their marriage was blessed by the birth of two children: Willie and Alta. Mr. Westmoreland has always taken an active interest in all matters relating to the community's welfare, and is a first-class citizen.

John N. Williamson, of Arkansas, planter and stock raiser, was born in Marshall County, Tenn., in 1822. His father was John Williamson, of Virginia, who married Mary Hunter, of South Carolina, and was a farmer and one of the early settlers of Tennessee, where he died, in Marshall County, in 1832, his widow surviving till 1852. John N., the sixth in a family of eight children, was raised on the farm and received his education in the subscription schools of Tennessee. He followed the life of a farmer, and in 1850 moved to Greene County, Mo., where he remained for five years, then going to Cedar County, of the same State, and in the fall of 1860 removed to Sharp County, Ark., engaging in farming part of the time during the war, in Missouri. In 1866 he came to Jackson County, Ark., located at Elgin, renting land, and in 1870 bought a timber tract of 160 acres, on which there were no improvements, and no settlement between there and Elgin. For 120 acres of this land he paid \$16 an acre, and for forty acres, \$10. He at once cleared off a place for a cabin, and commenced clearing and improving the land, until now he has eighty acres under cultivation, on which is a good orchard. He raises a good grade of stock. In 1847 Mr. Williamson married Willmarth Roberts, a native of Marshall County, Tenn., born in 1829, the daughter of Jeremiah and Rebecca (Jones) Roberts, of Virginia and North Carolina, who were among the early settlers of Tennessee. They have been dead some years. To Mr. and

Mrs. Williamson have been born twelve children, eight of whom are living: Narcissa (died at the age of nine), James M. (died at the age of twenty), Thomas N. (of Jefferson Township), Mary E. (died at the age of sixteen), Christopher C. (of Bird Township), John F. (of Western Arkansas), Andrew Jackson (died at the age of twenty), William S., Sarah Frances (resides in the West), Virginius F., Josephine J. (at home), and Monroe Pinckney (at home). Mrs. Williamson is a Baptist in belief. Mr. Williamson is a Democrat, but not an office seeker, and always takes an active interest in public enterprises for the advancement of the county. Our subject is practically a self-made man, and one of the leading citizens of the county.

F. L. Williamson, farmer, of Bird Township, was born in Limestone County, Ala., in 1828, the only child of F. L. and Sarah (Lookenbill) Williamson, the father a native of England, who came to this country at an early day, married in Virginia, and finally settled in Tennessee, where he died in 1828. Our subject's mother went to Alabama before the country was sectionized, settling in what is now Limestone County, Ala., and later moved to Tennessee, where her death occurred. Her father was among the first pioneers of Pennsylvania, and served through the Revolutionary War. He had two sons in the War of 1812. The subject of this sketch was reared to frontier life, and went four miles on foot to the subscription schools for what education he received. He aided in clearing and developing the home farm, and commenced farming for himself in Wayne County, Tenn. In January, 1862, he enlisted for twelve months in Capt. Powers' company, under Col. Crewes, went to Nashville, thence to Alabama, and was assigned to the Fifth Kentucky Infantry, under Col. Hunt. Gen. Breckinridge's brigade. He was in the battle of Shiloh, then on the skirmish line to Corinth: from there to Tupelo, Miss., then to Abbeville, Miss. He was in the company that re-organized, and was in service till the close of the war; he was in the battle at Jackson; thirty-two days at Vicksburg; then went to Baton Rouge, returning to Jackson, Miss., where he was on garrison duty: from there to Grand Junction, then to Jackson.

Merita, Ala., Mobile and thence to Florida, from there to Montgomery; to Atlanta and to Chattanooga; to Knoxville, to Virginia, and back to Knoxville; to Chattanooga and Murfreesboro; engaged at Nashville, then on skirmish line to Murfreesboro; he was then transferred to Newman's command, Tennessee Regiment, and finally returned to Tennessee in 1864, and engaged in farming. In 1867 he came to Arkansas, settling in Independence County, and in 1869 came to Jackson County, in Village Township, and in 1872 to Bird Township, renting land, and in 1886, bought 160 acres in that township. Mr. Williamson has taken quite an active part in politics, voting with the Democratic party. He has seen a vast change in this county, and has always taken an active interest in all worthy public enterprises. Mr. Williamson was first married in Wayne County, Tenn., in April, 1848, to Vianer Tally, daughter of Page and Nancy Tally, natives of South Carolina and Alabama, respectively, who came to Tennessee in an early day. Her father died in 1864, his wife later. By that marriage there were seven children: Levi, Mary Ann (now Mrs. Blake), Calvin, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Beech), William Marion, Caledonia (now Mrs. Stephens) and John, our subject. Mrs. Williamson died in 1886, and in 1887 Mr. Williamson married Josey Andrews, widow, daughter of John Petty, an early pioneer of Tennessee.

C. W. Winfree, farmer and merchant, Centreville, Ark. This gentleman, who was originally from West Tennessee, where his birth occurred in 1850, is the second in a family of six children born to Charles W. and Susan H. (Terry) Winfree, both natives of the Old Dominion. Charles W. Winfree emigrated to Tennessee at an early day, and was a mechanic (carriage workman) by trade. He moved to Jackson County, Ark., in 1870, settling in Bird Township, and there followed tilling the soil until his death, which occurred in 1873. His cheerful companion also closed her eyes to the scenes of this world in 1883. C. W. Winfree was early initiated into the duties of farm life and quite naturally, as might be supposed, has since principally followed that pursuit. He received his education in the schools of Tennessee, and came with his parents

to Jackson County, Ark., in 1870, where he resumed the duties on the farm. This occupation he has since continued, and has opened up considerable land, being now the owner of 1,700 acres in Bird Township, with 600 acres under cultivation. He has about 450 acres in cotton, and this is his principal pursuit. He also raises considerable stock, principally horses and mules, and in fact is one of the wide-awake, thorough-going farmers of the county. He is active in politics, and votes with the Democratic party. He has filled the offices of judge, clerk and supervisor, several times, and to the satisfaction of all, and he also takes an active interest in school matters. Mr. Winfree was married, in Independence County, Ark., in 1887, to Mrs. Fannie E. (Holdford) Gray, widow of Dr. Gray, and afterward settled in Centreville, where he has been engaged in merchandising since 1884, but also carries on his farming interest. Socially, he is a member of Tuckerman Lodge No. 192, Masonic fraternity, and has been secretary of the same. To his marriage was born one child.

W. H. Wise is a farmer and merchant, being a partner in the firm of Kimbrough & Wise, of Weldon, Ark. His parents were William H. and Mary E. (Brown) Wise, natives of Maryland and Alabama, respectively, who moved to Mississippi at an early day, where the subject of this sketch was born, in De Soto County, April 1, 1849. His father, a farmer and mechanic, was a relative of Gov. Wise, of Virginia. He settled a large farm in Mississippi, also the town of Hernando, and became a large land owner. He was a Democrat, and held the office of magistrate a great many years. W. H. Wise was raised on a farm, where his opportunities for education were limited, having attended only the common schools of Mississippi. At the age of twenty, in 1870, he came to Arkansas, engaged in farming, and in 1873 bought eighty acres of land in the woods, on the present site of Weldon. He cleared fifty acres of this land and continued farming till 1885, when the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad reached Tupelo. At that time he sold forty acres of his land to D. A. Kimbrough for a half interest in the latter's store, and the same year the firm of Kimbrough & Wise began

business in Weldon, where they have since continued. They carry a general stock of goods and do a large business. Mr. Wise and his partner own a large part of Weldon property, twenty-two lots and two blocks having been sold. In 1873 he married Miss Maggie Godby, of Mississippi. They had five children: Ida, Willie, Estelina, Maggie Jefferson, Edward Hubbard, aged fifteen, thirteen, eleven, nine and six years, respectively. His wife died December 27, 1883, and in October, 1885, he married Miss Fannie Moore, daughter of S. J. and Sarah Moore, of North Carolina and Alabama, who came to Arkansas in 1870, where he has since engaged in farming. They live at Bowen's Ridge. Mr. Wise is a Democrat, though not an active politician. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he is steward and trustee. He is active in the interest of schools and churches in his community, and has done his share in the development of the country.

Robert A. Wise is a brother of W. H. Wise, and both are residents of Weldon, Ark. Robert A. Wise was born in Hernando, De Soto County, Miss., May 24, 1844. He is now postmaster at Weldon and engaged in the drug and grocery business. He was the second child of W. H. and Mary E. (Brown) Wise, the former having been born and reared near Baltimore, Md., and the latter at Florence, Ala. W. H. Wise, a mechanic by occupation, came to Memphis, Tenn., in 1838, and went to work at his trade, but his health becoming bad he moved to Hernando, Miss., in 1839, and met Miss Brown, whom he married in 1840. He was elected magistrate and sheriff of De Soto County for a number of years, and he invested his income in real estate in the town of Hernando. Finally his health became so bad that he gave up his office and sold his property in town, and invested in a large tract of land four and one-half miles east of Hernando, turning his attention to farming and stock raising, and at his death, which occurred in 1856, his estate, consisting of land, stock and negroes, was valued at \$100,000. He and his wife were strict members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Robert A. was raised on the farm, receiving his education in the common

schools of North Mississippi, and at the age of seventeen he left school and enlisted as a volunteer in Company K, Ninth Mississippi Regiment, Monroe, Capt. Thomas White, Chalmer's brigade, in the Army of Tennessee. He was at the battle of Shiloh and was sent home on furlough sick from Corinth. Returning to the army at Tupelo he was taken down with typhoid fever, which settled in his right leg, disabling him from duty. He received an unlimited furlough to go home, and remained until further orders. Some ninety days later he recovered, and was ordered to join the army at Knoxville, Tenn., as it came out of Kentucky on its way to Murfreesboro. He was in that battle and all the skirmishes and fights engaged in by his command through Tennessee, taking part in the battle of Chickamanga, and receiving a wound in the breast on the second day of the fight. This, however, did not disable him from duty, and subsequently he was in the engagements at Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill, at Dalton, Ga., and at Resaca; he was wounded in the thigh at Altoona Mountain. Following this he was occupied with his command in fights around Atlanta and at Jonesboro, but becoming ill again he was sent home, where he remained until the close of the war. Afterward he engaged in farming on a small scale. His father's and mother's estate was all destroyed during the war and taken away except the land. Robert A. received his portion of the land, which he sold and went to Louisiana to raise cotton on a large scale on Red River. He invested every dollar he had in a cotton crop, but the first year the worms destroyed half of it and the next year the overflow destroyed all. He then came to Jackson County, Ark., and engaged in farming, starting on borrowed capital, and by hard labor and economy he managed to pay for a farm near Newport, which he sold in 1887, and came to Weldon, embarking in his present business. He is a bachelor and a member of the Methodist Church, South, and was an active member in the district school board in which he lived before coming to Weldon. He was also a member of the Farmer's Alliance or Wheelers. He has always been liberal, and has done his share toward building churches, schools



John Davies
(DECEASED)

GOLDEN LAKE, MISSISSIPPI CO, ARKANSAS.

and all public enterprises. He is now a cripple, being paralyzed in the right hip and leg, but is making a good support by his own exertion. Himself and his brother are the only surviving members of a family of nine children.

N. B. Wishon is a prosperous real estate dealer and collecting agent at Newport, Ark., and was born in Phelps County, Mo., on the 12th of September, 1848, and is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Singleton) Wishon, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Kentucky. Their marriage took place in the latter State, and they afterward moved to St. Louis, Mo., when the city contained less than 10,000 inhabitants (in 1829). Here Mr. Wishon remained for about ten years, being an employé of the Wiggins Ferry Company, and acted in the capacity of engineer. In 1839 he located near Rolla, Mo., and opened a very fine farm of about 1,500 acres, and here he and his wife resided until their deaths. N. B. Wishon remained on this farm until nineteen years of age, and in 1867 came to Arkansas and began clerking in a store in Jacksonport, continuing an employe of Holloway & Co., at a very low salary, until 1871. He then formed a partnership with his brothers, Frank and W. C., and the firm became known as Wishon Bros., they conducting a general merchandising establishment in Jacksonport. In 1873 they opened up a branch store at Newport, which was the first business house in the place, and was a frame structure, and this together with two cheap box houses were located in the woods. They continued at this point until 1883, then selling out to E. L. Watson & Son. Mr. Wishon then set to work to build up the town and put up a substantial brick block and several residence buildings, but for the past few years he has given his attention almost entirely to the real estate and collection business. The brothers at one time owned a fifth interest in the original town site. They own eight brick business houses, and considerable improved residence property, and unimproved town lots and several fine farms in a high state of cultivation, together with several hundred acres of fine timbered and wild lands in the county. He has held several local offices, and he and wife, whom

he married in 1871, and whose maiden name was Amelia Wallace, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are the parents of two children: Lena and Earl H.

W. C. Wishon, agent of the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad, and a popular resident of Newport, was born in Phelps County, Mo., in February, 1851, and is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Singleton) Wishon. He was reared and remained in Phelps County until attaining his twenty-second year, and up to nineteen years of age lived on the home farm, and attended the schools of his native place. At nineteen years of age he was offered and accepted a position in one of the business houses at Rolla, Mo., where he remained for two years, winning the confidence and esteem of his employers by performing his duties in a satisfactory manner. In 1871 he moved to Jacksonport, Ark., and entered into commercial life with his brother, N. B. Wishon, continuing at that city until 1873, when they both removed to Newport, where they were among the first and most enterprising business men of that town, and helped to build considerable of the property. In 1880 W. C. was engaged by the Southern Express Company as express agent, and the business of the brothers was sold in February, 1882. He remained with that company until 1886, when the Batesville & Brinkley Railroad opened up its line, and he was engaged as their agent at Newport, where he has been ever since, building up a reputation for being one of the best agents on the line. In 1877 he was married to Miss Rina Wallace, a pleasant and attractive lady, who has made his home one of the brightest in Newport. Mr. Wishon is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Royal Arcanum. He is a prominent man in social and business circles at Jacksonport as well as Newport, of which latter city he is the pioneer.

A. Wiysel, lumber manufacturer. Mr. Wiysel was born and reared among the industries of a great manufacturing place, his birth occurring in Cambria County, Penn., on the 24th of August, 1824. He is a son of Joseph and Susanna (Weisinger) Wiysel, of the same county and State, but the great-grandfather was a native of Germany, who emigrated to this country at an early period

and settled in Pennsylvania, afterward fighting in the War of the Revolution. The parents of A. Wiysel emigrated to Wabash County, Ind., some years after their marriage, where the father died during the Civil War, while the mother still survives him and is living in Indiana. They were the parents of six children, of whom four are yet living, A. Wiysel being the oldest. He was reared and spent his younger days in Pennsylvania, where he also received the greater part of his education, and afterwards moved to Wabash County, Ind. From there he went to Adair County, Mo., and remained until 1859, when he came to Jacksonport and was employed in teaming. During the war he was detailed as engineer of a large flouring mill on the White River, and after that event he embarked in saw-milling and lumber manufacturing, a business that he has fostered and built up to be one of the most successful in that section. He has various markets for his products, employs a large number of men, and turns out some of the best material to be found anywhere, and has the honor of being one of the pioneer mill men of Jackson County. Mr. Wiysel was married in 1848 to Miss Susanna Stemman, by whom he has had five children, two of them yet living: Samuel and Charles. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and one of the representative citizens of his county, taking an active interest in its promotion and welfare.

William D. Yarbrough a merchant, of Newport, Ark., was born November 28, 1856, in Nebo, Hopkins County, Ky. His parents were Lewis and Lucy (Davis) Yarbrough, both natives of Kentucky. William D. received a fair education in the English branches, in the public schools of his native State, and commenced business for himself in 1881, securing a position in the commercial house of Mr. H. V. Ames, of Newport, Ark., who carried a general line of merchandise, where he remained until 1885, when he paid a visit to his home in Kentucky, and while there, on the 10th of February, 1886, married Miss Katie Trigg, of Hopkins County. On the 25th of February they returned to Arkansas and he entered the employ of Mr. Johnson, of the firm of Ames & Johnson, his former employers. He remained with them until the latter part of the year, when he purchased a full line of groceries, and on January 1, 1887, opened an establishment for himself, carrying a well selected line of staple and fancy groceries, and the prediction is, that Mr. Yarbrough will be one of the leading business men of the community. Mr. Yarbrough is a member in good standing, of the Newport Lodge. His wife died September 25, 1887, and was buried in Rose Creek Cemetery, in her native county. On August 25, 1889, Mr. Yarbrough married Miss Saidie Roberon, a native of Ohio, an estimable young lady, and a general favorite.



CHAPTER XXVI.



IZARD COUNTY—THE ARRIVAL OF THE SETTLERS—CIRCUIT AND PROBATE COURTS—MILITARY MEMOIRS—
THE COUNTY FORMED—THE COUNTY SEAT LOCATED—PUBLIC BUILDINGS ERECTED—ELECTION
RETURNS—CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS—TOWNS AND VILLAGES—EDUCATIONAL DEVEL-
OPMENT—THE COUNTY BOUNDED—STATISTICS SHOWING ITS DESIRABIL-
ITY AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE—POPULATION—BIOGRAPHY.

There is a spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest,
Where man, creation's tyrant, casts aside
His sword and sceptre, pageantry and pride.
That spot's thy home.—*Montgomery.*



THE exact time and place of the making of the first settlement of the territory now composing IZARD COUNTY is uncertain. It is evident, however, that immigration must have commenced very soon after the beginning of the present century, points of location being, in general, along White and Strawberry Rivers. Among the early settlers in the vicinity of the former stream were Daniel Hively, Elbert and Henry Benbrook, the family of the father of William and Hill Dillard, the Jefferys, Moses Bishop, the Harrises and George and James Partee. Daniel Jeffery settled below Mount Olive, Jehoida, his brother, a mile above, and James, another brother, at or near the mouth of Piney Creek. Of the Harrises there were four brothers: Augustus, Henry, James and Richard. Augustus located on the east side of the river, in (the present) IZARD COUNTY, the others on the opposite side, now Stone County. Daniel

Hively settled at the mouth of Piney Creek, and there built a water-power grist-mill very early. Among the first to locate on Strawberry River were the Simpsons, Billingsleys and Finleys, John Gray taking up his residence on Rocky Bayou, and James Wren at Lunenburg. Other very early comers to the county were Ambrose, Harvey, William and James Creswell.

Later came the Lancasters, the Walkers, the Watkinses, Richard, Robert and William Powell, Thomas Richardson, Samuel Bingham, William and James Woods, Col. Thomas Black, the Arnolds, Jesse Hinkle, the Robinsons and many others. Both the early and subsequent settlers of the county principally came from Tennessee. A few were from Georgia, and some other Southern States, but few, if any, from Northern States. The early settlers here suffered in common with all who moved so far back from the Mississippi the many privations of frontier life. It was not long, however, until boats came up White River and furnished such provisions as could not be produced at home. The people of IZARD COUNTY are intelligent, kind and hospitable. Society now is all that could be desired, and churches are numerous in all

settled portions. Subsequent pages contain more detailed mention of the county's pioneers and prominent citizens.

Court affairs, of course, early occupied attention. The county court was established in 1829, when Arkansas was a territory. Prior to that date the county business had all been transacted in the circuit court. This court meets on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October, in each year. The probate court meets on the third Mondays of March, June, September and December.

The Izard circuit court convenes on the second Monday in April and October, in each year. It belongs to the Fourteenth judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Izard, Boone, Baxter, Marion, Fulton, Searcy and Newton, of which R. H. Powell, of Melbourne, is the judge.

The legal bar of Izard County is composed of the following named attorneys: Ransom Gulley, John H. Woods, J. B. Baker, F. M. Hanley, Moreau Ashley, S. W. Woods, and E. B. Bradshaw. Judge Powell, when not on the bench, is also a member of the bar.

Aside from the war period, there has never been but one or two murders committed within the county, as it is now composed, and not a legal execution of a criminal has occurred here. Other crimes have been committed frequently.

At the approach of the Civil War, when the question of secession was first discussed, a majority of the people of Izard County seemed opposed to it, but when actual hostilities commenced, all but a few were naturally in full sympathy with the Southern cause, and soon thereafter favored the secession of the State. Of the several companies of soldiery raised within the county for the Confederate army, one, gathered by Capt. Deason, served in the Seventh Arkansas Regiment; four, commanded, respectively, by Capts. C. C. Elkins, T. N. Smith, Hugh A. Barnett and T. J. Mason, became a part of the Ninth Arkansas Regiment; two, commanded, respectively, by Capts. C. Cook and Richard Powell, served in Col. Freeman's regiment of cavalry; three, commanded, respectively, by Capts. T. M. Gibson, R. C. Matthews and Samuel Taylor, formed a part of Col. Shaler's

regiment. A portion of a company was raised by Capt. John H. Dye, the other part being raised in Independence County, and a part of another was raised by Capt. James Huddleston, the other being recruited in what is now Sharp County. Some individuals went out and joined companies raised in adjoining counties. Thus ten companies, besides the fractions of other companies, were furnished by the county for the Confederate army.

Early in the war period, most of the Union men here removed to Rolla, Mo., and were there organized into a company by Capt. L. D. Toney, and served in the Federal army. All the able bodied men of the county, and many boys in their "teens," joined the armies. Only the old and feeble were left with the women and children. There was no fighting or bushwhacking among the citizens. The county, however, was over-run by scouting parties from the contending armies, and while but little burning was done, all stock and provisions that could be found were seized and carried away, thus leaving the citizens in great want for food. Parties of women, each accompanied by an old man, frequently hauled cotton inside of the Federal lines and exchanged it for salt and other necessities. Salt was also obtained by extracting it from the earth under old smoke houses. Meat was concealed from the scouting parties by hiding it in straw beds, in the rocks and under brush heaps. Grain was also hid in peculiar places. J. B. Hunt, the postmaster at Melbourne, states that he saved his corn by shelling it and hiding it in the hollow walls of his house, between the weatherboarding and the inside-boarding, and had a hole at the bottom through which he drew it out on going to the mill. Others, no doubt, saved their grain in a similar way.

The county of Izard was organized in accordance with an act of the legislature of the Territory of Arkansas, approved October 17, 1825. It was named in honor of George Izard, who was the governor of the Territory, and contained territory since cut off in the formation of Fulton, Baxter and Stone Counties. Various acts have been passed since its formation, by which it has been created as at present.

The original county seat was located on White River, at the mouth of Big North Fork, now in Baxter County. Soon after it was moved to Athens, on White River, at the mouth of Piney Creek, and from there, about the year 1844, to Mount Olive, in Section 31, Township 16 north, Range 10 west, another point on White River. Here it remained until May 15, 1875, when it was taken to its present site at Melbourne. The first court-house erected at the original site of the county seat was a hewed log cabin. The second was a small frame structure, built at Athens, and the third was also a frame erected at Mount Olive. The court-house at Melbourne was built in 1878, but on the 11th of April, 1889, it was consumed by fire, with all the public records and papers, supposed to have been of incendiary origin, as the fire occurred in the morning before daylight. The question of removing the county seat to some other point is now being agitated, but the probability is that it will remain at its present location.

The only public building the county possesses is the jail and jailer's residence combined, at Melbourne. This is a wooden building, the jail proper being frame on the outside, with a wall of squared timbers on the inside. The county owns a poor farm, but it has never been improved or made available for the support of the paupers. The latter are let out on contract for their support, to the lowest responsible bidder.

The following is a list of the names of the county officers of IZARD County, and the dates of their terms of service from the organization of the county to the present time, as compiled from the report of the secretary of State:

Judges: Matthew Adams, 1829-33; J. Jeffery, 1833-38; B. Hawkins, 1840-42; J. A. Harris, 1842-44; James Wren, 1844-46; J. A. Harris, 1846-48; G. H. Morton, 1848-50; Henry Cole, 1850-52; J. J. Sams, 1852-54; B. C. Hollowell, 1854-56; T. Black, 1858-60; H. H. Harris, 1860-62; Thomas Black, 1862-64; A. C. Jeffery, 1864-68; William Byler, 1868-72; commissioners. 1872-74; G. W. Shaw, 1874-80; J. A. Byler, 1880-82; W. Grimmett, 1882-86; H. H. Harris, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Clerks: J. P. Houston, 1825-30; Jesse Adams, 1830-32; J. P. Houston, 1832-38; B. H. Johnson, 1838-44; C. P. Lancaster, 1844-46; A. C. Jeffery, 1846-48; R. M. Haggard, 1848-52; William Wood, 1852-54; H. H. Harris, 1854-58; W. C. Dixon, 1858-60; H. H. Harris, 1860-68; I. H. Talley, 1868-72; F. W. Perrin, 1872-74; D. W. Billingsley, 1874-76; J. N. Craig, 1876-78; H. H. Harris, 1878-84; W. K. Estes, present incumbent, elected in 1884, re-elected and served continuously since.

Sheriffs: John Adams, 1825-30; John Hargrove, 1830-35; Daniel Jeffery, 1835-36; J. A. Harris, 1836-38; D. K. Lloyd, 1838-44; Miles Jeffery, 1844-46; S. E. Rossen, 1846-50; S. J. Mason, 1850-56; John Woods, 1856-58; A. Adams, 1858-60; W. J. Cagle, 1860-68; R. L. Landers, 1868-72; J. M. Hinkle, 1872-78; R. L. Landers, 1878-82; J. S. Roberts, 1882-86; R. L. Landers, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Treasurers: W. B. Carr, 1836-38; A. Creswell, 1838-40; S. H. Creswell, 1840-42; Jacob Wolf, 1842-44; A. McFelix, 1844-46; H. J. Wren, 1846-48; H. Dillard, 1848-50; William Gray, 1850-58; J. W. Cypert, 1858-64; H. H. Harris, 1864-66; E. D. Hayes, 1866-68; B. F. Brantley, 1868-72; J. B. Hunt, 1872-74; L. C. Holmes, 1874-76; A. J. Hutson, 1876-80; John McElmurry, 1880-82; H. H. Hinckle, 1882-84; John McElmurry, 1884-86; J. B. Hunt, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Coroners: H. C. Roberts, 1829-30; J. Blyeth, 1830-35; Jesse Adams, 1835-36; H. W. Bandy, 1840-42; R. C. Moore, 1842-48; G. W. Neal, 1848-50; J. D. Churchill, 1850-52; D. Jeffery, 1852-54; R. Harris, 1854-56; S. T. Martin, 1856-58; R. Landers, 1858-62; Jesse Hinckle, 1862-64; J. A. Byler, 1864-66; R. Landers, 1866-68; J. G. Richardson, 1868-72; J. H. Roten, 1872-74; J. F. Cornelius, 1874-76; F. M. Hall, 1876-78; Squire Wood, 1878-80; J. R. Beaver, 1880-86; John Schell, 1886-88; S. F. Reaves, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Surveyors: William Clement, 1830-32; A. Adams, 1835-36; Jesse Adams, 1836-38; James Davis, 1838-40; William Seymour, 1840-42; J. M. Pugh, 1842-44; F. M. Copeland, 1844-46; R.

Decker, 1846-48; Cyrus Crosby, 1848-52; J. Byler, 1852-56; J. W. Rector, 1856-58; A. C. Hardin, 1858-62; J. W. Rector, 1862-64; J. C. Claiborne, 1866-68; R. Sanders, 1868-72; J. A. Claiborne, 1872-76; Joseph Hixon, 1876-80; Jacob Franks, 1880-82; J. A. Claiborne, 1882-88; E. L. Billingsley, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Assessors: P. F. Heasler, 1868-72; W. O. Dillard, 1872-74; James Green, 1874-80; W. C. Hammond, 1880-84; Robert Gray, 1884-86; James Gray, 1886-88; P. J. Puckett, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Representatives in constitutional conventions: 1836, Charles R. Sanders; 1861, A. Adams; 1868, W. W. Adams; 1874, Ransom Gulley.

The first representative of the county in the Territorial legislature was Jacob Wolf, and the first one in the State legislature was Thomas Culp. The first State senator from the county was C. R. Sanders.

The following will show the political aspect of Izard County. At the September election, 1888, James P. Eagle (Dem.) received 1,326 votes for the office of governor, and C. M. Norwood, his opponent, 779 votes. At the presidential election, 1888, the several candidates received votes as follows: Cleveland (Dem.), 1,187; Harrison (Rep.), 378; Streeter (U. L.), 68; Fisk (Pro.), 7.

Religious affairs, here as elsewhere, date from the first settlement of the community. As usual, the Methodists and Baptists were the pioneer Christian workers of the Territory, followed by the Cumberland Presbyterians and Christians. The organizations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, located within the county, are embraced in three circuits. The Melbourne circuit, Rev. W. L. King, pastor, has eight appointments; the Newburg circuit, Rev. William A. Peck, pastor, has five appointments, and the La Crosse and Evening Shade circuit, Rev. J. S. Brooke, pastor, has also five appointments, the latter being in Sharp County. The aggregate membership of each, as shown by the last conference minutes, is as follows: Melbourne, 399; Newburg, 684; La Crosse and Evening Shade, 301; making 1,384 in all. Of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, there is but one organization in the county.

Of the Missionary Baptist Church nineteen organizations are known, sixteen of which belong to the Rocky Bayou Association, two to the Big Creek Association, and one to Independence Association. Those belonging to the first named are Melbourne, Lunenburg and Franklin, of which Elder J. L. Brown is pastor; Saints' Rest, Bellview, Mount Nebo, No. 2, and Piney Bayou, of which Elder J. J. Vest is pastor; Mount Pleasant and Bethel, of which Elder J. D. J. Faulkner is pastor; Zion Hill, Concord, Fairview and Philadelphia, of which Elder William Duren is pastor; Pleasant Valley, with Elder S. A. Merchant as pastor; Mount Nebo No. 1, with Elder J. H. Soden as pastor, and Hidden Creek, which has no pastor at present. Those belonging to Big Creek Association are Cross Roads and New Prospect, while the one belonging to Independence Association is called Wilson Creek. The aggregate membership of these organizations within the county is between 700 and 800.

The ten organizations of the Christian Church here consist of Mill Creek, at Melbourne; Walnut Grove, Oxford, Franklin and Iuka, with Elder H. T. King as pastor; Kent Mill, Liberty, Pleasant Spring and Newburg, with Elder W. G. Cypert as pastor, and Twin Creek, with Elder G. H. Metheny as pastor. The aggregate membership is 503.

The organizations of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church are Mill Creek, at Melbourne, and Mount Olive, with Rev. P. M. Jeffery as pastor; Nubbin Ridge, Rev. R. H. Evans, pastor; Olive Branch, Rev. J. S. Bone, pastor; La Crosse, Rev. W. B. Baird, pastor; Barren Fork, Rev. A. C. Evans, pastor; Dry Town, Rev. J. S. Bone, pastor; Palestine, Rev. Clark, pastor; Rocky Glade and one or two other organizations. Many of the church organizations have Sunday-schools connected with them, and nearly all have regular preaching, and are doing good work in the cause of Christianity. There is an organization of the Adventists at La Crosse.

The towns and villages of the county are small and scattered, and no one has gained much ascendancy over the others. Barren Fork, in the

southeast part of the county, contains two general stores, one drug store, one grocery, two church houses, a school-house, cotton-gin, and some shops, dwelling houses, etc.

Franklin, in the opposite northeast portion, has two general stores, a grist-mill, still-house, school-house, Masonic hall and lodge, and an Odd Fellows' hall and lodge.

Iuka is a very small post village on the line between Izard and Baxter Counties.

La Crosse, four miles northeast of Melbourne, contains two general stores, a drug store, a church edifice, two blacksmith shops, a Masonic hall and lodge, and the La Crosse Collegiate Institute. In the fall of 1883 a cyclone passed over this place and almost entirely demolished the buildings, besides killing a number of individuals.

Melbourne, the county seat, located near the center of the county, includes within its limits four general stores, three groceries, a drug store, two hotels, four church buildings, a Masonic and Odd Fellows' hall and school-house combined, a lodge each of Masons and Odd Fellows, two feed stables, one newspaper (The Izard County Register, Democratic in politics, now in its eighth volume, and ably edited by its proprietor, Mr. Dave Craig), a steam grist-mill, mechanics' shops, etc., etc., but no court-house at present. Of the societies there is also an Encampment of Odd Fellows. The churches are Baptist, Methodist, Cumberland Presbyterian and Christian.

Newburg, a few miles northwest of Melbourne, has three general stores, a steam saw-mill, school-house, blacksmith shop, a Masonic and Odd Fellows' hall and a lodge of each of these societies.

Oxford is in the north central part of the county. Three general stores, a steam grist-mill, three churches, a school-house and an Odd Fellow's hall comprise its industries.

Pineville, in the northwest part of the county, contains a general store, a blacksmith shop, and a Masonic hall, church and school-house combined.

Violet Hill is eight miles northeast of Melbourne. It has a store, steam grist-mill, blacksmith shop and a church.

At each of these points is a postoffice, and

dwelling houses corresponding in number to the size of the place. The other postoffices in the county are Wideman, Sage, Gid. Alder, Rockford, Engle and Byler.

Prior to the inauguration of the present free school system there were no schools within Izard County, except a few sustained here and there by private individual enterprise. Education in those days for the masses was not advocated or encouraged, and truth compels the assertion that, even at this date, the facilities for popular education are not as well sustained as they ought to be. However, prejudice against free schools is wearing away, and the interest in their favor is slowly but gradually increasing. The following statistics compiled from the report of the State superintendent, for the year ending June 30, 1888, will show the progress of schools within the county: Scholastic population, white, 4,702, colored, 116, total, 4,818; number taught in the public schools, white, 2,572, colored, 19, total, 2,608; number of teachers employed, males, 47, females, 8, total, 55; average monthly salaries paid teachers, first grade, males, \$40.25, females, \$40; second grade, males, \$37.50, females, \$28.30; amount of revenue expended to sustain the public schools, \$9,433.45. According to these figures, only a little over one-half of the white scholastic population and about one-sixth of the colored scholastic population were taught in the public schools. It is believed, though, that the statistics do not give the whole facts, as the number taught in some schools was not reported. The wages paid should secure teachers of fair talent. The free school system is yet young, and will improve with age and experience.

The La Crosse Collegiate Institute, which has been sustained for many years at the town of La-Crosse, has gained considerable reputation as an institution of learning. It is now taught in connection with the public school of that place. There are eighty-four school districts within the county, and for the school year mentioned, thirty-four voted a local tax for school purposes.

Izard County is in Northeast Arkansas. It is bounded north by Fulton County, east by Sharp, south by Independence and Stone, and west by

Stone and Baxter. It has an area of 600 square miles, with only about one-eighth of it improved. Being an interior county it has as yet no railroad facilities, its nearest railroad station being at Cushman, in the adjoining county of Independence. The boundary lines are as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 1, in Township 18 north, Range 7 west, of the fifth principal meridian; thence south three miles; thence east one mile to the range line, between Ranges 6 and 7 west; thence south on the range line to the southeast corner of Section 25, Township 16 north, Range 7 west; thence west one and a half miles; thence south to the quarter-post between Sections 14 and 23 in Township 15 north, Range 7 west; thence west to the southwest corner of Section 16, same township and range; thence south 45° west, seven and a half miles to White River; thence up the middle of that river to the range line between Ranges 11 and 12, in Township 17 north; thence north on the range line to the township line between Townships 17 and 18 north; thence east to the middle of Range 11 west; thence north on section lines to the township line between Townships 18 and 19 north; thence east on the township line to the place of beginning.

The principal streams are White and Strawberry Rivers, both of which flow in a general southeasterly direction, the former on the southwestern boundary of the county, and the latter across the northeastern portion. Between these rivers there is a dividing ridge or water-shed in the same direction. The principal tributaries of White River within the county are Piney, Mill, Knob, Hurricane, Rocky Bayou and Lafferty Creeks. The principal tributary of Strawberry River is Caney Fork. There are some smaller tributaries of these streams, and altogether they form a complete system of drainage for the territory. Numerous excellent springs abound, and in most places good well water can be obtained at a depth of fifty feet. Cisterns are in general use. From the streams, springs, cisterns and wells, an abundant supply of excellent water for all purposes is obtained.

The surface of the county is generally broken and hilly, though there are some tracts of beauti-

ful and gently undulating table lands. The highest points above sea level are said to be about 1,000 feet. A large percentage of the lands belong to the Government, and are subject to homestead entry. Of the entire area, a very small proportion is valley, or bottom lands. The soil of the latter is alluvial and exceedingly productive, while that of the uplands is light and sandy, and not so productive. Contrary to the general rule elsewhere, the most productive uplands in this county are the pine timbered lands. Altogether it is adapted to the cultivation of cotton, several kinds of grain, clover, and the tame grasses. It is probably best suited to the growing of corn. Clover and the tame grasses have scarcely been introduced, but, where tried, excellent results have followed. "Cotton is king," and some lands are being exhausted by its constant cropping. All the uplands are capable of the growing of all manner of fruits, common to this latitude, but thus far the cultivation of fruit has received but little attention.

In the southeast part of the county, over an area of twenty-five square miles are rich deposits of black oxide of manganese. This ore is used extensively in the manufacture of Bessemer steel rails. In Section 20, Township 17 north, Range 9 west, there is a lead of antimony, and at different points elsewhere, notably in Townships 16 and 17 north, Range 7 west, are strong indications of zinc. There is a good quality of sandstone, building stone, and a great deal of limestone within the county. In Sections 34 and 35, Township 15 north, Range 8 west, is a good deposit of lithographic stone, which is being worked by a New York company.

The bottom lands and adjacent bluffs are covered with white and black oak, red cedar, and black and sweet gum, all of good quality, the white oak being of very superior quality. In the northwest part of the county is a belt of good short-leaved yellow pine, the stumpage of which is carefully estimated at 500,000,000 feet. Much of this timber averages from two to three feet in diameter, and many trees will cut four saw logs each. The rest of the timber is mostly black, post, and white oak. In the northeast portion the growth is mostly

post oak and black jack. Ash, cherry, walnut, and other varieties of timber abound in limited quantities.

The county's resources, so far as developed, are principally agricultural, the horticultural and mineral wealth not having been unfolded. The supply of timber is extensive, as but little, aside from the small quantity used at home, has ever been cut. This will be an important resource whenever shipping facilities are provided. The agricultural products for 1879, as given by the census of 1880, were as follows: Indian corn, 451,904 bushels; oats, 40,593 bushels; wheat, 25,902 bushels; hay, 214 tons; cotton, 4,800 bales; Irish potatoes, 4,500 bushels; sweet potatoes, 11,349 bushels; tobacco, 13,212 pounds. These figures show that the lands of the county are best adapted to the raising of corn, cotton, sweet potatoes and tobacco. The number of head of live-stock, as shown by the same report, were as follows: Horses, 2,169; mules and asses, 1,258; cattle, 9,492; sheep, 8,492; hogs, 18,966. The number listed for taxation, as shown by the abstract of taxable property for 1888, are as follows: Horses, 2,436; mules and asses, 1,655; cattle, 14,857; sheep, 7,035; hogs, 1,619. This indicates by comparison a large increase of the three former and an apparent decrease of the two latter. But reflecting that the number of animals given by the census report include the number of sold and slaughtered during the previous year, while the tax lists include only those on hand when assessed, it is evident that in all, excepting probably sheep, there was a large increase.

In 1880 the county's real estate was assessed for taxation at \$584,303, the personal property at \$411,715, making a total of \$996,018. In 1888 the real estate was assessed at \$743,994, and the personal property at \$759,607, making a total of \$1,503,601. This shows that the taxable property of the county, since 1880, has increased in value over 61 per cent. The total amount of taxes charged in 1888, for all purposes, was \$20,608.

The population of IZARD COUNTY at the end of each census decade, since its organization, has been as follows: 1830, 1,266; 1840, 2,240; 1850, 3,212; 1860, 7,215; 1870, 6,806; 1880, 10,857.

The colored population in 1870 was 182, and in 1880, 222.

Charles R. Aikin, a retired merchant of Calico Rock, Ark., was born in Colorado, in 1854, and is a son of William M. and Catherine W. (Rudolph) Aikin, who were born in South Carolina and Maryland, respectively. William Aikin removed to Arkansas in 1843 or 1844, and located in what was then IZARD COUNTY (now Stone County), and these counties have since been his home, with the exception of from 1852 to 1855, when he was a resident of Colorado. From 1861 to 1872 he resided in Batesville, but upon the death of his wife, in the latter year, he removed from Batesville, and has made his home in IZARD and Stone Counties since. He was a farmer during his early life, but afterward gave his attention to merchandising, and was associated with Cox & Byers, at Sylamore. He was married in 1850 or 1851, and he and wife became the parents of four children, Charles R., the subject of this memoir, being the only one living; Maggie L. (deceased) was the wife of Joseph Case, of Batesville, and died in 1881, leaving two children, Maggie being the only one now living; the two other children died in infancy. Mr. Aikin has filled the office of notary public, and was postmaster of Calico Rock for a number of years. He resides in Sylamore, is sixty-six years of age, and is in the enjoyment of excellent health. Charles R. Aikin attended school in Batesville until he attained his sixteenth year, and then engaged in farming for himself on his father's farm, continuing thus occupied for three years; then entered college at Batesville, which institution he attended one year. He then entered the dry goods store of W. E. Maxwell, at Sylamore, but at the end of one year accepted a position in a store at Batesville, and after remaining in the employ of H. C. Smith for some time he returned to Sylamore and entered the employ of McMurtry & Whitfield. His next enterprise was to engage in merchandising in partnership with W. E. Maxfield, but in 1879 he came to Calico Rock, and began working for that gentleman for a portion of the profits, and since 1888

has been out settling up the outstanding accounts of the business. He was married on the 22d of January, 1888, to Miss Mary E. Grimmett. He has been postmaster of this place for four or five years, is a Democrat politically, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the A. F. & A. M. He owns a good farm of eighty acres close to the town, well improved, besides other valuable property.

A. G. Albright is one of the substantial residents of Izard County, Ark., but his birth occurred in the "Old North State" October 9, 1838, his parents, Alvis and Mary A. (Stockard) Albright, being also born there, in 1808 and 1815, respectively. They were reared, educated and married in their native State, but about the year 1853 they moved to Arkansas, where they reared their family. Five sons and five daughters were born to them, and seven of their children are living at the present time. The father was an energetic tiller of the soil, in which occupation he acquired a handsome competency, and at the time of his death, March 31, 1881, he was the owner of some 500 acres of land. He was also a minister of the gospel, being an expounder of the Methodist doctrine, but, after his arrival in Arkansas, he and his wife attached themselves to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Mr. Albright being identified with this church at the time of his death. His widow is still living, and resides with a daughter at Barren Fork. A. G. Albright, their son, was educated near Pittsboro, N. C., and after coming to Arkansas with his parents he united his destiny with that of Miss Sarah T. Screws, who was born in this State, being a daughter of George W. Screws. Of the family of eleven children born to them eight are living: George A., James G., Sarah C., Harriet E., Nancy N., Julia Esther, William F. and Lula J. Mr. Albright owns an excellent farm comprising 352 acres, of which there are about 160 acres under cultivation, and it is well stocked with all the necessary animals for successfully conducting the place. In connection with this work he is engaged in general merchandising at Barren Fork, his stock at the present time invoicing at about \$8,000. He is a member of three secret organizations, the Masons, the Knights and

Ladies of Honor, and the I. O. O. F., and in the former order belongs to the Commandery. When the war, which had for some time been threatening, at last became an assured fact, Mr. Albright joined Kelley's Ninth Battalion, and went to Kentucky, but was discharged on account of disability. The same year he joined Capt. Woods' company, Shaler's regiment, and served to the close of the war in the quartermaster's department, as regimental carpenter. In the latter part of 1866 he returned home and engaged in the milling business with his father, and still later embarked in the occupations mentioned above. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and are active and liberal supporters of churches and schools, as well as all other worthy enterprises.

J. H. Ayler, farmer, Melbourne, Ark. Among the younger members of the agricultural community of Izard County there are none more deserving of mention than Mr. Ayler, and on this account, no less than that he has resided in this county since about three years of age, he is accorded a worthy place in this volume. His birth occurred in Tennessee in 1848, and he came with his parents, Charles and Minerva E. (Robison) Ayler, to Arkansas, in 1851, and settled in Izard County. He assisted on his father's farm until twenty-one years of age, when he started out to fight life's battles for himself, and rented land for about six years. He then purchased a farm of eighty-six acres, which he afterward increased to 286 acres, with sixty-five acres under cultivation, and has plenty of good stock to run his farm. In 1870 he was married to Miss Icy D. H. Cornelius, and they became the parents of these children: John P., born October 13, 1871, at home; Ada M., born February 21, 1873, at home; Lou N., born July 21, 1875; Nancy E., born November 23, 1877; Willie Maud, born February 1, 1880 (deceased); Nettie E., born February 19, 1883, and Grover H., born June 7, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Ayler are members of the Christian Church, and in politics he is a Democrat. His parents were both natives of Tennessee. The father, Charles Ayler, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Tennessee. He came to Arkansas in 1851, as

above stated, and bought an unimproved farm in IZARD County. After remaining on this farm for about fifteen years he sold out and bought an improved farm, close to where he first resided, and continued there about ten years. He then sold out, and bought another farm of 175 acres, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1882, at the age of sixty-four years. He was twice married, the first time to Miss Minerva E. Robison, and by her became the father of seven children, five now living: J. H., William, Mrs. Nancy Evans, Mrs. Sarah E. Sterling and Mrs. Harriet J. Williams. The mother of these children is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ayler's second marriage was to Miss Amanda Taylor, in 1871, and they had a family of three children: Tennessee, Annie and John. Mr. Ayler was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Ayler still survives him. Mrs. Minerva Ayler was married the second time to Henry Williams, and they reside in this county.

John N. Bates, farmer, Franklin, Ark. Notwithstanding the rapid growth of the agricultural affairs of the county in the last few years, and the progressive ideas advanced, Mr. Bates has kept thoroughly apace with the times, and is considered one of the leading farmers of the county. His birth occurred in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1829, and he is the son of J. A. and Elizabeth (Davis) Bates, the former a native of the Old Dominion, and the latter of South Carolina. J. A. Bates came to Tennessee about 1820, but previous to that had been a resident of Georgia and Alabama. He was principally reared in Georgia, and served in the War of 1812 up to 1815. He was also with Gen. Noonan's command, was in the Florida swamps in 1836, and was present when the chief, Osceola, was captured. During the War of 1812 he was a lieutenant, and served in that capacity until 1814 when, for his bravery and daring, he was promoted to the rank of captain, having piloted a boat-load of ammunition and provisions from Black Creek Station to Fort Scott, Fla. This boat-load of supplies had been ordered to Black Creek Station while Gen. Jackson was there, but the commander at Fort Scott was hard-pressed,

and had requested Gen. Jackson to come to his assistance. Lieut. Bates was off after deserters at this time, but when he returned to Black Creek Station he found Gen. Jackson gone, and the boat-load of ammunition and provisions had arrived from the head of supplies. There were not enough troops left to guard the boat, so Lieut. Bates built breastworks on the boat and pushed off, reaching Gen. Jackson in safety. For this daring and almost impossible feat he was promoted to the rank of captain. He died in Coffee County, Tenn. in September, 1868, at the age of seventy-four years. He had been twice married, first to Elizabeth Aulford, by whom he had three children, all daughters, Martha, Mary and Elizabeth, wife of a Mr. Carroll. Mrs. Bates died about 1819, and Mr. Bates was the second time married, to Miss Elizabeth Davis, in 1824. To this union were born seven children, six of whom lived to be grown. The youngest one died when quite small; Jasper M. resides in this county; Alethia (deceased), was the wife of J. S. Jones; John N., the subject of this sketch; Frances A., widow of J. Hickerson, now resides in Tennessee; Rebecca A. (deceased), wife of L. W. Angell, of Tennessee, and Louisa J. (deceased), was the wife of Alex. Oldfield. Mrs. Bates died in July, 1869. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bates were members of the Baptist Church, and he was a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he was a Whig. At the age of twenty-one years J. N. Bates started out for himself, after receiving a fair education in the common schools. He was a schoolmate of Judge Powell, of this county, in Bedford County, Tenn. He first began as a hired hand to learn the tanning business, boarded with his father, and worked for \$5 per month for one year. In 1854 he commenced tanning on his own account, and ran a yard for himself until 1864, when he lost all of his property. He then engaged in farming, and has followed this pursuit up to the present. In March, 1869, he came to this county, and settled on Strawberry, where he remained until 1876, when he sold out and bought his present property, consisting of 220 acres, 100 under cultivation, all the result of hard labor since the war. He was married, on the 4th of December,

1849, to Miss Harriet L. Oldfield, a native of Tennessee, born on the 11th of November, 1827, and they are the parents of ten children, eight now living: Nancy E., widow of Dr. J. M. Beaver, and afterward married to John C. Billingsley; Rhoda J., wife of James Billingsley; Eliza F., wife of F. M. Wolf; Charles L. lives in Texas; John L. resides in Lee County, Ark.; Mary F. (deceased); Laura A., wife of J. T. Robertson; Susan L., wife of Walter Hardaway; Lillie M., wife of James M. Godwin, and Carrie L. (deceased). Mr. Bates was not in the army, but was detailed to make shoes for the soldiers, and to continue the tanning business. Previous to the war he was a Whig, but since then he has voted with the Democratic party until 1880, when he supported the Greenback and Wheeler ticket. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The paternal grandfather of John N. Bates, Samuel Bates, was a soldier in the War for Independence, and served first, until the battle of Lexington, when he was captured by the English, and kept prisoner for three months. He then made his escape. He was a silversmith by trade, and the English kept him at work at his trade while a prisoner. He then joined the army again, was at Yorktown, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. After the war he located in Virginia, where he reared his family. He worked at his trade and became wealthy, owning many negroes. In 1807 he moved to North Carolina.

Dr. E. A. Baxter, Melbourne, Ark. It is the prerogative of the physician to relieve or alleviate the ailments to which suffering humanity is prone, and as such he deserves the most grateful consideration of all. A prominent physician, who by his own ability has attained distinction in his profession, is Dr. E. A. Baxter. This gentleman was born in Batesville, Ark., in 1853, and is the son of Elisha D. and Harriet N. (Patton) Baxter [see sketch of ex-Gov. Elisha Baxter]. Dr. Baxter was educated at Batesville, Ark., received a good English education at that place, and in 1877 entered the University of Louisville, from which he graduated in March, 1879. He then returned home, remained a short time, and then came to

Melbourne, where he located in the last named year. He immediately began practicing his profession. Realizing that it was not good for man to be alone, he was married on the 23d of December, 1882, to Miss Maggie Powell, daughter of William and Millie Powell, and niece of Judge Powell, of Melbourne. They are the parents of two children, only one living, Hattie M. The one deceased was named Alfred A. Dr. and Mrs. Baxter are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also belongs to the Encampment of that order. He makes no specialty in his line of practice, but has gained the confidence of all as a clever and scientific practitioner. He has been successful financially, accumulating property as rapidly as could be expected in a healthy county like Izard. Coming as he does from one of the leading families of the State, and being well connected by marriage, the Doctor would be a very popular man even if it were not for his pleasant, social disposition, which has called around him many friends. Kind and obliging, open-hearted and free-handed, he is ever found at the bedside of the sick and helpless. He takes no active part in politics, and votes always for the good of his friends. He is a Republican, though he has voted with the Democratic party in this State.

Elbert Benbrook is one of the most successful farmers and stockmen of Izard County, and deserves much credit for the success which has attended his efforts, for when he began life for himself he only owned one horse and rented land, whereas he is now the owner of 500 acres of as good land as there is in the county, and is one of the most successful stockmen of this region. He was born in Izard County, in 1838, and is a son of Henry and Catherine (Langston) Benbrook, who came from the State of Illinois in 1832, and settled on the farm on which our subject is now residing. The father was a miller as well as a farmer, and in 1848 erected one of the first mills in the county, and was also the proprietor of one of the first cotton-gins. Upon settling in this region their neighbors, with the exception of the families who came with them, were twenty miles distant, and

Indians and wild game of all kinds were very abundant. Flouring-mills were very few and far between in the region at that time, and their corn and wheat were ground by machinery of their own manufacture and were of a very crude description. The first mill built in the county was said to have been erected by Langsten Close, near Melbourne, in 1816, its capacity being one bucket of meal per day, but this was sufficient to keep all the families in meal within a radius of fifty miles. Wild honey was very abundant, and as a means of carrying it in considerable quantities they would sew up a deer skin in the form of a sack, put the honey in at the neck, throw the same across their horse as a sack, and thus convey it home. A few elk were found in the region by the earliest settlers, but there was no buffalo, although the country showed evidence of their having been here, as the woods were entirely free from underbrush, the canebrake being only along the streams. At the age of twenty-three years Elbert Benbrook began managing a steam saw-mill, the first one of the kind in the county, it being erected by A. H. Matthews and Ben Bufford in 1858, but owing to the breaking out of the war he was compelled to give up the work. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate service, but at the end of six weeks he was discharged on account of disability and returned home, where he engaged in teaching school for a short time. He then operated his father's carding machine until after the close of the war, when he again embarked in saw-milling, and also managed the carding machine and followed farming up to 1873. From 1873 to 1881 he operated a grist-mill, but since that time he has given his attention to farming and carpentering. He is a Democrat politically, and has held the office of justice of the peace and deputy sheriff, and is the present incumbent of the latter office, to which he was appointed in 1888, and had previously filled it from 1874 to 1878. Margaret M. Berry became his wife in 1861, but her death occurred seven years later, she having borne a family of three children: Susan A. (wife of W. J. Hudson), Robert H., and Martha C. (wife of W. C. Rodman). Mr. Benbrook wedded his second wife, Miss Sarah A.

Mathes, in 1868, but after bearing three children, Margie A., Dora and Allan H., her death occurred in 1878, she having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In the latter part of 1878 Mr. Benbrook wedded his present wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Slyre) Rodman, and both are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Royal Arch Mason. He is one of the men who has helped to build up the county and has always been noted for his Christianity, benevolence, and high sense of honor.

Uen Benbrook, farmer, Pinesville, Ark. Located in the midst of one of the finest agricultural centers of IZARD County, the farm which Mr. Benbrook occupies is conceded to be among the best in this vicinity, and this is saying not a little, for on every hand may be seen superior places, whose ownership indicate thrift and prosperity. He is a native of this county, his birth occurring in 1849, and he is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Traylor) Benbrook, natives of Illinois and Indiana, respectively. Henry Benbrook came to IZARD County, at a very early day, settled on a farm and tilled the soil, but in connection also carried on the milling business. He and wife reared a family of ten children, eight now living: Maria J. (wife of David Smith), Uen, Armedia A. (wife of Green P. Staggs), Washington, Serenia V. (wife of A. J. Franks), Perry, Charlotte T. (wife of L. L. Bailey), Henry and Nancy (deceased). Mr. Benbrook died in 1872, at the age of sixty years, and Mrs. Benbrook died in 1868, at the age of forty years. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was a member of the A. F. & A. M. He had accumulated considerable property at the time of his death, and owned about 1,800 acres of land, besides a grist-mill, two saw-mills and a water-gin and carding machine. He was one of the leading men of his day, and contributed liberally to all worthy enterprises. Uen Benbrook remained on his father's farm until twenty-four years of age, and acquired a taste for agricultural pursuits which has adhered to him ever since. He received a good practical education in the subscription schools, and when twenty-five years of age selected a wife in the person of Mrs. Acenith (Long)

between the two towns of ...

between the two towns of ... and wheat were ground ... and were of ... The first mill built in the country was said to have been erected by ... (son of ...)

days, but this was sufficient to keep all the families in the country. With heavy work, they became more and more a part of the country. A few of the early settlers were found in the region by the earliest settlers, but there was no doubt that the country showed evidence of their having been here, as the woods were entirely new. At the age of twenty, being only along the ... began managing a steam saw-mill, the first one of the kind in the country, by ... and ...

Ben Butler in 1868, but owing to the breaking out of the war he was compelled to give up the mill. In 1882 he returned to the country and on account of ill-health and returned home, where he engaged in teaching school for a short time. He then operated his father's saw-mill, which he closed after the war, when he again returned to saw-milling, and also the oil mill, and followed farming up to 1878. From 1878 to 1881 he operated a mill, but since that time he has given his attention to farming and carpentering. He is a politician, and has held the office of justice of the peace and deputy sheriff, and is the present incumbent of the latter office to which he was appointed in 1888, and had previously filled it from 1878 to 1881. Mr. Berry became his wife in 1861, but her death occurred seven years after having borne a family of three children: ... (wife of W. J. ...), ... (wife of W. C. ...), and ... (wife of W. C. ...).

brother wedded his second wife, Miss Sarah A. ... (wife of W. C. ...).

George A. Berry and William H. Berry ... (wife of W. C. ...).

of ... and ...

the son of ... and ...

the son of ... and ...

Benbrook, a native of Izard County, Ark. This union was blessed by the birth of six children: Elizabeth, Angelene A., Albert, Robert, Acie and Elbert. Mr. Benbrook first commenced farming on rented land, but two years later purchased 200 acres of land, selling part of this in 1881, and purchasing 115 acres unimproved. He then traded that for his present property, which consists of 205 acres, with about 125 improved. He also owns one-half interest in a cotton-gin. He has excellent buildings and plenty of stock to run his farm. He is a liberal donator to all public affairs, and is active in educational matters. He and Mrs. Benbrook are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Mrs. Benbrook had been married previous to her marriage to Mr. Benbrook, and to the brother of the subject of this sketch. He died in 1870. Her parents, George and Elizabeth (Langston) Long, were both natives of Arkansas, and her father was one of the earliest settlers on Strawberry Creek. He and wife were the parents of three children, two now living: Acey M. and Acenith. Mr. and Mrs. Long both died in 1834.

Rev. J. N. A. Billingsley, Rockford, Ark. Like many others of the representative men of Izard County, Ark., Mr. Billingsley is a native Tennessean, born in the year 1834. His parents, A. C. and Rebecca (Billingsley) Billingsley, were also natives of the eastern part of that State. A. C. Billingsley received a common school education in his native State, and moved to Arkansas in 1844. He purchased land in Izard County, and followed farming in the spring and summer, and the rest of the time was engaged as a house carpenter, and was interested in the ginning business. He was married in 1833 to Miss Rebecca Billingsley, and the fruits of this union were ten children, nine of whom lived to be grown and four are now living: J. N. A., Harriet E., wife of W. Lee; Thomas C., resides in Yell County, Ark., and Eutonia E., wife of W. Ragan. When Mr. Billingsley first came to Arkansas the country was very thinly settled, and their clothes were principally made from deer skins, and their shoes were also made of the skins of animals. The settlers depended principally on hunt-

ing for their meat. Mr. Billingsley was a Whig in politics, and was justice of the peace in his county for a number of years. His father, Samuel Billingsley, came to this county in 1840. He filled many offices of trust in Fulton County, and was ex-county judge and representative of that county from about 1852 to 1853. Politically, he was a Democrat. He was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and was a member of the Advent Church. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Thomas Billingsley, brother to the paternal grandfather. He moved to Sevier County, Ark., about 1840 and there followed agricultural pursuits. He was a Democrat in his political views. Upon reaching manhood, Rev. J. N. A. Billingsley commenced life for himself and worked for some time as a hired hand. After this he clerked in a dry goods store for about fifteen months, and then went to tilling the soil on rented land. One year later he entered 320 acres in Van Buren County, Ark., but sold out in 1868 and came to Izard County. He rented land for four years and then entered his present property of 160 acres. He now has seventy acres under cultivation. During the late conflict, or in 1862, he joined the Confederate army, and served until the 5th of June, 1865, when he surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark. He participated in the following battles: Prairie Grove, Helena (July 4, 1863), Little Rock, and was in most of the battles during Gen. Price's raid through Missouri, in 1864. After cessation of hostilities he returned home and resumed his farming industry. His marriage was consummated, in 1858, to Miss Catherine Orr, of Fulton County, Ark., and nine children were the result of this union, eight now living: David C., resides in this county; Mary E., at home; Sarah F., wife of Charles B. Thomas, resides in this county; J. N. A., Jr., (deceased); Samuel A., at home; R. Catherine, wife of L. J. Jackson; Eutonia E., at home; Edwin H., at home, and Martha E., also at home. Mr. Billingsley was ordained a minister of the Advent Church in 1873, and was a pioneer minister of his faith in this section. He has had between thirty-five and forty conversions in the church, and has performed about a dozen marriage services. He is

in favor of all public enterprises, is active in school matters, and is a Prohibitionist and Union Labor man. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. The father of Mrs. Billingsley, David Orr, was born in 1799, came to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in 1823, remained there for five years, and in 1827 came to this State and settled in Lawrence County, where he remained until 1845. He then moved to Fulton County, and died there in 1849. He was a missionary in the Baptist Church, and his circuit extended from Jefferson City, Mo., to Little Rock, Ark. The State was still a territory when he settled here, and the nearest neighbor was twenty-five miles distant. Often he would travel all day and not see a house. Sometimes he would get bothered and fail to reach a house by night time, and in that case he would be obliged to camp out, frequently in the dense canebrakes. Bear, panthers and other wild animals would come prowling around, and he would have to stay up to watch his horse. He followed his ministerial duties from 1827 to 1845, and was also a school teacher. He married Miss Eliza T. Caldwell, of Kentucky, on the 13th of September, 1821, and became the father of eleven children: James (deceased), E. W. (died in 1863, and his family resides in Fulton County), David (died in 1827), David (died in 1856), John H. (lives in Idaho Territory), Eliza A. (wife of A. S. Godwin), Catherine (wife of Rev. Billingsley), Martha J. (died in 1847), W. H. H. (died and left a family in Texas), Joseph M. (lives in Fulton County) and Robert G. Mr. Orr died in 1849 and his wife in 1874. Mrs. Orr was married the second time, in 1852, to Thomas R. Hill, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; she belonged to the Baptist Church.

Dr. J. K. P. Black, Melbourne, Ark. One of the leading and most successful physicians of IZARD County is Dr. Black, who has acquired a flattering reputation, and does credit to the profession. He was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1840, and divided his time in youth between assisting on the farm and in attending the common schools. In 1861 he threw aside the implements of peace to take up the weapons of warfare, and enlisted in Company K, Boon's First Battalion of Cavalry, and

served until 1865, when he was paroled at Shreveport, La. He was engaged in the battles of Elkhorn, Iuka, Corinth, and was sick during the siege of Vicksburg. He came west after the surrender of that place and joined Capt. McCabel's cavalry, and was captured on Saline River, Ark., taken to Rock Island, Ill., where he was kept over a year before being exchanged. He returned home after the surrender and engaged in agricultural pursuits, but also attended school. In 1870 he commenced to read medicine, and two years later attended lectures at the University of Nashville, from which he graduated in 1876. He then commenced practicing at Melbourne, and here he has remained ever since. He was married, in 1882, to Miss Susan Morton, of this State, and six children are the result of this union, all living: Edgar and Edna (twins), Thomas K., Ernest, Rufus and Mary. At the commencement of his life as a public man, the Doctor was not possessed of a great amount of property, but he is now the owner of a large farm of 310 acres, with about 100 acres under cultivation. He is at present erecting a very fine residence, which, when completed, will be equal to any in the county. He is a staunch Democrat, but takes no particular interest in politics. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mrs. Black is the daughter of David and Nellie (Garmon) Morton, both natives of North Carolina. The father was born about 1807 or 1808, and came to the State of Arkansas in 1850. The mother was born about 1810, and died in 1881. Dr. Black is the son of Col. Thomas and Mary F. (Byler) Black, the former born on the 4th of October, 1807. In 1813 Col. Black removed with his father from Williamson to Bedford County, Tenn., and when in his nineteenth year he was elected lieutenant of the militia. When twenty-one years of age he was promoted to the rank of captain, and subsequently in his twenty-sixth and twenty-ninth years he was made adjutant-major and then colonel of his regiment. When twenty-three years of age he was elected to the Tennessee legislature, where he remained for four successive terms, representing Marshall and Bedford Counties. Within this time occurred the trouble of 1841 and 1842, relating to an ineffectual

effort to remove Foster and White from the United States senate; Col. Black being a Democrat, dyed in the wool, voted accordingly. In 1849 he moved to Izard County, Ark., from which he was sent to represent the county in 1852. In 1856 he was elected county and probate judge, which office he filled successfully for four years, when he was appointed by the governor for two years more. In 1880 he again represented Izard County in the State legislature, and with the expiration of his term of office came the end of his public life. His last years were spent in the retirement of the home circle, but he was at all times keenly alive to passing events. His death occurred at his residence near Melbourne, on the 23d of June, 1889, when in his eighty-second year, and after a long and useful life. When in his thirty-third year he became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was at once made ruling elder, a relation to the church which he retained until his death. He was also a member of the I. O. O. F.

Lee A. Bland, farmer, Melbourne, Izard County, Ark. Personal popularity, it cannot be denied, results largely from industry, perseverance and close attention to business, which a person displays in the management of any particular branch of trade; and in the case of Mr. Bland this is certainly true, for he has adhered so closely to farming, and helped in so many ways to advance all worthy enterprises in this community, that he is considered one of the representative men of the county. His birth occurred at Augusta, in Woodruff County, Ark., and he is the son of James T. and Mary C. (Snow) Bland, the father a native of Tennessee, and the mother of Arkansas. James Bland came to Arkansas, at an early day, settling at Augusta, Woodruff County, and was married January 5, 1854. He followed farming, but also engaged in merchandising previous to the war, and was broken up during that eventful period. He did not enlist, but was one of the few men who assisted the wives of the soldiers. He had three brothers killed while serving in the Confederate army. After the war he farmed extensively until his death, which occurred January 5, 1869, when he was killed by the State militia, serving under Powell Clayton's

orders. He was at one time quite wealthy, and was the owner of some slaves. He and his first wife were the parents of two children, Lee A. being the only one living. Mrs. Bland died in 1858, and Mr. Bland took for his second wife, in 1858, Miss Lucy Perry, who bore him two children, only one living. Oliver P., who is a telegraph operator, and resides at El Paso, Texas. Mr. Bland was only about thirty-nine years of age at the time of his death, and his second wife followed him to the grave in 1869. In politics he was a stanch Democrat. At the age of sixteen years Lee A. Bland (the subject of this sketch) commenced life for himself, first as a dry goods clerk, and was then employed for eighteen months by Campbell Bros., at Augusta. He then farmed for about two years, after which he again returned to mercantile pursuits, but not liking this he again returned to farming and has continued thus occupied ever since. He first rented land, but in 1887 he bought his present property, consisting of 397 acres, with sixty under cultivation, and has resided here since. In 1876 he abandoned his single state and was united in marriage at La Crosse, Izard County, to Miss Cornelia F. Helm, who bore him five children, three now living: Ada M., born July 29, 1877; Mary J., born October 5, 1879; Effie L. (deceased), born November 1, 1883; Nora S. (deceased), born February 17, 1886, and Willie L., born November 22, 1887. Mr. Bland has been constable of La Crosse Township for two years, and, like his father, is a Democrat in his political principles. Mrs. Bland is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is a daughter of George T. and Sally C. Helm, and was born in Izard County, Ark., September 16, 1859.

Dedrick Blevins is one of the practical and representative agriculturists of this region, and from early boyhood has been familiar with the occupation of farming, having learned the details of the work from his father, who was a worthy tiller of the soil. He is the owner of a good farm of 140 acres, of which about sixty-five are under cultivation, and his property is well improved with good buildings, fences, etc., and is also well stocked with the necessary animals for successfully con-



Lieut E. M. Ayers.
MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

ducting the same. He was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., March 20, 1847, and is a son of W. K. and Rachel (Morgan) Blevins, who were also Tennesseans, the former's birth occurring in Sullivan County, June 26, 1818, and the latter's on the 28th of April, 1822. In connection with his farm work the father was engaged in blacksmithing, which occupation he followed on his farm of 160 acres. He died on the 3d of October, 1865, having been an earnest member of the Christian Church for many years, but his wife, who is a member of the Baptist Church, still lives and resides with her son, John W., on the old homestead. Her family consisted of nine children, whose names are as follows: Mary, Eliza, Nathaniel, Hiley A., Thomas W., Lydia, Henry B., John W. and Derrick. Seven of these children reside in the State of Arkansas, the last named child having been reared and educated in Izard County, acquiring a fair education in the common schools. After attaining manhood he was married to Miss Lucy Davidson, their marriage being consummated on the 10th of September, 1868, and to them have been born nine children, five sons and four daughters, six of the family being still alive and residing with their parents: David G., Emily C., Lydia F., Bartholomew, Owen A., and an infant. Mr. Blevins joined the Confederate army June 8, 1864, and, after serving under Gen. Price, was discharged in 1865. He has held the office of school director and constable, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charles Henry Boatman was born in the State of Tennessee, in 1844, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Shore) Boatman, who were born in Georgia and Tennessee, respectively, the former's birth occurring in 1786, and their marriage in Tennessee in 1838. Four sons and three daughters were born to them: William E., Richard, Wiley, Lucinda, Elizabeth J., Eliza F. and Charles Henry. Mr. Boatman was a farmer, and died in 1861, followed by his wife, whose death occurred in Izard County in 1886. They removed to this State in 1850, and entered 160 acres in Izard County, on which they erected a little log cabin, which continued to be their home for a number of years.

Charles H. Boatman came with his parents to this county and State, but received a somewhat limited education in the schools of Izard County. He was married here, in 1860, to Miss Sarah, a daughter of Henry Hose, and of nine children born to them seven are living: Rebecca J., Lucinda E., Ira E., Joseph B., Franklin A., Jasper O., Lewis H., and William W., and Andrew C., deceased. Mr. Boatman owns eighty acres of good land, with thirty under cultivation, and on his farm he erected a substantial frame residence, in 1885, and an addition to the same in 1888. His principal crops are corn, cotton and small grain. His wife, who was born in the State of Tennessee, in 1843, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John Boatman enlisted in the Confederate infantry, under Capt. Thomas Smith, in 1861, and, at the battle of Shiloh, he was wounded in the head. He was also at Franklin, Nashville and Chickamauga, Tenn., besides being a participant in many other hard fought battles, and served until the war closed.

James H. Bone is a native of Izard County, born on the 18th of June, 1857, and is one of five living members of a family of ten children born to the marriage of A. W. Bone and Sarah L. McKee, both Tennesseans, the former's birth occurring on the 8th of October, 1826. He gave his attention to farming throughout life, and is now residing on his farm of 200 acres in Izard County, Ark., there being about seventy-five acres of his land under cultivation. He and wife are church members, he being a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church and she of the Cumberland Presbyterian, and they are substantial residents of the county. James H. Bone received a good practical education in his youth, and learned the rudiments of farm life from his father, who was a practical agriculturist, and by attending strictly to his chosen calling he has done much to advance the reputation the county enjoys as a prosperous farming community. He is careful and painstaking in the cultivation of his land, and very thorough in everything connected with its management, and of the 180 acres which he possesses he has about sixty acres under cultivation. He was married, in his native county, on the 7th of February, 1878, to Miss Amanda M.

Taylor, a daughter of Stephen and Arena Taylor. Stephen Taylor was born in North Carolina, but moved to Tennessee at an early day and married there. He then came to Arkansas, after which his wife died, and later he married Miss Arena Hinkle who still survives, a resident of Izard County. She was born in the State of Tennessee. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bone five children have been born: Fannie E., William H., Sarah A., Stephen W. and Samuel J. Mr. Bone has held a number of local offices in his township, and he has always been ready and willing to support enterprises of a worthy character. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Bone's paternal grandfather came from Tennessee to Arkansas in 1840, and his great-grandfather, McKee, was born in Ireland. He went from there to Virginia. Grandfather McKee was born in Virginia, in 1801 or 1802, and moved from there to Tennessee, and in 1851 he came to Arkansas.

W. L. Bramblette is a farmer of Izard County, and although his land only amounts to eighty acres yet his farm is so well tilled that it yields a larger income than many larger farms. He was born in Murray County, Ga., July 8, 1851, he being one of five sons and three daughters born to the marriage of Wiley Bramblette and Mary A. Howard, whose birthplace was in the "Palmetto State," where they were reared and married. At the time of the father's death, which occurred in August, 1861, he owned about 200 acres of land in Izard County, Ark., whither he had moved in the year 1856. His wife survives him and lives with her son, W. L. Bramblette, our subject. He was a Mason in good standing at the time of his death. W. L. Bramblette received the advantages of the common schools of Izard County in his youth, and after attaining manhood was married in this county to Miss Sarah Mosier, whose native State was Arkansas, their nuptials being celebrated on the 27th of May, 1877, and to them were born five children, whose names are as follows: Owen M., Minnie A., Arah B., Buggie and Della C., all residing at home. Mr. Bramblette is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and was president of this organization for one year. The family are attendants at the Baptist

Church, to which our subject and his wife belong, and they are liberal contributors to enterprises tending to benefit the community in which they reside.

G. W. Bray is one of the rising young farmers of this region, and since starting out in life for himself he has applied himself steadfastly to agricultural pursuits, and with what success may be inferred when we mention the fact that since 1881 he has owned a good farm of 193 acres. He was born in Mississippi in 1851, and is a son of William and Permelia (Aikin) Bray, who were natives of Tennessee, but moved to Mississippi at an early day, where they engaged in farming, and reared their family of ten children, only two of whom are now living. Mr. Bray died in 1843, and in 1868 Mrs. Bray and her son, G. W., came to Arkansas (whither her daughter Permelia, wife of W. F. Raider had previously come), their journey being made in an ox-cart, which they had borrowed. Mr. Bray now says at that time he had only \$2 in cash, and that the oxen were borrowed from W. Garner, and the cart from Sandford Hames. The first two years after coming here he raised crops on shares, and then entered land, purchasing, in 1870, his first horse, for which he paid the sum of \$80, \$30 of which he earned by picking cotton on the bottom lands, and the balance he paid the following year. In 1871 he married Miss Alice Nail, who bore him five children: John H., born in 1872; Martha B., born in 1873; William A., born in 1877; George W., born in 1879, and Newton E., born in 1882. This wife died in 1883. In 1881 he purchased his present property, and has thirty acres under cultivation and seventy-five acres improved with good fences, buildings, orchards, etc., his building especially being in excellent condition. This property has all been acquired through unremitting toil and judicious management, and he may with truth be called one of the self-made men of the county. He always favors public improvement, and although he never went to school a day in his life he is making every effort to give his children, Permelia R., Isaac R., Mary B. and Ellen E., the advantages of which he was deprived. Before coming to Arkansas, and for two years

after, he supported his mother out of his wages earned by daily labor, and for this filial care if for nothing else he deserves the respect of his fellow-men; and when it is taken into consideration that he has manfully fought his way up to his present position, and that he has been honest and upright in all his dealings, words are but meager things with which to express the admiration his conduct commands. In his political views he is a Democrat, and socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F. His wife, whom he married in 1883, was formerly a Miss Docia Hames.

E. A. Brown, one of the worthy residents of Izard County, Ark., was born in Hall County, Ga., on the 16th of August, 1824, and is a son of William and Nancy (Grimes) Brown, whose native State was South Carolina, the former's birth occurring in 1797. They were reared and married in their native State, and their union resulted in the births of four sons and five daughters, E. A. Brown being the only one of the family now living. The father was a carpenter by occupation, and died on the 26th of December, 1880, his death being followed by his wife's on the 9th of January following. They were worshipers in, and consistent members of, the Presbyterian Church, and were worthy and honored residents of the community in which they resided. E. A. Brown was educated in the State of Georgia, near Lawrenceville, and after reaching manhood, was married there on the 14th of August, 1845, to Miss Susan Long, she being a native of the "Palmetto State," and a daughter of James and Margaret Long. At the time of his marriage Mr. Brown only owned a horse worth about \$40, but, with the push and energy for which he has always been remarkable, he set bravely to work, and with the aid of his intelligent and estimable wife he has become the owner of 1,400 acres of land in Izard County and 900 acres in Sharp County, about 875 acres of which are under cultivation. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, is a Democrat, in his political views, and on the breaking out of the late war he enlisted in the First Georgia Cavalry, under Col. Morrison, and his first hard fight was near Knoxville, Tenn. He was discharged at Jacksonport in 1865. He and wife are members of

the Baptist Church, and are the parents of the following children: Henry, Wiley, Jane and Mollie.

W. A. Brumitt, farmer, Franklin, Ark. This successful farmer was born in Fulton County, Ark., in 1859, and when only eleven years of age started out to fight life's battle for himself. He first commenced as a hired hand, and for his services was boarded and clothed the first year, but the second year the same man paid him \$12 a month for his labor. He continued working by the month on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he began traveling, and thus enjoyed himself for about twelve months, visiting as far north as Illinois and Kentucky, and as far south as Texas and the Indian Nation. When eighteen years of age he rented land and farmed in Sharp County, and when nineteen years of age he farmed and ran a cotton-gin. After this he rented the Wolf mill and conducted that for two years, after which he embarked in the distillery business for twelve months. In 1884 he bought his present property, consisting of 220 acres, with eighty under cultivation, and had this farm cultivated until 1889, when he took charge of the place himself. He was married in December, 1878, to Miss Rebecca Jackson, a native of this county, and born on the farm where they now reside. They are the parents of four children: Lucy A., W. P., Clara and James H. Mr. Brumitt has discharged the duties of justice of the peace in his township, and is now director of the public schools. He is a self-made man in every sense of the word and deserves the esteem of all for his enterprise and perseverance. His educational advantages, as might be supposed, were rather limited, but by reading and observation he has become a well-informed man. He is a Republican and is alive to the political issues of the day. His parents were R. H. and Elizabeth A. (Morris) Brumitt, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. R. H. Brumitt moved to Arkansas in 1857, entering land on Strawberry River, Fulton County, but only resided there three years, when he moved to Independence County, settling in the northeast part of the same. In 1862 he moved to Illinois, settling in Johnson County, and there remained for four years. In 1867 he came back

to his farm in Independence County, remained there until 1869, when he moved to Sharp County and there bought a farm of 360 acres. In 1883 he sold this farm and moved to Izard County, locating near the center of the county on a farm of 340 acres. He has been married three times; first, to the mother of the subject of this sketch, and they became the parents of two children: Nathaniel (deceased) and W. A. Mrs. Brumitt was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in 1867, at the age of fifty-two years. Mr. Brumitt's second marriage was to Mrs. P. M. Hotchkiss, *nee* Shanks, and they had six children, five now living: Martha, wife of William Fry; James F., resides in this county; Susan J., at home; Lucy F., Daniel H. and Mary A. (deceased). Mrs. Brumitt was a worthy member of the Baptist Church, and died in 1881. By his third marriage, to Mrs. Mahala Thompson, *nee* Richardson, he became the father of one child, Naomi A. Mr. Brumitt is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and is still quite an active man. He is a Republican, but does not take a very active part in politics. Mrs. Brumitt is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church.

Joseph L. Byler was born in Middle Tennessee, in 1834, his father, John Byler, being also born in that State in 1797. The latter was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was the captain of a company, afterward being promoted to major, and this latter position he held until the close of the war. In the year 1820 he united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Middia Adkinson, a daughter of John Adkinson, and to their union seven children have been born, two of whom are now living: Mary and Joseph L. He removed from Tennessee to Izard County, Ark., in the year 1847, and obtained a land warrant from the government for 160 acres of land, which he farmed with success up to the time of his death, in 1873. His wife died in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1844. At the age of eighteen years Joseph L. Byler engaged in farming and stock raising, and in these two enterprises, which have been his chief calling through life, he has met with marked success. He owns 250 acres of land on Rocky Bayou, and has about

ninety acres under cultivation, which he devotes principally to the raising of cotton, corn and small grain. In addition to this, he owns a large cotton-gin and grist-mill, which he has operated for the past twelve years, last year putting up 166 bales of cotton, and since 1887 he has been engaged in merchandising, and has a fair patronage. Since Cleveland's administration he has held the office of postmaster of Alder, and socially is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow's fraternities. He is a thorough, enterprising business man, has a host of friends, and is recognized by all as a good citizen. In 1854 he was married to Rachel, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Gray, of Izard County, but she died in 1868, leaving him with a family of five children to care for: Augusta C., Mary E., Mentian, Sarah J. and Rachel R. In 1871 he was married to his second wife, whose maiden name was Lettie W. Woody, she being a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Woody, of Izard County. They have a family of three children: Dixie E., Joseph G. and Edna. Mr. Byler served in the Confederate army under Capt. Gibson and Col. Shaler from 1861 to 1865, being in the infantry, and was a participant in a number of battles. He is now a stanch Democrat in his political views, and for a number of years has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

William W. Campbell. The farm which Mr. Campbell now owns and conducts in such an enterprising and industrious manner embraces 340 acres of land, of which 125 are under cultivation, forming one of the neat, comfortable homesteads of this township. The improvements upon it are convenient and complete, and, no doubt, one reason of his success in this calling is the fact that from his earliest youth he has been familiar with the duties of farm labor. He was born in the "Old North State" in 1838, his father, William R. Campbell, also being born there, the latter's birth occurring in 1813. The latter received a somewhat limited education in his youth, but in his business enterprises was quite successful, and became the owner of 550 acres of land. He was married to Miss Mary Howard, a daughter of John Howard, of Iredell County, and to their union a

family of eleven children were born, seven sons and four daughters: James A., William W., Sarah A., Fannie, Martin H., Augustus W., Henry F., Samuel P., Mary, Preston B. and Alice. The family emigrated from North Carolina to Izard County, Ark., in 1856, and here became prominent citizens. The father purchased 200 acres of land, which he devoted principally to raising corn and small grain, and during his lifetime he was quite active in politics, and held the office of magistrate for some years. He volunteered to serve in the Mexican War, but before he entered service peace was declared. He, as well as his wife, were active members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and his death occurred in Izard County, Ark., in 1883. William W. Campbell received a common school education in North Carolina, and, in 1859, began life for himself in Izard County, with the results above stated. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in the infantry, but later joined the cavalry, being under Gens. McCarver and Hardy, but was discharged while serving under the latter, at Pochontas. He next enlisted under Gen. Shaler, and was taken prisoner at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and was taken to St. Louis, where he was confined for six months. He served in all four years. He is a Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a man who enjoys an extensive acquaintance, and is highly respected. He has been married three times; first, in 1860, to Miss Hiley J. Walker, a daughter of John Walker, of Izard County, but she died in 1863, leaving one child, Pierce W. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and was an estimable woman in every respect. In 1864 Mr. Campbell took for his second wife Miss Hiley J. Hightower, Nathan Hightower's daughter, but her death occurred in 1876, she having borne him two children, Sarah A. and Martha J. She was also a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Caroline Smith became his third wife in 1883, her father's name being Andrew James. This marriage resulted in the birth of the following family: Patrick O., Edward R., Augustus A. and Maggie O.

Henry F. Campbell is a native of North Carolina, born in 1848, and like the majority of the

native born residents of that State, he is energetic and enterprising. A short history of his father, William R. Campbell, appears in the sketch of William W. Campbell. Henry F. Campbell received the education and rearing which is usually given the farmer's boy, and after reaching manhood was married in Izard County, Ark., to Miss Mary E. Helen, a daughter of George C. Helen, of this county. To them have been born the following interesting family of children: James T., William C., Mary E., and Cornelia F. Like so many of the substantial citizens of this country at the present time, Mr. Campbell was initiated into the mysteries of farm life from the very first, and this has since continued to be the calling to which his attention has been directed. He now owns and operates 240 acres of land in Izard County, and has sixty-five acres under cultivation, which he devotes to the raising of cotton, corn and oats. In 1880 he erected a cotton-gin on his farm, which has been in operation each succeeding year, and in 1888 he ginned 140 bales of cotton. He built a substantial residence in 1881, and is one of the largest and most successful fruit growers in this section of the country. His marriage occurred in 1874, and his wife lived until the 7th of March, 1889, when she was called to her long home. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Campbell belongs to the Baptist Church. His mother was born in North Carolina in 1816, her parents being also natives of that State, and they were the parents of the following family of children: Martin, James, Polly, Sarah, Lemira and Millie.

John W. Cone, farmer, Newburg, Ark. Mr. Cone is one of the representative young farmers of Newburg Township, and is closely associated with the agricultural affairs of the county. His birth occurred on the 5th of July, 1850, in Tennessee, and his youth was passed in attending the common schools and in assisting his father on the farm in Tennessee. He came with his father to Arkansas, in 1870, and settled on the farm where he now resides. Four years later he wedded Miss Mollie A. Freeman, a native of Tennessee, but who was reared in Arkansas, this county. Four children

are the result of this union: George T., Cora E., Rosa H. and John B. Mr. Cone commenced farming for himself at the age of twenty-one years on his father's land, and at the end of two years bought his present property, which then consisted of 140 acres, but he has added to this until he now has 260 acres with 160 under cultivation. Soon after arriving at his majority he commenced traveling, and journeyed over Tennessee, Kentucky and Illinois, and did not commence saving anything for a rainy day until twenty-five years of age. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., is a Democrat in his political views, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. His parents, Rev. G. W. and Margaret (Howland) Cone, were natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. G. W. Cone was a minister in the Christian Church, and followed this calling for forty years, although in connection he also carried on farming. He was married in Tennessee, in 1847, and lived there until 1870, when he moved to Izard County, Ark., and settled on the farm adjoining his son's (John W. Cone) fine tract of land. There he now resides and is in his seventy-third year, but is still active and in the enjoyment of comparatively good health. He was quite well off previous to the war, but lost the principal part of his property during that exciting period. He and wife reared a family of eight children, all living: Tennessee, wife of B. F. Smith, of this county; John W., J. B., resides in this county; Mary J., wife of W. C. Bounds, and lives in Texas County, Mo.; I. N., wife of W. C. Aylor; Cassie M., wife of C. E. Jett; Maggie W., wife of H. Lacy, and Thomas F., who lives in this county. The mother of these children is in her fifty-eighth year. The paternal grandfather was of Irish descent as was also the grandmother, whose maiden name was Norwood. The maternal grandparents of John W. Cone were John F. and Ellen (Miller) Howland, and the grandfather was a soldier in the Mexican War.

J. M. J. Conyers deserves honorable mention as one of the successful agriculturists of Izard County, and, owing to his own enterprise and push, he has become the owner of 307 acres of land, with about 110 acres under cultivation, all

of which is located in Dry Town Township. He was born in Hart County, Ky., March 6, 1836, and is one of three sons born to P. C. and Eliza (Ralston) Conyers, both of whom were born on Blue Grass soil, and were there reared, educated and married. After the death of his wife, in 1838, he espoused Miss Tabitha Gouch, she also being a Kentuckian; their union was consummated in March, 1842. This marriage resulted in the birth of thirteen children, of which family three were boys and the rest girls. Seven of these children are now living. At the time of Mr. Conyers death, March 4, 1865, he was the owner of 240 acres of land. His widow survives him, and resides with a son in Izard County, Ark. The father was a Mason, and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. J. M. J. Conyers received an excellent education in Henry County, Tenn., but in the year 1867, he removed to Arkansas, and was afterward married to Miss Nannie Billington, a daughter of William and Pemelia Billington, of Tennessee. To their marriage, which occurred on the 6th of February, 1867, have been born a family of eleven children (eight of whom are living): William P., Thomas A., Franklin M., James A., Newton A., Nathaniel E., Dora A., Nancy A., Mary E., Jeptha A. and Sarah J. Mr. Conyers has held the office of Junior Deacon in the Masonic order, and in public life has been deputy sheriff of the county, and has also held the position of constable of his township. He and wife worship in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a worthy member since 1853.

David Craige, proprietor of the Izard County Register, Melbourne, Ark. The name of Craige is honorably connected with the prosperity and happiness of Melbourne and the county of Izard, for his paper enters the homes of many, and with its progressive ideas and newsy articles, receives a ready welcome. This paper is the only one in the county. David Craige is a native of Rowan County, N. C., born in the year 1836, and is the son of John and Jane (Thomason) Craige, both natives of North Carolina. The father was a descendant of a Scotch family, and owned a number of slaves. He was a Democrat, but not active in

politics. He died about 1847, at the age of forty-five years, and his wife died about 1846, at the age of thirty five years. The paternal grandfather served as a colonel during the entire War for Independence. David Craige divided his time in early youth in assisting on the farm and in attending the common schools of his county. At the age of fifteen years he commenced serving an apprenticeship at the printer's trade in Lincolnton, N. C., and after following this for some time, he came to Batesville, Ark., in 1852, and went to work on the Commercial Standard, run by John C. Claiborne. Mr. Claiborne only ran the paper a year, when he sold to Urban E. Fort, and the name and political status were changed from a Democratic to a Whig. It then became known as the Independent Balance, and was run under that name until the commencement of the war. About 1855 Prof. M. Shelby Kennard assumed control of the paper, and through all the political changes Mr. Craige worked at this paper until the breaking out of the war. On account of poor health he was exempt from service, and during the war, and for a few years afterward, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits on North Fork and Piney Bayou. In 1871 he returned to the printing business and worked on the North Arkansas Times, published by Charles Maxwell and Dr. M. McClure of Batesville, Ark., and Democratic in its principles. He continued with this paper until 1873, when he went to Jacksonport, and was engaged as journeyman on the Statesman, a Republican journal, edited by John Fagan. From 1873 to 1883 Mr. Craige merely rusticated, for his health was quite poor at that time. In 1883 or 1884 he took charge of the Sharp County Record for J. W. Buckley, and managed that for three years. In January, 1887, he first leased the Register, but in November, 1888, purchased the same, and runs the paper in the interests of the Democratic party. He was married March 20, 1887, to Miss Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Archibald Campbell, of this county, who was originally from Iredell County, N. C., and is one of the old settlers of Izard County. Mr. Craige is now permanently located, having married in his fifty-first year, and with the

extensive circulation his paper has already obtained, commands the respect and confidence of many of the reading public. Politically he is, of course, a Democrat.

Dr. John M. Creswell is a native of Izard County, and was born on the 20th of May, 1857, being one of nine living members of a family of eleven children born to James C. and Martha (Mann) Creswell, the former a native of Arkansas, born in 1826, and the latter of Tennessee. James received a very limited education in his youth, and afterward followed the occupation of farming; and although he was badly crippled financially during the war, by diligent subsequent labors he was the owner of a good farm of 160 acres at the time of his death, on the 21st of March, 1881. In 1868 he moved to Bell County, Tex., but not liking the country he returned to Arkansas at the end of six months, and settled at Sylamore (now in Stone County), but two years later came to Izard County. He served in the Confederate army from 1863 to 1865, and was captain of his company, being under Gen. Price, and was with him on his raid through Missouri, participating in the battle of Pilot Knob. He surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., June 5, 1865, and then returned home. He was married in 1854, the following being his children, who are now living: John M., Solon M., Cyrus J., James L., Rufus C., Martha D. (wife of J. D. Denton), William D., Harriet E. and Homer Z. Mr. Creswell was a member in good standing of the A. F. & A. M. at the time of his death, and was a man who took great interest in all worthy public movements and gave his children good educational advantages. His widow survives him. Dr. John M. Creswell was reared on a farm but spent the most of his time in school, being an attendant of the La Crosse Academy from 1871 to 1878, the institution at this time being under Profs. H. C. Tipton and M. Shelby Kennard. In 1880 he entered the St. Louis Homoeopathic College and graduated from this institution two years later, delivering the valedictory address at the commencement exercises, and was honorably mentioned in Materia Medica and Surgery. He has been engaged in practicing at his present location ever since, and has won an envi-

able reputation among the medical fraternity of the county, and is acknowledged by all to be a successful physician. On the 7th of May, 1885, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha C. Peel, of Izard County, and by her became the father of one child, who is deceased. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F. The paternal grandparents, James L. and Margaret (Laferty) Creswell, were very early settlers of Izard County, and here the grandfather died at the age of fifty-five years; four of his sisters also died when fifty-five years of age. The maternal grandfather, Rev. John H. Mann, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and came to Izard County from the State of Tennessee in 1830. His death occurred in 1872, aged sixty.

Wiley Croom is a Tennessean, born in 1840, and a son of Denajah and Mary (Daniel) Croom, who were born, reared and married in North Carolina, the latter event taking place in 1825. The father was born in 1805, and about 1828 or 1830 removed to the State of Tennessee, and was there engaged in farming up to 1849, when he came to Arkansas, and after renting land one year he returned to Tennessee. He continued to make his home in this State until 1854, and from that time until 1856 he was a resident of Lawrence County; then resided one year in Greene County, Mo., after which he again returned to Lawrence County. He here purchased 160 acres of land, which he was engaged in farming until 1863, at which date he removed to Illinois and farmed on rented land until 1866. From that time until his death, in 1871, he was a resident of Lawrence County, Ark. He was a member of the Baptist Church, as was his wife, whose death occurred in 1870, she being a daughter of Owen Daniel, of North Carolina. Of sixteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Croom, the following are now living: Nancy, wife of Ephraim Sharp, of Lawrence County, Ark.; Elizabeth, Mariah, wife of Whit B. Smith; Jesse, Wiley, Hiram, and Drucilla, the wife of John M. Smith. Wiley Croom, our immediate subject, began life for himself in 1865, farming on rented land for two years, and then purchased a farm of 160 acres

in Izard County, the tilling of which has since received his attention, but his acreage is now 185, and he has sixty-five under the plow. Since 1878 he has been engaged in grist-milling in Oxford, at which time he erected a substantial mill, and in these two enterprises the results have been highly satisfactory. His union to Miss Sarah J. Pearson occurred in 1866, she being a daughter of Thomas Pearson, of Lawrence County, Ark., and to them have been born five sons and three daughters: Mary M., wife of J. L. Smith, of Oxford; David F., Hiram F., Ida J., wife of A. H. Caldwell, of Oxford; Denajah, Anna B., Thomas W. and Grover C. Mr. Croom is a Democrat. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, under Col. McCarver, and was in many important battles during his service. He was captured at Big Black, Miss., and taken to Fort Delaware, on the Delaware River, and was kept there until September, then being taken to Point Lookout, on the Chesapeake Bay. He was kept in captivity from May 17, 1863, till January, 1864, when he was released and returned to Arkansas. Here he again entered the service, this time enlisting under Capt. Wiley Jones, and served until the surrender at Jacksonport, in 1865.

Marion D. Crutchfield was born in Orange County, N. C., in 1846, and is a son of James W. Crutchfield, who was born in North Carolina, July 6, 1811. The latter first married Levina, the daughter of Alex. Lashley, their union taking place on the 13th of March, 1836, but her death occurred the following year, she having borne one child, Salina. For his second wife he took, in 1841, a daughter of Aquilla Jones, her name being Sallie P., and three sons and three daughters have been born to them. Mr. Crutchfield emigrated from North Carolina to White County, Ark., in 1849, and here he took up government land to the amount of 160 acres, near Searcy, but the following year he moved to Newton County, and bought eighty acres and entered eighty acres more, and here made his home until his death in 1860, his wife, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having died here a year earlier. Marion D. Crutchfield, having learned farming and blacksmithing of his father, began doing for him-

self in 1861, and when the war broke out he joined the infantry, but afterward joined the cavalry under Capt. Harvey Lane. In 1863 he was captured in Newton County, Ark., and at the end of about three weeks, after being kept at Springfield, was released, and joined the Federal army. After his return home he resumed farming and blacksmithing, and by his own good management has a fine farm of 580 acres, with 250 acres under cultivation, his principal products being corn, cotton, millet and the small grains. He has a fine fruit orchard of about 500 bearing trees, and, take it all-in-all, he has one of the finest and best improved farms in the county. In connection with his farm work, he has also been engaged in blacksmithing. He is a Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife, whom he married on the 7th of January, 1869, and whose maiden name was Martha M. Cargill, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are the parents of the following children: Lucian E., Ida A., Elmer W. and Henry G. Those deceased are James P., Florence I. and Marion F. His wife was born in Kentucky in 1846, and is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Cargill, the former a native of North Carolina, born in 1812, and the latter of Kentucky, born in 1819. This couple became the parents of the following family: William, James, Mary E., Sarah M. and Susan S.; and those deceased are Thomas C., Jonathan and Louiza. Mr. and Mrs. Cargill are residing in IZARD COUNTY, and the former is a member of the Baptist Church.

Thomas P. Cypert was born in Wayne County, Tenn., in 1820, his parents, Jesse and Jemima (Worthen) Cypert, being Virginians by birth. To them were born seven sons and four daughters: Nancy, Elizabeth, John, Zacharias, William, James W., Thomas P., Robert J., Jesse Newton, Sarah W. and Felicia Ann. At an early day the parents moved to Wayne County, Tenn., where they entered land, and followed the occupation of farming for many years. The father served in the War of 1812, and died in Tennessee in 1856, and his wife in 1853. Thomas P. Cypert embarked in life for himself in 1842, following the occupation of farming, and by energy and good management

has become the owner of 160 acres of land, fifty of which are under cultivation and are devoted to the cultivation of corn, cotton and small grain. He also raises considerable stock. In 1861 he enlisted in the infantry under Capt. Deason, and was with the troops stationed at Bowling Green, Ky., during that year, but after participating in the battle of Shiloh, the following year he was discharged, and upon returning resumed farming, which occupation has since received his attention. He has been a resident of IZARD COUNTY, Ark., since 1852, and is considered by all one of its industrious and enterprising citizens. The year 1846 witnessed his marriage to Miss Temperance Brown, a daughter of Levi Brown, by whom he became the father of eleven children: John T., Sarah A., Delphina, Mary, Levi J., Jesse N., Jemima C., Mack, Lydia, George W., Emma F., Levi and Jesse (twins).

William Davis is one of the old and highly honored residents of IZARD COUNTY, and during the many years devoted to agricultural pursuits in this region he has become well and favorably known. His farm comprises 252 acres, of which eighty acres are under cultivation, and it is well improved with good buildings and orchards. Some portions of his land are underlaid with minerals and are considered very valuable. He was born in Campbell County, Tenn., in 1815, and is a son of James Davis, who was born in Kentucky. The latter received a liberal education in his youth, and gave his attention to the occupation of farming. He served in the War of 1812, was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, and after his marriage to Miss Sallie Cushenbury, of Tennessee, he removed to Kentucky (in 1829), where he purchased land and reared his family of six sons and six daughters: Patsey, Nancy, Baxter, George, Anna, James, Ursula, William, Ferroby, Joseph, John and Emanuel. William Davis, the immediate subject of this sketch, was married to Miss Bethenia Dobbs, of Kentucky, in 1835, but her death occurred in 1858, she having borne a family of eleven children, eight of whom survive: Mary A., James, Emanuel, Ferroby, Simon, Mark, Ollie and Nancy. In the latter part of 1858 Mr. Davis took

for his second wife Harriet A., the daughter of Isaac Bettis, of Izard County, Ark. This union resulted in the birth of twelve children, seven now living: William A. Baxter, Rufus M., Martha E., Anthony W., Tennessee and Minnie L. Their son, Rufus M., was married in 1888 to Miss Julia Cunningham, of Izard County, and they reside on the homestead with Mr. Davis. They have one child, Willie. The family attend the Missionary Baptist Church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Davis have long been members.

W. O. Dillard. The family of which the subject of this sketch is a representative, is one well known to the people of Izard County, for one or more of its members have been identified with its agricultural interests since 1849, when Alex. Dillard and his family located here. The latter was married to Delilah Legan, both being natives of Tennessee, and, throughout his entire life, he was engaged in farming and merchandising, following the latter occupations at Spring Creek and Flat Woods after coming to Arkansas. He served as justice of the peace and deputy sheriff of his county, and, during the time he served in the latter capacity, he transacted the greater portion of the business which should have been attended to by the sheriff. He was quite a wealthy man prior to the war, and owned several negroes, but his losses during the rebellion were very heavy, and these he never fully regained. He died in 1867, at the age of fifty-nine years. To his marriage, which occurred in 1825, were born a family of seven children, three of whom lived to be grown, and two now living: J. A., a resident of this county, and W. O. John C. died while serving in the Mexican War, being sergeant of his company. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the mother's death occurred in 1837 or 1838. Mr. Dillard's second wife was Mary Wood, of Tennessee, and she is now the wife of John Anderson. W. O. Dillard remained with his father until twenty-seven years of age, then commenced for himself, farming on his own land, which was situated on White River, in Izard County. This property he sold in 1866, and bought 202 acres on another portion of White River, about

eighty acres of which are under cultivation, and in addition to this owns 1,000 acres, the entire amount of his land under cultivation amounting to 250 acres. In 1862 he joined the Confederate army as a private, but was afterward promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and served three years under Col. Freeman, and was with Price on his raid through Missouri. He surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., on the 5th of June, 1865, and returned home and resumed farming. From 1869 to 1875 he was successfully engaged in merchandising, and since that time he has been occupied with farming. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Averilla Jeffrey, but she died in 1868, after having borne four children, three now living: James L., Nancy J., wife of Neely Talley, and Alex. Mary E. is deceased. In 1869 Mr. Dillard wedded his second wife, she being a Mrs. Sarah Slavens, and to them three children have been born: J. J., John C. and W. O. Mr. Dillard was called upon to mourn the death of this wife in 1879, and in 1881, his third wife, who was a Miss Sallie Harris, also died, their marriage having been consummated in 1880. His marriage to his present wife, who was a Miss Adelaide Cantrell, took place in 1883. They have two children: George C. and Charley R. Mr. Dillard's first two wives were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his third wife was a Cumberland Presbyterian, and he and his present wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat, a member of the A. F. & A. M., and is a man who favors and supports all laudable enterprises, especially those connected with churches and schools.

George J. Dillard is a native-born resident of Izard County, Ark., and was born in the year 1850. He is a son of Hill and Eliza (Creswell) Dillard, the former's birth having occurred in the "Old Dominion," in 1814. The father was one of the leading farmers of the section in which he resided, and during slavery times, owned a great many negroes. Although he received a limited early education, he possessed sound judgment and a keen and active intellect, and was a man who stood well in the estimation of all who knew him. The following family were born to himself and wife: Eliza-

beth, the wife of B. T. Roose; Martha, also married, Sarah, now Mrs. Billingsley, all of whom reside in this county. Mr. Dillard removed to this county and State in 1836, coming overland, and entered a large tract of land, and, at the time of his death, owned about 1,000 acres. He built him a cedar-log hut in the woods and in this primitive structure, his son, George J. Dillard, was born. After making this county his home until 1863 he moved to the State of Texas, where he died two years later. George J. Dillard, like his father, has followed the occupation of farming all his life, and like him, has been successful. His farm, which comprises 264 acres, of which 130 acres are under cultivation, he devotes chiefly to raising cotton, corn and small grains, and throughout the county he is well and favorably known. Although he attended the La Crosse school for some time, which was under the management of Prof. Kennard, his early education was somewhat limited, but by reading and contact with the world, he is considered one of the well posted men of the county. In 1872 he was married to Miss Rebecca Shell, a daughter of William and Catherine Shell, of IZARD County, and by her has a family of seven children: Edward, William D., Ollie, Elizabeth, James, Hubbard and Catherine.

William K. Estes, county and circuit clerk, Melbourne, Ark. In his present position as clerk of the county and circuit court of this county, Mr. Estes is proving himself to be efficient and popular, and the manner in which he has acquitted himself has justly won him the name of being possessed of more than ordinary business ability. He is a native-born citizen of this county, his birth occurring on the 5th of September, 1853, and he is the son of Thomas N. and Lucy R. (Johnson) Estes, and the grandson of Burris and Martha (Morris) Estes, natives of North Carolina. The grandfather came to Tennessee at an early day, and was there married about 1825. He was a leading agriculturist, and died near the close of the late war, leaving considerable property in land and slaves. He was a member of the Baptist Church, as was also his wife, who died shortly after his death. The paternal great-grandfather

of William K. Estes was an officer in the war for independence, and had in the same army with himself eleven cousins of the same name and sons of one father. He drew from the government 600 acres of land, and located his claim in Henry County, Tenn., where he passed his last days. Thomas N. Estes was born in Tennessee, but moved to this State in 1852, and was married that year to Miss Lucy R. Johnson, who bore him three children: W. K., John J. (who is a book-keeper at Evening Shade, Sharp County), and Samuel C. (who is clerking in a dry goods store, at Ash Flat, Ark.) The mother of these children died in 1858. She was a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Estes was married the second time, in 1869, to Mrs. Minerva R. Wilson, *nee* Kimmins; both are members of the Baptist Church. The same year they moved to IZARD County, where Mr. Estes has a fine farm of 200 acres, with thirty or forty under cultivation, and on which are good buildings, etc. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California, and after suffering untold hardships and after being on the road over six months, reached that State. He then followed mining until 1852, met with reasonable success and returned to Arkansas in the above mentioned year. He was county clerk of Fulton County from 1862 to 1864, and also served in the Confederate army. William K. Estes' early life was divided between assisting on the farm and in attending the common schools of his county. At the age of twenty years he started out for himself by continuing the pursuit to which he had been reared, and followed this occupation uninterruptedly for a long time. In 1879 he moved to the city, and served as deputy clerk from that time until 1884, when he was elected county clerk, though he had first been deputy clerk in November, 1876. He filled this office in such a capable and efficient manner, and so popular did he become, that he was complimented by being re-elected in 1886, serving until 1888. He has been twice married; first, in 1873, to Miss Lurana E. Wilson, by whom he had five children: Lucy E., Walter H., Jasper M., Allie M. and Ford W. Mrs. Estes was born on the 3d of March, 1855, and died on the 13th of August, 1886. She was a member of the Baptist

Church. Mr. Estes' second marriage was to Miss Nancy C. Kitchens, on the 30th of January, 1887. They have one child, Earl T. Mr. and Mrs. Estes are both church members, she of the Christian denomination and he of the Baptist. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and R. A. M., and also a member of the Subordinate Lodge and the Encampment of Odd Fellows. In politics he is Democratic.

James H. Garner was born in Tennessee, in 1834, and is a son of John Garner, whose native State was North Carolina, where he was born on the 1st of August, 1808. In his youth he removed to Tennessee with his parents, and in this State he received the advantages of the common schools, and as far back as he could remember he had been familiar with farm work. In 1831 his marriage with Miss Sarah B. Greer was celebrated, she being a daughter of Joshua and Polly Greer. Five sons and three daughters were born to John Garner and wife: William T., Washington L., Edward P., John D., Mary E., Francis and Lucy C. Mr. Garner removed from Tennessee to IZARD County, Ark., in 1858, and purchased a farm of eighty acres, which he successfully conducted until his death on the 21st of August, 1872. His wife, who was born in Tennessee, February 19, 1816, still lives on the old homestead, and both were members of the Christian Church. James H. Garner's youth was spent in his native State, and in 1859 he followed his father to IZARD County, Ark., and purchased a woodland farm of 120 acres near him. On this he built a house and established his family, and in time became able to purchase 280 acres more, of which he has 150 acres under the plow. On this he raises corn and cotton, and as a large portion of his farm is underlaid with mineral ore it is very valuable. He has now in process of erection a commodious frame residence on his Piney Creek farm, and in looking over Mr. Garner's domains it can easily be seen that he thoroughly understands his business and is thrifty and energetic. He was married to Miss Mary E. Murphy, a daughter of Gilston Murphy, of Illinois, and by her has a family of seven children: John R., Nathan F., William L., Jessie B., James E., Henry B., Thomas F. and Edwin L. When the war broke

out he joined Company E, and was two years in the infantry under Capt. Gibson, and from that time until the close of the war he was in the cavalry under Capt. Powell. He was at Little Rock, Independence and Kansas City, and surrendered at Jacksonport in 1865. He is a Democrat in his political views, and from 1872 to 1876 served as justice of the peace; in 1887 he was appointed deputy sheriff under R. L. Sanders, of IZARD County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been Master of his lodge two years.

B. F. Garner was born in the State of Tennessee, in 1836, his parents, William P. and Harriet (Greer) Garner, being also natives of that State, the former's birth occurring in 1813. They were married in their native State in 1835, she being a daughter of Joshua Greer, and in 1859 they removed to IZARD County, Ark., and purchased a farm of 240 acres, and here he was engaged in farming and preaching (he being a minister of the Christian Church) up to the time of his death, in 1870. His wife died in 1860, and three or four years later he wedded Miss Martha Murphy, who died the same year as himself. His first union resulted in the birth of twelve children, six being now alive: B. F., John L., Nancy E., wife of M. D. S. Laird, of Boone County, Ark.; Eliza J., wife of William A. Robins, of IZARD County; Thomas H., and Harriet L., wife of J. J. Seers, of FULTON County, Ark. B. F. Garner removed to this county in 1869, having begun life for himself in his native State at the age of twenty-one years, his first business venture being to engage in saw-milling. This enterprise he continued to follow until 1864, when he turned his attention to farming. He was married there, in 1858, to Miss Elizabeth J. Wade, and by her has four children: William L., A. B., J. T. and U. S. The two eldest sons are engaged in saw-milling, on a large scale, in what is known as "Dry Hollow," IZARD County, and are enterprising young business men. Upon coming to the State of Arkansas Mr. Garner entered and purchased land to the amount of 410 acres, and, with the exception of 100 acres, has divided his land among his sons. He has forty acres of his land under cultivation, and since 1879 has been

engaged in the mercantile business, at Oxford, and does a business of about \$4,000 per annum. He is also interested in the mercantile business with his son, J. T., at Wideman. He supports the principles of the Republican party, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church, as are three of his sons: A. B., J. T. and U. S.

John D. Garner has spent his entire life in the occupation of farming, and the manner in which he has acquired his present possessions denotes him to be a man of energy, push and enterprise. He was born in Tennessee, in 1852, and since 1858 has been a resident of IZARD COUNTY, Ark., and here received a somewhat meager education in the common schools in his youth. In 1871 he married Miss Ellen Langston, a daughter of John Langston, of IZARD COUNTY, and to them have been born two children: Lafayette and James E. Mrs. Garner died in 1876, and he afterward married Miss Sarah Niblett, a daughter of Samuel Niblett, their union taking place in Fulton County, Ark., in 1878. Six children have been born to them: Lucy C., Silas M., Joseph, Coral, Harvey and Richard. After Mr. Garner's marriage to his present wife he resided for some time in Fulton County, but is now located permanently in IZARD COUNTY, and is negotiating for the farm he is now working. He raised a good crop this year, and is a thrifty and industrious farmer. He is a Democrat politically, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a son of John Garner, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Dr. Thomas K. Goodman, of the mercantile firm of Goodman & Schenck, of Calico Rock, was born in Polk County, Mo., in 1849, and is one of nine surviving members of a family of twelve children, eleven of whom lived to be grown, born to the marriage of Sampson Goodman and Sarah Lyngar, of English and French descent, respectively, and natives of Tennessee. The father removed to Polk County, Mo., when the country was almost a wilderness, and resided in this county until his death, which occurred in 1888, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife died in 1869. He was a farmer and stock raiser of moderate means, and, although a man of not much education, he pos-

sessed sound judgment, and was an individual of more than ordinary intelligence. He and his wife were married in 1827, and were members of the Baptist Church for a number of years. Their children were as follows: F. M., who died in Missouri, in 1888, leaving a family; Elizabeth, wife of George Slatten; John F., James, who went to California in 1852, and has not been heard from since; Isaac J., Newton J., Mary E., wife of S. C. Chumbley; Harvey C., Thomas K., Edward M. Dr. Thomas K. Goodman received his early education in the common schools of his native county, and afterward completed his education in the academy at Greenfield, Mo., which institution he entered in 1866. He began studying medicine at Springfield in the following year under Dr. W. A. Hyde, and in the spring of 1879 graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, at St. Louis, but previous to graduating had practiced in Newton and IZARD COUNTIES, Ark., having located in the latter county in 1872. He continued his practice here until 1885, when he embarked in the mercantile business with Dr. Schenck [see sketch]. Upon coming to this county the Doctor was rather poor financially, but he now owns 248 acres of improved land, and his interest in his mercantile establishment. He is a Republican in his political views, is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and he and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Greenhaw, and whom he married in 1871, are the parents of three children: Oliver S., Homer H. H. and Albert A. T.

Robert Gray was born in Wilkes County, N. C., July 11, 1838, and is one of twelve children, six living, born to Constant and Jane (Sale) Gray, who were also North Carolinians, and were there reared, educated and married. Mr. Gray was a successful farmer, and at his death, in 1862, owned 1,800 acres of good land. His wife died in 1873, in the full faith of the Baptist Church. Robert Gray was educated in Wilkesboro, N. C., and in 1859 removed to Arkansas, settling in IZARD COUNTY, he at that time owning but one horse and about \$75 in money. He was married here on the 15th of June, 1861, to Miss Rachel E. Gray, who was born in the "Old North

State," but her death occurred in January, 1864, leaving one son, William R., who died on the 8th of February, 1875. June 14, 1868, Mr. Gray wedded his second wife, Martha Hinkle by name, she having been born in Tennessee; and of their family of twelve children, eleven are still living, and ten reside at home: Thomas J., Arena J., John, Mary E., Ida K., Bertha L., James F., Walter N., Robert E., Amanda E., Annie M. and Jesse A. Mr. Gray, like his father, has always been engaged in farming, and owns about 700 acres of good land, of which 250 acres are under cultivation. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for the past nine years, and has held a number of offices in the county, such as assessor, and while residing in Sharp County held the office of county treasurer for two years. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army under McBride, and was severely wounded at the fight at Mansfield, losing his left leg and one finger on his left hand. He also received a shot in the left side, and received his discharge in 1865. He followed the occupation of school teaching for some time after returning home, but, as stated above, has given the most of his attention to farming, at which he has been remarkably successful. He and wife worship in the Baptist Church.

W. Grimmatt, ex-county judge and farmer, Newburg, Ark. A plain untarnished statement of the facts embraced in the life of W. Grimmatt, a man well known to the people of Izard County, is all that we profess to be able to give in this history of the county; and yet, upon examination of those facts, there will be found the career of one whose entire course through the world has been marked with great honesty and fidelity of purpose, as well as sincere and effective service to those whom he has been called upon to represent in different capacities. Mr. Grimmatt was born in the Blue Grass State in 1840, and his parents, Andrew and Mary (Wilson) Grimmatt, were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. Andrew Grimmatt came to Kentucky at an early day, worked as a farm hand, and was here married to Miss Wilson. He moved to Arkansas in 1855, settled first in Fulton County, and one year later

moved to this county, where he remained for five years. He subsequently located in Van Buren County, resided there four years, and then returned to this county, where his death occurred in 1878, at about the age of sixty-six years. Mrs. Grimmatt died in 1887, at the age of seventy-two years. They were the parents of these children: Harvey Watson (the subject of this sketch), Samuel (deceased), Wilson (deceased), Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, W. T., Mrs. Minerva Billingsley. Mrs. Grimmatt was a member of the Baptist Church. At the age of eighteen years W. Grimmatt commenced life for himself by farming, and in 1858 was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Hammond. He has followed agricultural pursuits ever since, with the exception of three years, when he was engaged in merchandising at Newburg (1876-78), but he soon closed out his business and returned to the farm. He has held the office of justice of the peace for two terms, four years in all, two terms county and probate judge, and has since resided on and attended to his farm. In 1862 he joined the Confederate army, Company C, Shaler's regiment, under Capt. Gibson, and served until the close of hostilities, when he surrendered at Jacksonport on the 5th of June, 1865. He was engaged in some severe skirmishes, notably Augusta and at Village Creek. After the war he came home, and went immediately to farming. Although starting with limited means the Judge has been quite successful, and is now the owner of 190 acres of land, with 100 acres under cultivation. To his marriage were born the following children: Amanda M., wife of J. O. Hammond; Caldonia, wife of R. F. Lacy; Charles M., Averilla, C. E., at home; George A., Amos J. and Joseph Roscoe. Judge Grimmatt is a man who favors all public improvements, and is a great friend to education. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and in politics casts his vote with the Democrat party. Mrs. Grimmatt is a member of the Baptist Church.

Sandford Hames, of the saw-milling firm of Hames & Kanky, was born in Georgia, in 1832, and is a son of Thomas H. and Annice (Robinson) Hames, who were born in South Carolina. Thomas



J. M. Wyzell

(DECEASED)

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

Hames removed to Georgia at an early day, and there reared a family of ten children, three of whom are now living: John, Jasper and Sandford. The father was a soldier in the Mexican War, and was a miner by occupation, working in the gold mines of Georgia, acquiring considerable wealth in this enterprise. He passed from life in 1862, and his wife died in 1884. Sandford Hames was reared in a mining camp, and worked in the mines for some time before coming to Arkansas, in 1861. He purchased the place where he is now living, which had then fifteen or sixteen acres under cultivation, but he now has seventy-five acres under the plow, and in excellent farming condition. Besides this he owns a one-half interest in a saw-mill worth at least \$2,000, and also has a farm of 216 acres in Fulton County, with fifty or sixty acres under cultivation and well stocked. He is a man who will assist in the advancement of any community in which he may reside, and gives liberally of his means in support of worthy enterprises. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and in his political views is a Democrat. In 1855 he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Montgomery, and by her is the father of seven children: Martha, wife of John Hagar; Mahala, wife of James Martin; Thomas H., William, Docia, wife of George Gray, and John. One child is deceased. J. M. Kanky, like his partner, is also a farmer, and since the age of sixteen years he has been fighting the battle of life for himself. He was first engaged in tilling his own land in Kentucky, but afterward sold out, and rented land for one or two years. In 1873 he came with his father to Arkansas, and after renting land for one year he purchased a tract of land comprising 130 acres, of which there were about twenty-five or thirty acres in a tillable condition. He now has sixty-five acres of land cleared, and also owns a one-half interest in the above mentioned mill. He was born in the State of Indiana, in 1852, and in 1882 was united in marriage to Miss Mekay Hames, who died in 1888, leaving one child, Annie. Mr. Kanky is a Democrat, and is a son of J. M. and Annie H. (Davis) Kanky, whose native place was in the "Old Dominion." The father removed to Indiana in

1845, and after removing to Kentucky was married in that State, in 1848. Of four children born to them two are now living: J. M. and Thomas. Mr. Kanky removed to Arkansas in 1873, and in this State has since made his home. He is the postmaster at Wideman, Ark., is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F., and has now attained the advanced age of seventy-five years, and although quite feeble in body his mind is still clear and active. His wife died in 1875.

Andrew J. Hamilton has been a resident of Izard County, Ark., since the year 1871, and has become well known to the people of this section as a substantial, enterprising and industrious tiller of the soil. Of his farm, which comprises 300 acres of fine land, he has 125 under cultivation, and this he devotes to the raising of corn and small grain. He was born in the "Palmetto State" in 1820, and was there reared and received his scholastic training in the common schools. He first embarked in the battle of life for himself at the age of twenty-four years, and at that time emigrated to the State of Georgia, where he purchased a farm embracing 250 acres of land. On this he resided for about twenty-seven years, then, as stated above, coming to Izard County, Ark. In addition to the admirable way in which he conducts his large farm he is also one of the largest fruit growers of Northeast Arkansas. While residing in Georgia he was married to Miss Mary M. Standridge, in 1849, she being a daughter of Samuel Standridge, of that State, and their family include the following children: Lettitia, Andrew B., Rebecca, Mary J., William H., Celia A. and Laura. The mother of these children is still living, she, like her husband, being a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hamilton has always honored the Democratic party by his vote, ever being interested in political affairs. He is a son of James C. and Nellie (Gilstrap) Hamilton, the former's birth occurring in 1876, and he is a grandson of Hardy Gilstrap. To James C. Hamilton and his wife were born these children: Edley, Andrew J., Lettie, Mary A., David, Thomas and Nancy. Mr. Hamilton died in Georgia, in 1873, and his wife in 1859, in the same State.

Newton L. Hamm. The estate which Mr. Hamm is now engaged in cultivating embraces 266 acres of land, which are well adapted to the purposes of general farming, and in his operations he displays those sterling principles which are characteristic of those of Tennessee birth, industry, and wise and judicious management being chief among the number. He has 150 acres of his land under cultivation, it being well improved with good buildings, fences, etc., and stocked with all the necessary farm animals for successfully conducting the same. He was born in McNairy County, June 24, 1840, and is one of five surviving members of a family of ten sons and seven daughters, born to William and Rachel (Huggins) Hamm, both of whom were born on Blue Grass soil, the former's birth occurring on the 20th of October, 1799, and the latter's September 13, 1798. They were tillers of the soil, and at the time of the father's death, December 10, 1872, he was the owner of 120 acres of land. He had attained a high rank in the Masonic lodge, having been a member of that organization from the time he was twenty-one years of age, and also belonged to the Hard Shell Baptist Church. He was followed to his long home by his wife on the 10th of January, 1874. Newton L. Hamm's youth was spent in attending the common schools of Tennessee, and in assisting his father on the home farm. In 1855 he moved to Arkansas, and was married here on the 1st of November, 1863, to Miss Nettie Frizzell, she having been born in Henry County, Tenn., and a daughter of Jason and Mahala Frizzell, and ten children have blessed their union, nine of whom, still living, reside at home with their parents: Carrol, William, Asa, Emmer, Joseph, Jason, Philip, Newton, Leroy and Adah E. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army under Gen. Hindman, and was at the battle of Prairie Grove. He was discharged at the surrender of Jacksonport. Like his father he is a Mason, and he is a member of the Baptist Church, his wife being a member of the Methodist Church.

F. M. Hanley, attorney, Melbourne, Ark. Prominent among the comparatively young men of Izard County, Ark., whose career thus far has

been both honorable and successful, is the subject of this present sketch. He was born in Graves County, Ky., in 1845, and his parents, F. M. and Elizabeth (Mobley) Hanley, were also natives of the Blue Grass State. The parents were married about 1828, and the father was a successful agriculturist in his native State. He died in 1845, and the mother died in 1854. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was Democratic in his views. Their family consisted of five children, three now living: James E. (resides in Kentucky, and follows farming), Mary E. (wife of Joseph G. Henry, and resides in Kentucky), and F. M. The paternal grandfather was born in Tipperary, Ireland, and came to America when quite a young man. The paternal grandmother was also a native of the Emerald Isle. The maternal grandparents were natives of Ireland, and were married there before coming to America. F. M. Hanley was left an orphan when quite young, and, at the age of nine years, he was taken to Todd County, Ky., and bound out to Johnston Carr. He was reared on a farm, attending the subscription schools of his county until his fifteenth year, after which he entered the St. Joseph College, at Bardstown, and there remained two years. When seventeen years of age he enlisted in the Confederate army, Company D, Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment, and served until the 7th of May, 1865, participating in the following battles: Fort Donelson, Hartsville, Murfreesboro. Jackson, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and was in all the battles from Resaca to Jonesboro, where he was captured, on the 1st of September, 1864, but was retained only a short time. Previous to this he was captured at Fort Donelson, and was retained by the United States forces from February to September, 1862. After being exchanged the last time his command was mounted. Upon coming home he attended school at Spring Grove Academy, Todd County, Ky., and subsequently spent three years "teaching the young idea" and in studying law, under Williams, Turner & Williams. He was admitted to the bar, at Mayfield, Ky., in 1869, and engaged in the practice of his profession at that place. In 1873 he came to Phillips County, Ark.,

but, on account of poor health, only remained a short time there, and came to IZARD COUNTY in 1874. He located in La Crosse, and there remained until the county seat was located at Melbourne, in 1875, when he moved here. He has since practiced his profession at this place, and has met with flattering success. He was married, in Kentucky, in 1866, to Mrs. Willie Dallam, *nee* Overley, and they are the parents of three children: Lena (wife of T. P. Powett, of Melbourne), Moss (wife of E. C. Parsons), and Gussie (at home). In his political views Mr. Hanley affiliates with the Democratic party, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge. Mrs. Hanley is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Judge Henry H. Harris, Melbourne, Ark. There is one man within the limits of this county whose name, it might be said, is a household word with the people in the vicinity, for his long residence here and his intimate association with its various material and official affairs, have gained for him an extensive acquaintance. Such a man is Henry H. Harris, judge of the county court of IZARD COUNTY. He owes his nativity to Independence County, Ark., where his birth occurred on the 18th of January, 1826, and is the son of James A. Harris, a native of Georgia, who moved to Arkansas in 1820, and was there married, in 1822, to Miss Elizabeth Finley, also a native of Georgia. They first moved to Lawrence County, but a short time afterward went to Independence County and located east of Batesville, where they were the neighbors of John Miller, Sr. To their union were born two children, the Judge being the only one living. Mrs. Harris died in 1827, and Mr. Harris took for his second wife Miss Ester Ruddle, of Arkansas, in 1828. One child (deceased) was the result of this union. Mrs. Harris died in 1830, and Mr. Harris was again united in marriage to Miss Ann Carter, of Virginia, by whom he had four children, all deceased after arriving at maturity. The third Mrs. Harris died in 1846, and Mr. Harris' fourth marriage was to Miss Ellen Holoman, who bore him one child (deceased). After living in Independence County and tilling the soil until 1834, Mr. Harris moved to IZARD COUNTY, and settled on White River, in

Kickapoo Bottom, which is known as Harris Bottom, and now in Stone County. He here purchased 160 acres of land and improved a farm of about 100 acres in the Bottom. In 1840 he was elected sheriff, serving in that capacity for two years, and at a time when it required some little courage to successfully fill that position, as Col. Lewis had recently left with his Cherokee Indians, and everything was wild and unsettled. Later he was elected county and probate judge, which position he filled in a creditable manner for two years. He was very successful as a farmer, and popular as an officer. He had acquired considerable property, and owned at the time of his death, which occurred in 1848, several negroes, besides a good improved farm. Of all the children born to James A. Harris, Judge Harris is the only one now living. During his boyhood days he assisted on the farm and received his education in the subscription schools of the county, but later supplemented this by a course at Mount View, where he paid 50 cents a week for board. Though not a graduate of any school, the Judge is quite a scholar, and is held in the highest respect by all for his sterling integrity, sober, sound judgment, broad intelligence and liberal progressive ideas. His decisions are not made without care and painstaking, and all feel that he can be relied upon. At the age of eighteen he ventured out in life for himself and first engaged in the calling to which he had been reared, but in connection was also a horse drover and trader. He was married on the 22d of November, 1849, to Miss Lucy A. Dillard, a native of the Old Dominion, but reared in the State of Arkansas. To them were born nine children, seven now living: Virginia E. (wife of Dr. D. T. Powell, of Thayer, Mo.), James A., Arkansas (widow of A. J. Rainey, of Powhatan), George D., Henry H. Jr., Ruth L. (wife of S. R. Hinkle, of Melbourne), and R. D. In 1852 he was elected county and circuit clerk of IZARD COUNTY, served for two years, and, in 1856, was elected the second time to the same position, holding that office until 1860. He was then elected county and probate judge, served about a year, and then sent in his resignation from Bowling Green, Ky., where he had joined the Confederate

army, Company G, Eighth Arkansas Infantry. He served east of the Mississippi River and was wounded in the battle of Shiloh, after which he came home to remain there three or four months. After this he went east and served until the close of the war. He was a daring and fearless soldier and participated in some of the closest engagements. He was at Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, also Franklin, where he was wounded the second time, and was from Dalton, Ga., to Jonesboro, of the same State. Aside from these he was in many minor engagements. He surrendered at Meridian, Miss., in 1865, and returned to his home, where he continued farming for some time. He was then employed to carry the mail and followed this for seven years, after which he embarked in mercantile pursuits, and was thus occupied from 1871 to 1872, when he moved to La Crosse, and there continued the same business for two years. In March, 1877, he was again elected clerk of this county and served for seven years. From 1884 to 1886 he was deputy clerk, and in the last named year he was elected county and probate judge, being re-elected in 1888. The Judge and wife have reared a family of which they may well be proud, for they are all honorable men and women. Politically, the Judge is a very decided Democrat, and was one among the prominent men of his county that the reconstruction act did not leave out in the cold. He was then, as he is now, among the most prominent men, and is desirous of the welfare of his county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

W. E. Hill is a successful merchant and farmer of Franklin, Ark., and is one of the oldest native residents of the county, having been born here in 1841. His parents, Thomas R. and Rachel (Burlisson) Hill, were born in Kentucky and Indiana, respectively, and the former came to the State of Arkansas in 1836, settling in Izard County. Here he entered and purchased about 2,000 acres of land, which he owned and operated until his death. This country at first was very thinly populated, and Mr. Hill was compelled to go from ten to

twenty miles to mill. He was married twice, and of his first family only four children are living: Mary A., widow of Lewis Williams; J. B., of Fulton County, La.; Elizabeth F., wife of Samuel Vannatta, and W. E. Two children died in infancy and three after reaching mature years: James W., Thomas J., Erasmus, Benjamin and Eliza. Mrs. Hill, who was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in 1849, and in 1851 Mr. Hill married Mrs. Eliza (Colwell) Orr, widow of Dr. Orr. This wife was a Baptist, but he, like his first wife, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hill died in 1876, at the age of sixty-eight years, his wife's death occurring in 1874, at the age of sixty-four years. W. E. Hill has been familiar with farming from his earliest youth and secured a good education in the common schools of his native county. At the age of twenty-one years he began farming for himself, but continued to make his home with his father until twenty-six. When the Civil War began he espoused the Confederate cause and joined C. A. Shaler's battalion, but only served a short time when he was discharged on account of sickness. After remaining at home one year he again joined the army and served under Capt. Wolf until the close of the war, being a participant in all the fights with Gen. Price in Missouri. He surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., June 5, 1865, and returned home and began farming on his father's land. In connection with him he built a mill, which he operated six years, and during this time his father gave him his present home farm, which consists of 274 acres. There were ten acres cleared, but it was in a worse condition than if it had not been touched. He now has 175 acres improved, and on it is erected one of the finest farm houses in Northern Arkansas. His barns are also very commodious and will accommodate forty or fifty head of horses. He has forty acres of improved land in Jefferson Township, besides his home place and 155 acres of unimproved land. His wife owns fifty-five acres of her father's old homestead, a portion of which is improved. In 1867 Mr. Hill married Miss Margaret J. Billingsley, a daughter of Samuel Billingsley, one of

the old settlers of IZARD County, and the following are their family: Elizabeth A., W. E., Jr., Thomas R., Samuel B., James M., John W. Joseph E. and Stella W. Mr. Hill and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he belongs to the A. F. & A. M., and is a Democrat politically. He is associated with Mr. Billingsley in the mercantile business at Franklin, and they do an annual business of about \$13,000.

Robert H. Holland has been familiar with the intricacies of farm work from his youth up, but since the year 1871 has been engaged in business for himself, and by unremitting toil and judicious management he has become the owner of 320 acres of land situated on Rocky Bayou, about fifty acres being under cultivation. He is one of the wide-awake agriculturists of the county, and he and his worthy wife, whom he married in 1883, and whose maiden name was Mary J. Kerwin, are noted for their hospitality and liberality. His native birth-place was Independence County, Ark., where he first saw the light of day, in 1850. He is a patron of all enterprises of a worthy character, and has shown his approval of secret organizations by becoming a member of the I. O. O. F. He married, in 1885, Miss Mary Jane Taylor. He is a son of William Holland, who was born in the State of Tennessee, in 1819, and was reared to a farm life, removing with his mother to Illinois, during the early settlement of that State, and coming with her to Arkansas, in 1829, her death occurring in Independence County, Ark., when she was about ninety years of age. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812. William Holland received a limited education in his youth, and when about twenty-one years of age began the battle of life for himself. He was married, in Independence County, to a Miss Henderson, who bore him two children, James W. and Reuben L., and after her death he was united in marriage to Martha J. Dickson, of the same county. Six children are the result of this union: Benjamin F., Robert H. (our subject), Mary J., William M., John and Sarah E. The mother of these children died in Independence County, in 1866, she having been an active member of the Missionary Baptist Church for

many years. Catherine Fulks became his wife in 1867, and by him the mother of these children: Charles C., Martha J., Nancy A., Joseph S. and Margaret. This wife's demise occurred in 1882, and he is now living with his fourth wife, who was formerly Mrs. Jane Fullbright, of IZARD County. He served in the Mexican War, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Prof. I. K. Hooper. The education of the youth of our country being a matter of great importance, it is just and proper to make honorable mention of Prof. Hooper, for he is one of the able educators of the county. He was born in Hall County, Ga., on the 31st of December, 1854, and is one of seven surviving members of a family of nine children born to Edward and Eveline Hooper, the former's birth occurring in South Carolina, in 1799. The father was married three times; first, to Anna Bowen, who died after having borne three sons and four daughters; next, to Mary Steppe, a native of Georgia, who bore him two sons and three daughters; and then to Eveline Owen, who was also a native of Georgia. This last union resulted in the birth of nine children, six sons and three daughters, seven of the children being still alive. The father was a farmer by occupation, and owned 500 acres of land at the time of his death, in December, 1880. He and wife were in communion with the Baptist Church, she being now a resident of Georgia, making her home with her daughter. Prof. I. K. Hooper received his education at La Crosse Collegiate Institute, of IZARD County, and at Fayetteville, Ark., in the Industrial University, and while at school was a bright and industrious student. On the 25th of October, 1882, after his return home from the University, he was married to Miss Mary T. Bishop, a native of Arkansas, and a daughter of William and India Bishop, who were Tennesseans. Prof. Hooper and wife have an interesting little family of three children: Edward C., Lillian G. and Cyril L. Prof. Hooper has always been a patron of education, and has been successfully engaged in teaching school for some time, and his labors in this direction have won golden opinions for himself. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for about three months, and

in his religious views is a member of the Methodist Church. His wife is connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

P. M. Jeffery was born in Izard County, Ark., June 14, 1837, and is a son of Daniel Jeffery, who was born, reared and educated in the State of Tennessee, moving to Arkansas in the year 1816, and took up his abode in Izard County, where he was married to Miss Mary Bowcock, a native Virginian, their union taking place in 1824. The result of their marriage was the birth of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, only one of whom is now living, P. M. Jeffery, our subject. The father was an active politician, and besides holding the offices of sheriff and county judge, one term each, he was elected to represent this county in the State legislature in 1846, and discharged the duties of this position with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He was also justice of the peace of his township one term. He and wife were active workers in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at the time of their respective deaths in September, 1862, and February 22, 1863, and left a fine property to be divided among their children, consisting of 320 acres of fertile land. P. M. Jeffery, the immediate subject of this sketch, has spent his life in his native county, and received his education in the schools near Melbourne. From earliest youth he has been familiar with farm work, and of his 200 acres of land, fifty are under cultivation. In connection with this he is engaged in preaching the gospel, being a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, his wife and all his children being also members of that church. In September, 1861, he enlisted under W. J. Hardy, for a war experience, his first hard fight being at Shiloh, he being wounded in the head in this engagement by a fragment of shell. He received his discharge at Jacksonport. On the 30th of April, 1865, he wedded Miss Dorinda Arnold, a daughter of James and Annie Arnold, and to them have been born seven children, six sons and one daughter: James E., Albert S., Willie M., Philip A., Daniel P., Henry K. and Annie M.

P. H. Jeffery, farmer, Mount Olive, Ark. Mr.

Jeffery is a representative of one of the oldest and most respected families of Arkansas, and was born in Izard County in 1851. His parents, Miles and Sarah (Williams) Jeffery, were natives of Missouri and Arkansas, respectively, the former having been born in Missouri, while on the way to Arkansas, in 1818. His father, Jeohiada Jeffery, came to Arkansas in 1818, settling on White River, near Mount Olive, and was one of the very first settlers of the county. He purchased a little claim, improved it, and accumulated considerable property previous to his death, which occurred sometime in the 50's. His wife was originally Miss Polly Wair, and they reared a large family of honorable men and women, who are scattered throughout Izard County. Jeohiada Jeffery was one of the first justices of the peace of his county after the State was admitted. He was in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans, under Gen. Jackson. Miles Jeffery was reared to farm labor, and was not an educated man, although he had better advantages than most boys at that day. He was married, about 1836, to Miss Williams, and to them were born fifteen children, ten of whom lived to be grown, and eight are now living: Ambrose, Asa, Robert E., Attie, Mary, P. H., Finis E. and R. J., all of whom live in this, Independence and Stone Counties. Miles Jeffery represented Izard County in the legislature two terms before the war, in 1856 and 1858, and also filled the position of sheriff in 1844. He was a strong Democrat, and took an active part in politics. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was an honest, upright citizen, having a host of friends. He died in 1868. The mother died in 1876, at about the age of fifty-five years. She was an excellent woman, firm and decided in her views. P. H. Jeffery, like his father, was reared and educated in this county, although his education was rather neglected, on account of the breaking out of the late war. When eighteen years of age, he started out on his own responsibility, rented land, and tilled the soil for three years. He then purchased a farm of 345 acres, with twenty-five under cultivation, and still owns this tract of land. He now has about fifty acres cultivated, and is deeply

interested in stock raising. His land is on White River, and is excellent for stock raising. By his marriage, which was consummated in 1876, to Miss Carrie E. Perrin, he became the father of five children: Henry E., Frank P., Charles E., Richard R. and Sallie. Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is Democratic in his political views.

John W. Jones, M. D., is one of the oldest and best known physicians in Izard County, Ark., and was born in Giles County, Tenn., on the 1st of March, 1832. He inherits Welsh blood from his paternal ancestors, his grandfather, Wiley, and his great grandfather, John Jones, having been born in that country. They came to America a short time prior to the Revolutionary War, and John took an active part in that struggle, taking sides with the colonists in their struggle for liberty, serving throughout the entire war as a private. He afterward settled in Virginia, near the North Carolina line, but after these two States were divided his home was found to be on the North Carolina side, and in this State he died near Charlotte in 1807. Wiley Jones and his wife, who was also born in Wales, removed to the State of Tennessee at a very early day, and there he reared his family and engaged in farming, being the owner of a large amount of property, both personal and real. He died in 1827. His son Cebern was born in North Carolina, and in his youth learned the boot and shoe maker's trade, which business he conducted in Nashville from 1863 to 1871, his death occurring in the latter year. He was married, in 1827, to Miss Selina W. Meador, and their marriage was blessed in the birth of four children, John W. and William being the only ones now living, the latter a farmer of Greene County, Mo. The mother's death occurred in 1837, and Mr. Jones took for his second wife Miss Sarah Stephens, their union resulting in the birth of four sons and three daughters: Mary A., the widow of James Cash; Sarah A., Christina, George W., Thomas N., Newton J. and Louis E. Mr. Jones and this wife were divorced, and he espoused his third wife in Nashville, Tenn. He was a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and in his political

views was a Whig. His son, Dr. John W. Jones, was reared to farm life, but lived in the villages of Louisburg and Connersville; receiving his early scholastic advantages in the schools of those places and Jackson College, at Columbia, Tenn., which institution he entered when seventeen years of age, remaining one term. Upon leaving school he learned the harness maker's and saddler's trade, but after following this occupation two years he came to Arkansas in 1855, and settled in Independence County, where he was engaged in teaching school, following this occupation in Polk Bayou, and afterward in Searcy County. During his days of pedagoguing his leisure moments were devoted to the study of medicine with the view to making it his calling through life, and in 1860 he entered upon his practice continuing until the opening of the rebellion, when he joined the Confederate forces as a private, and after serving one month was promoted to the position of assistant surgeon and filled the position three years. He took part in a number of battles, Pea Ridge, Iuka and Corinth being among the number. He was taken prisoner at Port Hudson, but after being kept in captivity for six days he was paroled and returned to Searcy County, Ark., where he again resumed the practice of his profession. In 1865 he located at Evening Shade, and after teaching school for twenty months he again entered upon the practice of medicine, being in partnership with Dr. Hill. but this connection only continued a short time. He moved to near La Crosse in 1868, but in 1873 he came to Izard County and settled on the old Langston place, where he remained seven years. He purchased his present property at the end of that time, and by adding forty acres now has a farm comprising 100 acres, with about twenty acres under cultivation. Prior to the war, in 1861, he attended the Medical College, of St. Louis, Mo., but owing to some disagreement between Prof. McDowell and some of his German and Irish students the institution was closed. Dr. Jones is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., and in his political views is a Democrat. He was married in October, 1866, to Miss Martha H. Taylor, of Izard County, and by her is the father of

ten children: Mary F., wife of Robert Guest; John W., Cebern S., James T., Margaret J., Samuel T., Wiley N., Martha C., Nancy A. and George R. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Dr. Jones is a physician of acknowledged merit, and an excellent proof of his ability is shown in the extended territory over which he goes to alleviate the sufferings of the sick.

Prof. Michael Shelby Kennard is principal of the Collegiate Institute at La Crosse, Ark., an institution established by him in 1868, which has become noted as an excellent business training school, and is largely patronized by the best youth of which the State of Arkansas can boast. Prof. Kennard was born in Sumter County, Ala., in 1833, and is the son of George W. Kennard, who was born in Williamson County, Tenn., in 1801, which State he made his home until 1821, at which time he emigrated to Alabama. Up to this date, owing to his services being required on his father's farm, he had received a limited education, but in 1843 he began studying for the Baptist ministry in his adopted State, was ordained in 1847, and in 1852 emigrated to Arkansas, and located in Batesville, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in May, 1864. He was an earnest and faithful minister of the Gospel, and his influence in the Baptist denomination was widely felt. He was a member of the Masonic order for some thirty-five years. He was married in Perry County, Ala., in 1828, to Eliza Hopson, a daughter of Bluford and Nancy Hopson, whose death occurred in Batesville, Ark., in 1860. They had two children: Octavia C. and Michael S. The latter, the subject of this sketch, had the best advantages in obtaining an education that his native State afforded. He graduated with honor at the University of Alabama, in 1852, at the age of nineteen, and some years after received from that institution the degree of A. M. In September, 1852, he was married, in Sumner County, Tenn., to Mary E. Saunders, daughter of Joseph P. and Ellen D. Saunders, of that county. In 1852-53 he was engaged in teaching in Louisiana and Mississippi, part of the time as private tutor in the family of Gen. Minor, of

Natchez, Miss. In 1854 he removed from Mississippi to Arkansas and settled at Batesville, where he spent two years in teaching, in the meantime pursuing the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, but soon abandoned the law to engage in the newspaper business. From 1857 to 1861 he was the editor and proprietor of the Independent Balance, a newspaper published at Batesville. When the war broke out he joined Sweet's Cavalry regiment, and served as adjutant, with the rank of major, and participated in many skirmishes, until January, 1863, when he was severely wounded in the head by a fragment of a shell, at the battle of Arkansas Post, and was made a prisoner of war. At the close of the war he determined to devote the remainder of his life to teaching, and engaged in the work of that profession again, at Batesville, but in 1868 he moved to La Crosse, where, as stated above, he established the Collegiate Institute. He has been principal of the same since that time, with the exception of five years, spent in Bradley County, Ark. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which order he has advanced to the Council, and has filled the offices of Worshipful Master and High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter. In earlier days he was a follower of the Whig party, but since the disruption of that party has been a stanch Democrat. His children are as follows: Mary E., wife of T. B. Childress, of La Crosse, Ark.; George S., who was first married to Miss Maud Cunningham, a daughter of Hon. J. F. Cunningham, but after her death, in 1884, he married Miss Annie Collins, of Van Buren, Ark.; he is a graduate of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Louisville, Ky., and is now pastor of the Baptist Church at Bentonville; John F., who married Miss Mary Watkins, a daughter of Dr. O. T. Watkins, is engaged in the mercantile business at Fort Smith, Ark.; Ralph E., who married Miss Henry Lee Powell, a daughter of Judge R. H. Powell, of the Fourteenth judicial district, is a druggist at La Crosse; Joseph A. married Miss Carrie W. Hunt, a daughter of Dr. O. T. Hunt, of La Crosse, and Edward L., Ruth and Robert S. are still unmarried.

Dr. J. A. Kerr, physician and surgeon, New-

burg, Ark. Among the younger members of the medical profession in IZARD COUNTY, Ark., is he whose name heads this sketch, already well established as a physician and surgeon of merit and true worth, and regarded with favor by those older in years and experience. He is a native of this State and county, and is one of nine children, seven now living, born to John and Ann (Mennox) Kerr. The children are named as follows: G. W., resides in IZARD COUNTY; J. A., Mrs. Mary J. Hays, of this county; Mrs. Indiana Evans, of this county; John M., of this county; T. J., resides in Newburg; Mrs. Maggie Stroud, wife of D. J. Stroud, of this county; Benjamin F., died in 1869 at the age of eleven years, and one that died when quite young. The parents were natives of Ireland, and the father came to America about 1843. He landed in New York, but immediately made his way to Nashville, Tenn., where he remained for seventeen years, and where he was engaged in the carpenter's trade exclusively. He was there married to Miss Mennox, who came over from Ireland when he did, and who settled in Nashville, Tenn. Both he and wife were orphans, and came over from the old country with an old man and his family. In 1860 they settled at Batesville, Independence County, remained there for some time, the father engaging in the carpenter business, and then moved to IZARD COUNTY, where he still continued his trade up to 1870, after which he embarked in the mercantile business. In 1884 he retired to private life on his farm, and there received his final summons, in 1886, at the age of fifty-six years. Mrs. Kerr still survives and resides on the old homestead. Mr. Kerr was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is still a member. Dr. J. A. Kerr received his education in the public schools of his county until 1880, when he entered the Medical College at Louisville, and attended regularly until 1882, when he graduated. He then returned immediately to IZARD COUNTY and entered upon the practice of his profession at this place, and his reputation as a physician and surgeon, as well as in private life, is an enviable one. The Doctor is yet a young man, as his birth occurred

in 1857, and he was married in 1882 to Miss Emma Wood, of this county. The fruits of this union have been four children, three now living: Clarence E. (deceased), Neely T., Oscar and Roscoe (twins). Mrs. Kerr was born in 1863, and is the daughter of William and Sarah (Benbrock) Wood, natives of Tennessee, who came to IZARD COUNTY at an early day. When Dr. Kerr first commenced the practice of medicine his financial resources were rather limited, a horse, saddle and bridle, and a pair of pill bags, filled, completed his outfit. He is now the owner of some 500 acres of land, with about 135 acres under cultivation, and is also the owner of property in Newburg, consisting of house, store-house, office, vacant lots, and, besides, plenty of personal property. He is building on his farm a fine residence, and already has a good barn and out-buildings. The Doctor has made all this within the last ten years, and by energy and perseverance. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically he is Democratic. Mrs. Kerr is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. H. T. King, minister, Melbourne, Ark. This much revered and esteemed gentleman is only one of the many citizens of IZARD COUNTY, who owe their nativity to Tennessee, where his birth occurred in 1853. He is the son of John A. King, a native of Virginia, who, when a young man, was united in marriage to Miss Dedama Sutton, also a native of the Old Dominion. The parents moved to Tennessee at an early day, and here the father purchased land, which he tilled until 1856, after which he moved to Crittenden County, Ky. He remained in that State for four years, and then settled in Randolph County, Ark., but, not being particularly satisfied, he moved from there to Clay County, Ill., thence to Jefferson County, where his death occurred in 1873, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a member of the Christian Church. Mrs. King still survives and resides in Baxter County, this State. She is a member of the Christian Church, and a pleasant, agreeable woman. They were the parents of eleven children, four now living: Nancy J., widow of John Welch, is now living in Fulton County, Ark.; Sarah A., wife of G. W. Selp, resides in Baxter County;

Rebecca M., wife of G. W. Lundy, resides in Baxter County, and Rev. H. T. The father of these children was fairly educated, and during his lifetime had accumulated considerable property, the principal part of which was lost during the late unpleasantness between the North and South. Rev. H. T. King acquired but a limited education, as during his boyhood days he only attended one month at school, and this was all the education he received until after his marriage, when he attended school two terms. He is quite studious, and applies himself to his books at home, and is now probably better informed than many who have had every advantage. He expects to attend school during the fall and winter of this year (1889), and is now studying law with a view to making it his profession. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. King commenced life for himself, and at that age was united in marriage to Miss E. E. Taylor, by whom he had six children, five now living: W. C., R. J., Auscar and Oscar (twins), and Mary L. Mrs. King died in 1884, a devout member of the Christian Church. Mr. King took for his second wife Mrs. Mary A. Harlin (Conklin), a widow. She was a member of the Christian Church, and died in 1880, at the age of thirty-seven years. By her first marriage she became the mother of nine children, eight sons now living: James P., W. T., J. H., Joe E., L. D., C. C., J. C. and Frank H. Mr. King moved to Arkansas in 1876, settling in Baxter County, and there remained until 1887, when he moved to this place. He had very little means when first coming to this county, but he is now the owner of a fine residence with some three or four acres of land worth about \$1,000 or \$1,200. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, R. A. M., and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican. He is a minister in the Christian Church, and was ordained in 1881.

K. J. Lacy, blacksmith and farmer, Newburg, Ark., came originally from Tennessee, his birth occurring in 1830. Mr. Lacy has won an enviable reputation as a farmer, and none the less is his reputation established as a first-class blacksmith. His father, Robert Lacy, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1793, and came to Tennessee

about 1813 or 1814, where he was united in marriage to Miss Annie Miller, in about 1816. He was a farmer by pursuit, and was also a minister in the Methodist Church. After remaining in Tennessee until 1861, he settled on White River, in this county, but after a residence there of only one year, moved to Knob Creek, where he purchased a farm. There he closed his eyes to the scenes of the world in 1870. He still continued to preach after coming to this State, and was associated with the American Tract Society for a number of years previous to his death. He was a Democrat in politics. His wife was a native of Georgia, and died in 1870 at the age of seventy-three years. She was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In their family were the following children: W. Mc., Mrs. Mary A., wife of George Bussey; Mrs. L. J., widow of John Bussey; Kibble J. (the subject of this sketch), and James W. The paternal grandparents were from Ireland and England, respectively. The maternal grandfather was a German by birth, and came to this country when a boy. He served during the greater portion of the War for Independence. At the age of twenty years K. J. Lacy began learning the blacksmith trade, and at that age he commenced life for himself, doing journeyman's work in Tennessee for fifteen years. In 1860 he came to Arkansas, and took charge of Col. Black's farm on White River, where he was overseer of the negroes for one year. He then went to Lunenburg, opened a shop, and continued there until 1870. He joined the army in 1862, but was discharged on account of disability. He was conscripted two or three times afterward, but succeeded in being released, and was taken prisoner one time by the United States soldiers, but was soon released by the Confederates. In 1870 he rented a farm from Dr. Watson on White River, and remained there for ten years, when he bought a farm on Knob Creek. At the end of four years he sold out, purchased another farm, improved the same, and built good houses, barns, etc. He made two trades afterward, one for the farm on which Judge Grimmett now lives, and the other for his present property. This farm consists of 100

acres with thirty-five under cultivation, with fair houses, etc. Mr. Lacy has been twice married; first, on the 15th of November, 1853, to Miss Mary E. Hairendon, and four children were the result, three now living: William H., lives in this county; Robert F., James M., and Sarah J., wife of Ole Brown, and lives in this county. Mrs. Lacy died in 1870, and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Lacy's second marriage was to Mrs. Martha A. Womack (Wolds), and two children have been born to them: Laura B. and George T. Mr. and Mrs. Lacy are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Socially he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F., and Encampment of that order. He has filled the office of Worshipful Master in the Masonic fraternity, and nearly all others of this order, and has held the office of N. G. in the I. O. O. F. He is a Democrat.

R. L. Landers, sheriff, Melbourne, Ark. R. L. Landers, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1845, and is the son of George T. and Jane (Browning) Landers, natives, respectively, of North and South Carolina. The parents came to Arkansas in 1851, and settled in Izard County, where they reared a family of five children, four now living: Robert L., Nanny J., wife of Guston Rose; Mary T., wife of J. F. Driskill; and G. R., a farmer of this county. The father, George T. Landers, only lived three years after coming to Arkansas. He was Democratic in his political principles. When he came to this State, he brought with him fourteen negroes and considerable money, and was quite successful, financially, after coming here. The mother died in 1885. R. L. Landers was early taught the principles of farm life, and a limited education was obtained in the subscription schools of Tennessee, and Izard County, Ark. When seventeen years of age he superintended his father's plantation, and at the age of twenty-one, he commenced life for himself. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company E, Forty-seventh Arkansas Infantry, under Capt. Gibson, and served west of the Mississippi River, until 1864. He was sergeant of his regiment at the time he was discharged. After the war he

commenced tilling the soil, which occupation he followed until 1869, when he was elected sheriff, and held the office until 1875. He then returned to the farm and cultivated the soil until 1881, when he was again elected sheriff, and held this position for one term. In 1886 he was again chosen to discharge the duties of this office, and is the present incumbent. Mr. Landers seems to have a peculiar fitness for this position, and his long service in this capacity has proven that he is surely the right man in the right place. During 1884 and 1885, he served as justice of the peace. By his marriage, which occurred in 1864, to Miss Sarah E. Shannon, were born the following living children: Mary E., wife of A. E. Feltz; W. T., G. R., Frances T. and Rosa L. Mr. Landers is the owner of about 500 acres of land, with 140 acres under cultivation, and also has considerable town property. He is Democratic in his political views, is a Royal Arch Mason, and is also a member of the Odd Fellow order. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

E. G. Landers, merchant, Melbourne, Ark. In publishing an account of the industries and mercantile resources of the town of Melbourne, the house of Mr. Landers' must not be forgotten, as it constitutes a most important factor in the commercial fabric of the town. Mr. Landers was born in Bedford County, Tenn., on the 7th of May, 1846, and came with his parents to Arkansas in 1854. He attended the subscription schools, but only received a limited education, and at the age of twenty-two started out in life for himself, first as a laborer in a gin. He then followed the carpenter's trade for some time, and in 1864 joined the Confederate army, remaining in service until June, 1865, when he surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark. He was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri, in 1864 and 1865, and participated in nearly all the battles fought on the raid. In 1877 he engaged in merchandising at Lunenburg, under the firm title of Landers & Bros., and continued thus until 1880, when his brother sold out and a new partner, S. R. Hinkle, took his place. The firm is now Landers & Co., and do the largest business in the place. They carry a stock of goods

that invoices at about \$10,000 at the least, enjoying an annual trade of about \$40,000. When first starting out in this business the firm had a capital of \$1,500, Mr. Landers putting in \$750. Aside from his flourishing mercantile business, he owns about 400 acres of land and considerable town property. His marriage was consummated in November, 1867, to Miss Martha A. Hinkle, and by her he became the father of six children, five now living: Leanora (wife of William Blair), Robert O. (deceased), Maggie, Effie G., J. H. and Maudie. Mr. and Mrs. Landers, with the two eldest children, are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat in politics. Mrs. Landers is a member of the lady's department of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Odd Fellow's order. Mr. Landers started with very little means, but he is now one of the most successful men of the county. He is the son of Roland and Martha G. (Landers) Landers, natives of North Carolina. The father was born in 1810, and died in 1878, and the mother's birth occurred in 1813, and she died in February, 1884. Roland Landers was coroner of Izard County for several years, and was a cabinet maker by trade, although in his latter years he was engaged in tilling the soil. He accumulated considerable property previous to the war, but was not a slave holder. By his marriage, which occurred in Tennessee, he became the father of these children: Rebecca J. (wife of W. Joe Arnold, of Melbourne), Sarah A. (wife of G. W. Gray), Mary Frances (wife of G. W. Owens), H. B. (farmer), Charlotte T. (wife of T. H. Adams), E. G., Genora D. (wife of W. Z. Craig), George W. (of Batesville), John F. (farmer), and Joe L. (farmer).

Nathan J. Langston is one of the oldest native residents of Izard County, and when his parents, Nathan and Patty (Weir) Langston, made their first settlement in this region, Arkansas was a territory. They came here from their native State of North Carolina in 1814, and Mr. Langston and Col. Stewart erected the first mill in the county, he and four brothers being the ones to build it. They carried the logs on their shoulders, and had the mill completed in six days, and although it was a

very rude construction, and only ground about a bushel of corn a day, yet it was sufficient to supply the demand, as the settlers at that day were very few. Nathan Langston, Sr., was only connected with this mill for about six months, when he turned his attention to farming, at which he was fairly successful, and in early days he also carried the mail for twelve years from Mount Olive, in Izard County, to Thomasville, Mo., a distance of 160 miles, there being only four offices on the entire route. According to Mr. Langston the first post-office in this county was at North Fork, which was also the first county seat. In 1838 it was moved to Calico Rock, afterward to Athens, at the mouth of Piney Bayou, next to Mount Olive, and thence to Melbourne, where it now is. When Mr. Langston first came to Arkansas Batesville consisted of two pole cabins, and from Batesville to the mouth of the Big North Fork there were only five families living on the east side of the river. The west side was inhabited by the Indians, who were very numerous at that time. The first year of his location Mr. Langston had to go to Helena, Ark., for flour, and to Little Rock, Ark., to attend circuit court. He died in 1870, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was married twice, and by his first wife became the father of sixteen children, and by his last, three. Those living are Absalom, Thomas B. and Nathan J., whose name heads this sketch. The latter was born in the year 1830, was reared to a farm life, and at the early age of nineteen years was married to Miss Rachel Adams, who died in 1856, leaving four children, three of whom are living: Alex., Mary, wife of Johnson Holfora, and Matthew R. Mr. Langston married his second wife in 1859, she being a Miss Lucy A. Churchill, and five of their eleven children yet survive: Luvinia J., wife of James Brothers; Dempsia M., Rebecca A., Acenith B. and Albert W. Mr. and Mrs. Langston are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in his political views he is a Democrat. He owns a good farm comprising 120 acres, and has twenty-five acres under cultivation. Among his numerous acquaintances and friends the respect shown him by them is in full keeping with his well-established reputation for honesty of pur-

pose and hospitality. Mr. Langston remembers many interesting facts connected with the early history of this county, which the limited nature of this volume will not admit of insertion.

William Lawrence, farmer, Melbourne, Ark. In the early settlement of Izard County, Ark., Mr. Lawrence bore a prominent part in developing and opening the way for civilization and is one of the representative men of the county. He was born in Alabama, in 1823, and is the son of James and Cynthia (Franks) Lawrence, natives of Tennessee. James Lawrence moved to Alabama, in 1822, settling in Marion County, and after remaining there a short time removed to Fayette County, where he remained until 1839. From there he journeyed to Louisiana, entered land and followed farming for about two years, when he moved to Izard County, Ark., and settled in Sylamore, now in Stone County. After a residence there of two years, he moved to the western part of the county, where he improved some government land. Two years later he moved to the eastern part of the county and remained there until a short time previous to his death, when he went to live with his son, William Lawrence, and died there in 1859, at the age of sixty-five or seventy years. He had held the office of justice of the peace in the county for four years, and was an excellent citizen. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Tucker, who bore him five children, two sons and three daughters, all living at last accounts. They are named as follows: Martin, Edward, Sarah, Catherine and Mary. His second marriage was to Miss Cynthia Franks, and to them were born nine children, two now living, William and James, who reside in this county. Mrs. Lawrence died in 1865. Both were members of the Baptist Church, and in politics he was a Democrat. William Lawrence was married in his twenty-third year, and commenced work for himself by farming on his own land, which he had purchased in the central portion of the county. He sold this farm in 1850 and entered his present property, which he has improved and which consists of 200 acres. He now has about seventy or seventy-five acres of cleared land, all the result of his own efforts, unassisted by any of his family.

In 1862 he joined the Confederate army and served under Gen. Thompson and Capt. C. C. Cook until the close of hostilities, when he returned to his farm. He has been three times married, his first wife being Elizabeth King, whom he led to the altar in 1846, and the fruits of this union were six children, all living: James, G. W., John, Isaac, Thomas and Edward. Mrs. Lawrence died in 1859, a worthy member of the Baptist Church. His second marriage took place in 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Clark, who bore him five children, all living: Henry, Cynthia A., wife of J. W. Freeman; Mary F., at home; Rebecca J., at home, and Walter, also at home. The mother of these children was a member of the Baptist Church, and died in 1879. Mr. Lawrence's third marriage was to Mrs. A. N. Ivins (Bryant), a member of the Christian Church. He is a member of the Baptist Church, belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and in his political views is a staunch Democrat.

Dr. Samuel M. Lewis, farmer and physician of Izard County., Ark., was born in Bledsoe County, Tenn., December 14, 1832, his parents, Reason and Patience (Peters) Lewis, being also natives of that State, the former's birth occurring in Bedford County, in 1809. Their union took place in Bledsoe County, and to them were born four sons and five daughters, seven of their family being now alive, and all residents of the State of Tennessee except our subject. The father yet lives in Tennessee, and owns 600 acres of as good land as there is in the State. He is a member of the Baptist Church, as was his wife, who died in 1875. Dr. Samuel M. Lewis, after acquiring a good common school education, entered the Hamilton College with the intention of studying medicine, having chosen that profession as his calling through life. After his marriage, which was celebrated on the 19th of September, 1858, to Miss Margaret Turk, he remained in his native State until 1867, at which time he settled in Maxfield, Sharp County, Ark., but for a long time has been a resident of Izard County. He has been very successful in his practice, and has always commanded a large and paying patronage, and occupies an enviable place among the medical

brotherhood of Izard County. In addition to this work he has been engaged in farming, and is now the owner of about 640 acres of land, with about 330 acres under cultivation, of which 150 are in Sharp County. He has shown his approval of secret organizations by becoming a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in this order has held the highest office. He and wife are classed among the worthy citizens of the county, and are consistent members of the Methodist Church. Their children are as follows: Charles W., Henry R., James J., George T., Joseph R., William D., John R., Aquie M. and Lora A. Mrs. Lewis is a daughter of George and Malinda Turk, both natives of Tennessee.

Capt. Ransom W. Luther was born in the "Keystone State" in 1837, and is a son of Enoch Luther, whose birth occurred in Sugar Creek, Penn., in 1787. The latter received a limited education, and when quite a youth, learned the carpenter's trade, which occupation he followed for a number of years, then learning the wheelwright's trade. He was married in his native State, in 1807, to Miss Polly Bennett, her father being Elisha Bennett, and to them a large family of seventeen children were born, ten of whom are living at the present time: Roswell, David, Enoch, Elliot, Ransom, Burton, Laura, Mary, Angeline and Adaline. Mr. Luther served in the War of 1812, and after hostilities had ceased, he returned home, and entered a tract of land embracing 160 acres, which he farmed for several years; then erected two large saw-mills and a grist-mill, which have been rebuilt, and are in good condition at the present time. For services rendered in the War of 1812, he received a grant to 160 acres of land in Knox County, Ill., from the government, and at the time of his death, on the old "Luther's Mill Farm," in Pennsylvania, in 1859, he was the owner of 300 acres of land. Capt. Ransom Luther received a good business education in the "Luther's Mill Farm" school, and he has since put the education he acquired in this institution to the best use. He learned the millwright's trade under his father, afterward worked at the carpenter's trade, and in time became a very fine architect, although

in more recent years he has given his attention principally to milling as his chief calling. He is an experienced carpenter and builder, and many evidences of his ability and skill in this direction are to be seen in his native State, Illinois, Iowa and Arkansas. He has always been of an enterprising disposition, and in 1856 started out in life for himself, and moved to the State of Illinois, but two years later went back to his old home, and was married there, in 1859, to Miss Sarah Knapp, a daughter of Charles Knapp, by whom he had one child, Alice. He wedded his second wife, Miss Edna C. Scott, of Cherokee, Iowa, in 1871, and two interesting children, Eugene W. and Maud S., have blessed their union. Capt. Luther removed from the State of Iowa to Benton County, Ark., in 1878, and purchased eighty acres of land near Maysville, which he used as a small cattle ranch. From this place he went to Eureka Springs, in 1880, and erected a neat little cottage on Spring Street, near the Crescent Spring, his place being generally known as "Eagle Cottage," and it is of his own architecture. Here he resided until 1883, when he sold out to Dr. Swartly, of Chicago, for \$2,350. After this the Captain and his family traveled for some months, and visited various places of interest in Missouri, Illinois, Dakota and Arkansas, and in 1884 returned to this State, and located on Lafferty's Creek, six miles west of Barren Fork, where, with his brother-in-law, Mr. Scott, he erected a large saw-mill, which has been of great benefit to the surrounding country. In 1889 he sold his interest to Mr. Scott, and erected a grist-mill and cotton-gin just south of his former place of business, and at the present writing he is preparing to erect a commodious residence, and build a large dam to afford water power for his mill. In 1888 he ginned 150 bales of cotton, and in his new mill he expects to bale at least 300. Capt. Luther is a jovial and hospitable gentleman, a thoroughly capable business man, and is ever ready to assist any good cause, either practically or financially. He approves of secret organizations, and is an active member of the I. O. O. F. His wife and daughter, Alice, are consistent members of the Baptist Church. In 1861, upon the

bursting of the war cloud, which had threatened the country for some time, he enlisted in the infantry, under Col. Dodge, of Pennsylvania, and was in the battles of Williamsburg, Four Oaks, Richmond and Melbourne, and was also in the seven days' retreat at Harrison's Landing. He entered as a private, but for gallant services rendered, he was promoted to the rank of captain. He was honorably discharged, in 1865.

James McCuistion is one of the men of this section who has won life's battles, and by energy and pluck, which are so necessary to success in any pursuit, he has become one of the leading agriculturists of IZARD COUNTY. He was born in Jefferson County, East Tenn., in 1815, and is a son of Joseph and Rachel (McGuire) McCuistion, the former's birth occurring in North Carolina, in 1775. In 1789 he removed to Tennessee, with his parents, and in this State received a fair education in the common schools. In 1809 he entered 160 acres of land, and lived on it until 1838, when he sold out and moved to Bays Mountain, where he died, in 1862, being followed to his long home by his wife in 1868, both having been members of the Old Presbyterian Church. The children born to them were Catherine, James and Elizabeth. James' youth was spent in attending the schools of Tennessee, and in 1842 he was married, in Jefferson County, of that State, to Miss Mary Ann, a daughter of John Kimbrough; and Lafayette, Eveline, Rachel A. (who died August 7, 1889), Virginia, Francis (who has been dead some twenty years), Mary E. and Josephine are their children. Mr. McCuistion emigrated from Tennessee to IZARD COUNTY, Ark., in 1850, and took up 299 acres of land, of which he has now about fifty-five acres under the plow. His first house was a log cabin, which he has since converted into a comfortable frame residence. His land is devoted to raising cotton, corn and the small grains, and he has plenty of good fruit. He and his wife and children are all members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he has given freely to public institutions for the good of his fellow-men. He has twenty-four grandchildren, ten boys and fourteen girls, and two great-grandchildren, both boys.

Alfred N. McNairn was born in Georgia, in 1842, and is one of seven sons and four daughters born to Alfred T. and Prudence (Horton) McNairn, and is a grandson of Edwin Horton. Alfred T. McNairn was born in North Carolina, December 15, 1813, and was reared on a farm, but in 1826 moved to Georgia, where he followed the occupation of farming; he was also engaged in preaching the Gospel, being a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, and there reared his children, whose names are as follows: Larkin H., Spencer B., Edwin B., Joseph U., William L., Alfred N., Alvin C., Martha J., A. L., Eliza M. and Rosa A. Both parents died in the State of Georgia, his death occurring in 1870, and hers in 1868, at the age of fifty-eight years. Alfred N. McNairn emigrated from Georgia to IZARD COUNTY, Ark., in 1869, and was here married, in 1872, to Miss Nancy E. Duren, a daughter of James E. Duren. Of the eight children born to them the following are living: Thomas E., Mary L., Francis P. E., Dolores A., Zef R. and Newton A. In 1873 Mr. McNairn purchased eighty acres of woodland, but he now owns 100 acres of good land, with forty-eight acres under cultivation, it being well improved and furnished with one of the finest fruit orchards in this section of the country. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F., and in his political views is a Democrat, and always supports the men and measures of that party. He espoused the cause of the Confederacy during the rebellion, and in 1862 enlisted in the Fifty-second Georgia Infantry, and served until the close of the war, when he surrendered at Kingston, Ga. He was a member of Company I, under Capt. Russell, and was in a number of hard fought battles.

A. A. Marchant, farmer, Melbourne, Ark. Among the leading men of Mill Creek Township none are more prominently identified with the farming and stock raising interests of the same than Mr. Marchant, who by his industry, perseverance and integrity, is considered one of its first-class farmers. He was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1841, and when nineteen years of age started out in life for himself, his first ven-

ture being to hire out to one man as a farm hand for two years. When twenty-one years of age he donned his suit of blue, and enlisted in the First Arkansas Infantry, United States Army, Company C, and served for six months, when he was discharged at St. Louis, Mo., in December, 1863. After this he drove a team for the government, and acted as guide until 1864, when he enlisted in the Forty-eighth Missouri, Company E, for twelve months, and served only nine months, when he was discharged again at St. Louis, on the 1st of July, 1865. At the close of the war he was at Chicago, Ill., guarding the prisoners. After cessation of hostilities he came home and engaged in farming, which he followed on rented land until 1871, when he bought land in Baxter County. He only remained on this land one year, but continued in the county until 1874, when he moved to Izard County, and, in 1879, bought his present property consisting of 163 acres, with about 100 acres under cultivation. At the close of the war he had only about \$50 or \$60 in money, and not a horse, hog or cow. On the 16th of July, 1865, he wedded Miss Amanda F. Dixon, a native of Izard County, although they were married in Miller County, Mo. They became the parents of these children: W. B., lives in the Choctaw Nation; T. J. (deceased); J. W., at home; Rufus, at home, and Minnie M. Mr. Marchant is a member of the I. O. O. F., is a member of the Christian Church, and is a Republican in his political views. Mrs. Marchant belongs to the Baptist Church. The parents of Mr. Marchant, W. B. and Nancy (Byler) Marchant, were natives of Alabama and Tennessee, respectively. After reaching manhood W. B. Marchant went to Tennessee, but left that State in 1850, and came on a flat-boat to Napoleon, thence by steamer to Little Rock, and from there with teams over-land to Izard County. He settled on Hidden Creek, bought an improved piece of land and there resided for six years. He then sold out and bought a farm close to where Melbourne now is, remaining there only two years, when he traded his farm for one close to Calico Rock, in Izard County. In 1862 he joined the United States Army, and was sent to St. Louis, where he

died in the hospital. He was married three times; first, to Susan Cox, who bore him four children, three living: W. B., Minerva and T. J. After her death, Mr. Marchant married Miss Nancy Byler, mother of the subject of this sketch. Three children were born to this marriage, only one, A. A., now living. Mrs. Marchant died in 1844, at the age of twenty-eight years. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. In 1845 Mr. Marchant married Miss Ena Taylor, of Tennessee, and by her became the father of nine children, eight now living: W. S., Richard E., Mary T., Silas A., Joseph E., Martin B., Susan A. and A. M. The oldest child, Martha, was killed on the road from Little Rock to Melbourne, having accidentally fallen out of the wagon, by which she was run over. This was in 1850, and she was buried in White County. Mr. Marchant was an old line Whig, but was not active in politics. He was once a member of the Know-Nothing party, was a member of the Baptist Church, and at one time was constable of Rocky Bayou. His last wife still resides near Calico Rock, and is a member of the Baptist Church. The maternal grandfather of A. A. Marchant, John Byler, was a private in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans. He died about 1871, at the age of eighty-five years.

T. J. Mathews is a merchant and farmer, residing at Calico Rock, and was born in Benton County, Tenn., being a son of Capt. R. C. and Nancy (Migell) Mathews, who were also Tennesseans, and came to the State of Arkansas in 1860, settling in Izard County. Capt. Mathews embarked in merchandising in the house in which his son T. J. is now doing business, and he was also engaged in farming. In the spring of 1861 he moved to Pineville, where he conducted a general store for about one year, then joined the Confederate army, and was elected captain of his company. After serving for one year he was taken sick and returned home, and here continued during the remainder of the war. After the cessation of hostilities, he again embarked in merchandising, and continued this occupation with success for twelve or thirteen years, when he sold out to his



Your obt. st.
Elliot H. Hatcher

(DECEASED)

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

son, S. E. Mathews, and turned his attention to farming and stock raising, on the property where he now lives. His business ventures have been attended with good results, and the property he now owns has all been acquired since the war, as his losses during that time were very heavy. He was married about 1835, and his children's names are as follows: Margaret E., wife of W. McNeil; S. E., a merchant of Pineville; Clarissa E., wife of Dr. J. A. Schanks; Mary A., wife of Rufus P. Jones; and T. J., the subject of this memoir. Mrs. Mathews died in March, 1879, having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for many years, her death occurring on her birthday, at the age of sixty years. Mr. Mathews is a Democrat, and belongs to the F. & A. M. T. J. Mathew's birth occurred on the 6th of September, 1855, and his early education was received in the schools of La Crosse, Prof. M. Shelby Kennard being his instructor, and at the age of twenty-five years he began life for himself as a merchant, this being the occupation to which he was reared. He has continued to follow this business up to the present time, and has been remarkably successful, for, on starting for himself in 1880, his stock of goods amounted to \$160, and his annual sales now aggregate between \$12,000 and \$16,000, and he has an excellent tract of land, amounting to 538 acres, with nearly 164 acres under cultivation, all of which he has earned by good business management and industry, since the above-given date, and with the aid and assistance of his worthy wife. Her maiden name was Mollie Wood, their union taking place on the 30th of October, 1879, and they have an interesting little family of four children: Henry H., born October 4, 1880; Shelby S., born December 15, 1882; Troy G., born February 3, 1885; and Winford F., born May 23, 1887. Mrs. Mathews was born in IZARD County, on the 28th of November, 1863, and she and Mr. Mathews are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he belongs to the F. & A. M., and is a Democrat politically.

Dr. R. H. Morton, Franklin, Ark. Dr. Morton is one of the oldest practitioners of Franklin Township, and one of the oldest in the county.

He owes his nativity to Bedford County, Tenn., and is the son of Jacob and Annie (Fisher) Morton, natives of North Carolina. Jacob Morton received an average education in his native State, and came to Tennessee at an early date. He purchased a farm in Bedford County, and was one of the first settlers of Shelbyville. In connection with farming he also carried on the blacksmith trade, but his principal occupation was tilling the soil, which he gave his attention until his death in 1857. He was married in Tennessee, and he and wife commenced housekeeping on Duck River, where they reared a large family of children, eight now living: Minerva, wife of B. F. Whitworth; Sophronia (deceased) was the wife of Michael Shofner; G. W. C. (deceased), whose family resides in Bedford County, Tenn.; Daniel C. resides in Coffee County, Tenn.; Nancy, wife of Edward Whitworth; Christina, wife of W. Tune; Emily, wife of Newton Neal; Ann, wife of B. F. Smawling, D. E. resides in Bedford County, Tenn.; Dr. R. H., Jessie E., wife of T. N. Smith; Elijah A. resides in Bedford County, Tenn., and Martha (deceased), wife of T. N. Smith. The father of these children served in the War of 1812, as a private, and participated in the battle of New Orleans. Mrs. Morton died about 1869. Both were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Morton took an active interest in politics, and was a very strong supporter of Old Hickory. Dr. R. H. Morton divided his time in early youth between assisting on the farm and in attending the free and subscription schools of Tennessee, where he received a good English education. He attended medical lectures at Nashville, Tenn., in 1856 and 1857, and opened his first office at Poplin's Cross Roads, where he practiced for two years previous to graduating. He was then located in Missouri, from 1858 to 1861 (Texas County). In the spring of the last mentioned year he served in the Confederate service as surgeon, and thus continued until 1863, when he resigned and located in IZARD County, where he has since resided. He graduated at the American Medical College, at St. Louis, in 1878, and is the oldest practicing physician in the county. He has almost abandoned the prac-

tice of his profession in late years, and is now interested in agricultural pursuits. The Doctor was married in September, 1857, to Miss Emma A. Nichols, of Tenn., but they have never had any children. He is quite well fixed financially, and enjoys life to the fullest extent. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been Treasurer of the former lodge, holding the position of Vice-Grand, Commander, and others in the latter lodge. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never been an office seeker. He is a member of the Christian Church. The Doctor owns considerable land, and has on his home place about seventy-five acres under cultivation. He has good barns, outbuildings, etc. His residence is one of the finest in the county, and there he entertains his friends in the social pleasant manner peculiar to him, and the stranger also meets with a ready welcome from the Doctor and his agreeable wife. Although children were denied their union, the Doctor and wife have reared several who were left orphans.

Jacob Mosier, Sr., was born on the Potomac River, in Lincoln County, N. C., in 1821. His father, Barnett M. Mosier, was also a native of that State, his birth occurring in 1799, and was married there to Margaret, a daughter of Corb. Gobble, their union taking place when he was eighteen years of age. In 1832 he removed with his family to Independence County, Ark., and purchased and entered land there to the amount of 320 acres, which land he was engaged in farming up to the time of his death, in 1864. His children are: Mary J., Allen B., George W., Henry A., Jacob and Jack. Jacob Mosier removed to Arkansas with his parents, and on his father's farm, in Independence County, he learned the details of farm work, which occupation has received his attention up to the present time. He is one of the leading husbandmen of this vicinity, and has 250 acres of well improved and well cultivated land. He was one of the pioneers of the State, and during its early history he carried the surveyor's chain through this section, this being some fifty years ago. He is one of the hard-working men of Izard County, and owing to his many worthy characteris-

tics, chief among which may be mentioned his generosity and honesty, he is respected and esteemed by all. In 1854 he took a trip to California. He was married, in 1846, to Miss Melissa A. Romenor, by whom he has a family of seven children: Mary J., William H., Jacob, Charles M., Cordelia, Sarah A. and Martha. Mr. Mosier and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F.

James H. Mullins was born in the "Old Dominion," on the 18th of March, 1839, and is a son of Hiram R. Mullins, who was born in North Carolina, in 1794, and was educated in that State. He moved to Tennessee in 1815, and was there married to Nancy Singleton, a native of Virginia, and to their union eleven children were born, six of whom are living, three being residents of Arkansas and three of Kentucky. The father was one of the honest sons of the soil, and upon his death, in 1850, was the owner of 220 acres of productive and valuable land. His wife died in Arkansas, August 13, 1886, both having been members of the Methodist Church, and he a member of the Masonic lodge. James H. Mullins was educated in Tennessee, near Tazewell, but being of an energetic and enterprising disposition he determined to seek his fortune in what he considered a more favorable locality, and accordingly, in 1863, moved to the State of Arkansas and engaged in business for himself, his capital consisting of a span of horses and the energy and pluck which nature had bestowed upon him. He immediately engaged in farming, and that he has been successful is shown when the fact is mentioned that he owns 250 acres of land, with about 125 acres under cultivation. Notwithstanding that he was severely wounded in the left wrist, in the year 1862, at the battle of Oak Hill, being left a cripple for life, he has succeeded far beyond his expectations, and can look back over a useful and well spent life. He and wife, whose maiden name was Minerva King, and whom he married on the 23d of June, 1863, are worthy and consistent members of the Baptist Church, and both are liberal contributors to all charitable and other worthy enterprises. He is a Mason, has been postmaster of Evening Shade for three

years, constable two years, and deputy sheriff six months. His children are: Eliza A. (Mrs. T. D. Starkey), Albert F., Hiram R., Josephine, Robert C., Nancy M., Sarah R. and William C. In the late war Mr. Mullins served from 1862 till November, 1864, under Col. Greene.

William S. Nail was born in Lawrence County, Tenn., in 1820, and his father, Archie, was a native of Alabama, but was married in Tennessee to Miss Morrow, by whom he reared a family of four children: William, Franklin, Thomas and Mary A. Archie Nail was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in the State of Tennessee, in 1830, he having followed the occupation of farming and blacksmithing all his life. William S. Nail learned these occupations of his father, and in addition to farm work, which has always received his attention, he has been faithful to the hammer and anvil also. In 1845 he removed from Tennessee to Mississippi, and was there engaged in blacksmithing until 1856, when he came to Independence County (now IZARD County), Ark., and purchased land to the amount of 120 acres, and in 1867 built a cotton-gin on this farm which has been in operation ever since. His land now comprises 280 acres, seventy-five being in a tillable condition, and a portion of his mountainous land is underlaid with valuable minerals. He raises cotton, corn, and small grains on his cultivated lands, and is acknowledged by all to be one of the most reliable and enterprising citizens of Lafferty Township. In 1840 he was married to Miss Melinda, the daughter of Thomas Williamson, of Mississippi, and of eight children born to them, the following are living: Thomas, Mary E., Catherine F. and Charley L. Mr. Nail belongs to the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas A. Nail is one of the industrious farmers and law-abiding citizens of IZARD County, Ark., and has a good farm of 160 acres, which he has acquired by his own energy and good management since the close of the Civil War. His property is located on Lafferty's Creek, and is considered very valuable, as it is underlaid with mineral ore in paying quantities. Twenty-five acres are under

the plow, and are in an exceedingly fertile condition. Mr. Nail was born in the State of Mississippi, in 1842, and at the early age of eighteen years he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Sallie Brown, a daughter of Levi Brown, of IZARD County. To them were born a family of three children: William A., Mary F. and Charles F. When the Civil War broke out he, in 1862, joined the cavalry under Capt. George W. Rutherford, now of Independence County, Ark., and was in many important engagements during his service. He surrendered at Jacksonport and returned home, and has since given his attention to farming with the above mentioned results. He is a son of William S. Nail, whose sketch precedes this.

Joel D. Patterson has been familiar with farm work from his earliest youth, and is now ranked among the prosperous farmers of IZARD County. He was born in North Carolina in 1826, and is a son of David and Mecca (Holder) Patterson, who were also born in the "Old North State." In 1846 David Patterson removed to Kentucky, where he engaged in farming, having previously worked at house carpentering and cabinet making in his native State. He was also married there in 1825, and to him and wife were born eight children, five of whom are living: J. D., Caroline, wife of La Fayette Wright, of Kentucky; Susan, wife of M. V. Belma, of Kentucky; Francis M., a blacksmith, also residing in Kentucky, and Mary, wife of C. C. Ashworth, of Tennessee. Mr. Patterson volunteered, but did not serve in the War of 1812. He died on the 16th of May, 1855, at the age of sixty-six years, followed to his long home by his wife in 1883, her death occurring at the age of seventy-eight years. They were members of the Baptist Church, and were worthy and honored citizens. Joel D. Patterson attended the common schools of North Carolina, and, after his removal to Kentucky with his parents, he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, with the exception of two years, when he worked in a wagon shop. In 1859 he moved to IZARD County, Ark., and entered 160 acres of land near the town of Philadelphia, where he resided two years, then, upon the opening of the Civil War, he returned to Ken-

tucky, where his attention was given to farming for four years. He then came back to his farm in Izard County, but about two years later traded it for another place, but also disposed of this at the end of two years. He then purchased and has since resided on his present farm (which amounts to 277 acres, with eighty acres improved, with good buildings and under cultivation), with the exception of about twenty months, when he resided in Fulton County. He was married, in 1853, to Miss Miranda Egbert, of Kentucky, and five of their eight children are now living: James R., who is now residing in Smithville, Ark., but expects soon to go to Texas; Joel B., residing in Indian Territory; Francis L., Marcus L. and Hiram E. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat politically, and is decidedly in favor of all movements which promise to benefit the community in which he resides.

E. S. Pearson is a member of the mercantile firm of Sanders & Pearson, of Oxford, Ark., and also of F. W. Pearson & Co., of Thayer, Mo., both of whom carry a varied assortment of goods, which can not fail to satisfy every want of their patrons. He was born in McMinn County, Tenn., in 1829, and is a son of Edmond and Cynthia E. (Hardwick), natives of South Carolina and Alabama, respectively. The father removed to Tennessee in 1824, where he farmed, in connection with preaching the Gospel, and for ten years he was an elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1832 he settled in Jackson County, Ala., but he afterward moved to Talladega County, where he died in the fall of 1847, at the age of fifty-two years, having been a minister of the Gospel for twenty-eight years. He and wife became the parents of the following children: Charles D. (who died, leaving a family in Texas), F. A. (deceased, left a family in Mississippi), B. T., F. C. (a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, residing in Texas), F. C. (also a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Texas, besides engaged in farming), Martha C. (wife of Marion Simmons, of this county), Cynthia E. (the deceased wife of Carroll White, her family residing in Mississippi), Mary C. (wife of D. B. White, of

Texas), Watson H. (a Methodist minister, residing in Izard County), and W. W. (deceased, was also a minister of the Methodist Church, and died in Mississippi, in 1871). E. S. Pearson was reared on a farm, and educated in the schools of Alabama. Upon reaching the age of twenty-one years he began farming on land which he owned, but this work he gave up, on the breaking out of the war, to enlist in the Confederate service. He joined Company F, under Gen. Forrest, and served as his commissary for three years, and, in 1865, surrendered at Corinth, Miss. He then returned to Mississippi, where he had located in 1850, and began farming and merchandising at Houston, but, four years later, he moved to Lee County, and engaged in farming. He took up his abode in the State of Arkansas, in 1869, and, after residing for some time on a farm of 400 acres, he sold out and went to Newburg, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for three years. From that time until 1880 he again farmed, and then followed merchandising once more. He sold this establishment to Garner & Richardson, and up to March, 1889, his attention was given to agriculture alone. He has since followed merchandising, and has also managed his farm of sixty-five acres. His home place is also under cultivation, and in the two enterprises to which he has given the most of his attention he has met with flattering success, and, besides the income which he derives from his farm, the sales in his mercantile establishment will amount to about \$12,000. He was married, in 1850, to Miss Ellen Morris, of Pontotoc County, Miss., and by her he became the father of eleven children, seven of whom are living: C. Elizabeth (wife of John M. Smith, of Polk County, Mo.), F. W. (a merchant at Thayer, Mo.), Alice M. (wife of Joseph Harklerood, a farmer of Fulton County, Ark.), Mary E. (wife of Jasper Rader, of Fulton County), Emma (wife of W. Martin, a farmer of Izard County), Thomas W. and Josie L. (the latter two at home with their father). Adolphus L., the eldest child, died in 1883 (he wedded the daughter of Judge Hunter, of Fulton County); W. W. died in his twenty-third year, in 1876, and two died in infancy. Mr. Pearson was

called upon to mourn the death of his wife in 1879, she having been an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and, in 1880, he wedded Mrs. Sarah J. (Hancock) McCollough, a daughter of Joel and Sarah (Hall) Hancock, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and South Carolina. Mrs. Pearson was reared in Ohio, to which State her father was taken when he was a small boy, and from this State her father enlisted in the War of 1812. He was a farmer, and he and wife were the parents of the children whose names are here given: Robert T. (of Ohio), L. B., J. K., J. H., J. B., J. R., Harriet (wife of Ezra Clark, of Indiana), and Sarah J. (Mrs. Pearson). Mr. Hancock died in 1863, and his wife in 1875, both being earnest members of the United Presbyterian Church at the time of their deaths. Mrs. Pearson was first married, in 1848, to Aaron Michael, in Ohio, soon afterward emigrating to Arkansas, and settling in Jackson County, where Mr. Michael died, in 1857. In 1874 Mrs. Michael was united in marriage with William McCollough, who died in 1878. He was a Confederate soldier, and was with Price on his last raid through Missouri. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and belonged to the A. F. & A. M. Since 1884 Mr. Pearson has been a licensed minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, with which church he united in 1880. While residing in Mississippi, in 1868, he became a licensed minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a Democrat. Mrs. Pearson has in her possession a bed-spread, with a double-woven top, in blue and white, and on the under side is the year (1837) in which it was woven, and also the name of the weaver, she having herself spun the thread, of which the bed-spread was made, when a girl.

James Perrin is one of the wealthy agriculturists of this region, and at the present time is the owner of a fine tract of land consisting of 900 acres, of which there are about 100 acres under cultivation, all being the result of his energy, determination and attention to details. He was born in Lexington, Ky., December 1, 1844, but was educated in Independence County, Ark., to which place his parents moved at an early date. He was

there also married, his wife being a Miss Ellen Street, and a daughter of William and Anna Street, their nuptials being celebrated on the 2d of March, 1869, at Batesville. To them were born four sons and three daughters, the following of whom are living: Jessamine, Claud B., Horace, and William F., all residing at home. During the rebellion Mr. Perrin served in the Third Arkansas Cavalry from 1862 to 1865, the first hard battle in which he participated being at Helena. After his return home he engaged in grist-milling, and now in addition to his farm work he is furnishing railroad timber supplies, such as telegraph poles and ties. He and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church and are worthy and honored citizens of the county. He is one of three surviving members of a family of two sons and three daughters born to the marriage of David Perrin and Nancy M. Baldwin, the former a native of Michigan, born in 1786. He was also educated in that State, but moved to Ohio, and was there married, his wife being a sister of Rev. S. D. Baldwin, who was the author of the "Baldwin's Prophecy," and was pastor of the McKendry Church at Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Perrin was a millwright by trade, and was a member of the Masonic lodge, and at the time of his death, on the 2d of April, 1869, he was buried with Masonic honors in the cemetery at Batesville. He removed from the State of Indiana, where he had resided for some time, to Arkansas, in 1850, settling near Batesville, where he erected the first bridge ever built over Polk Bayou. His wife died May 28, 1877, both being members of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

Judge R. H. Powell, Melbourne, Ark., is one of whom it can be said:

"With an equal scale

He weighs the affairs betwixt man and man."

He is a prominent man of Northern Arkansas, and judge of the district in which he resides. His birth occurred in Sussex County, Va., on the 8th of April, 1827, and he is the son of Thomas P. and Jane P. (Roland) Powell, both natives of the Old Dominion, the former born in 1803 and the latter in 1806. The father was of Welsh descent, and was reared and married in his native State. He

moved to Tennessee in 1832, settling in Bedford County, and was a very successful tiller of the soil, being the owner of about thirty negroes, and some fifteen or twenty field hands. He was a Whig, and a very decided partisan, although he never held office. He split off from the Democratic party in 1834 and joined with the Clay faction. His first Whig vote was cast for Hugh L. White and Bailly Peyton. He bade a final adieu to this world in 1853, and died as he had lived, an honored, upright citizen, one universally respected. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which his wife was also a member. She died in 1840 or 1841. To their marriage, which occurred in 1824, were born nine children, all of whom lived to maturity, and eight still survive: Dr. R. J. (resides in Izard County), R. H. (subject), Mary A. (wife of Dan Morten, and makes her home in Tennessee), Martha H. (wife of J. W. Nailer, resides in Tennessee), Margaret V. (wife of S. H. Winston, resides in Stone County, Ark.), Miranda (wife of James McCuistion, resides in Izard County), W. S. (deceased), Sarah J. (widow of Dr. David Deason, resides in Tennessee), and Harriet T. (wife of Town Scruggs, resides at Bell Buckle, Tenn.). The paternal grandfather of these children, Robert Powell, was a native of Virginia, and was a boy at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, but was present on that auspicious occasion. The youth of Judge R. H. Powell was passed in laboring on his father's farm and in attending the common subscription schools. When twenty-one years of age he entered the Salem Academy, remained there but three or four months and then engaged in teaching school, which profession he followed until about twenty-eight years of age. He then attended law school at Lebanon, Tenn., under Judge Abram Caruthers and Judge Greene, and after passing a very rigid examination received his license. He subsequently commenced practicing at Louisburg, Marshall County, Tenn. (1855), and there remained until 1860, being first a partner of Gideon B. Black, of Tennessee, and later a partner of James H. Thomas, of Columbia. In 1860 he came to Batesville, Ark., remained there but a short time, and then moved

to Izard County, in 1861. He was first married to Miss Jane Temple, in June, 1849, and the fruits of this union were six children, who lived to be grown: Dr. Dempsey T. (resides at Thayer, Mo., and is an assistant surgeon of the Kansas & Missouri Railroad), Robert T. (attorney at Greenwood, Ark.), Nancy J., Mary W. (wife of John W. Woods, who is an attorney in Melbourne), Henry Lee (wife of Ewing Kennard, who is a druggist at La Crosse), and William W. (an attorney). In 1862 Judge Powell joined Company B, Freeman's battalion, Shaler's company, and, although entering the ranks as a private, he was afterward elected by his company to the position of first lieutenant, in which capacity he served until December, 1863. He was taken prisoner near Batesville, and was sent to Little Rock, Ark. At the time he was taken prisoner he had been assigned to duty as commissary and quartermaster, by Gen. Price, and had in his possession some valuable papers and about \$1,500. The United States forces secured the papers but failed to get the money. Mrs. Montgomery (sister of Capt. James Rutherford, of Batesville) managed to slip the money from the outside pocket of his overshirt, and sent it to Col. Freeman. After being sent to Little Rock, he was shortly afterward removed to St. Louis and quartered in the McDowell College, in February, 1864. The following April he was removed to Johnson's Island, and was there retained until the 9th of January, 1865. On the 29th of the following month he was exchanged and then came home on a sixty days' leave of absence, and had started back to rejoin his command, when he heard of Gen. Lee's surrender. He surrendered at Jacksonport on the 5th of June, 1865, and after returning home engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he continued until 1866. He then began practicing his profession in this and surrounding counties. In 1862 Judge Powell was elected to represent his county in the legislature, and this was the first legislature that met after the secession of the State. In 1866 he was elected judge of this, then the Seventh circuit, and served until after the reconstruction of 1868, when he was disfranchised. From 1868 to 1874 he was interested

in mercantile pursuits, and followed this business in La Crosse, Lunenburg and Newburg, Izard County, and at Paraquet Bluff, Independence County. He lost his wife in 1870. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1873 the Judge wedded Mrs. Harriet Herbert (*nee* Harris), and two children were the result of this union, both of whom died while small. Mrs. Powell died in 1876. She was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Judge Powell was again married in 1878 to Mrs. Elizabeth Davidson, widow of Dr. Davidson. Her maiden name was Gardner, and she was a native of Tennessee. Two children were born to the last union: Guy and Ruth H. In 1874 Judge Powell attended strictly to the practice of his profession, and for four years remained thus engaged. In 1878 he was elected judge of the Third circuit, and filled that position until 1887, when there was a division in the circuit, and he was placed in charge of the Fourteenth judicial circuit. He has been judge ever since 1878 (now twelve years) without any intermission, and his term expires in 1890. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge, R. A. C., and Council, and is also a Knight Templar. He is a straight Democrat in his political views, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

William M. Ray removed from his native State of Tennessee (he being a native of Bedford County, born in 1828), to Independence County, Ark., in 1858, and purchased and entered the land on which he is now residing, which comprises 360 acres, 100 acres being under cultivation. The tillable portion of his land he devotes principally to cotton, corn and small grain, and the manner in which he conducts his farm shows him to be well posted on all matters pertaining to the work. He was reared, educated and married in his native State, the latter event taking place in 1850, and being to Miss Nancy J. Holland, a daughter of William Holland. Seven of their nine children survive: Alexander, Joseph R., George F., Sarah J., James, William M. and Dorinda. Mr. and Mrs. Ray are members of the Christian Church, and he is an active member of the I. O. O. F. During the Civil War he

espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and served in the infantry and cavalry for about six months during 1862. His parents, Alexander and Isabella (Scott) Ray, were born in North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, and were married in the latter State, in 1816, to which State he came with his parents, when near twenty-six years of age. He was badly crippled when about twenty years of age by white swelling, but notwithstanding this drawback he became quite well-to-do, and was the owner of 240 acres of land in Tennessee. Of the seven children born to himself and wife, only one is now living, William M., our subject. He died in Tennessee, July 30, 1856, his wife, who was a daughter of John Scott, of Tennessee, dying at the age of thirty-five years.

T. H. Ray is a Tennessean, born in Wayne County on the 16th of March, 1849, his father, E. W. Ray, being born in Warren County of that State, in 1812. He was reared, educated and married there, the latter event being to Miss Elizabeth Ford of the same State. Of four sons born to them, two are still living, and both reside in the State of Arkansas. E. W. Ray was a fairly successful agriculturist, and died in the "Lone Star State" in 1881, his wife having died in Tennessee in 1855. Mr. Ray moved from Tennessee to Arkansas in 1866, and at the time of his death and that of his wife they were members of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, respectively. T. H. Ray was educated in Flat Woods, Tenn., but after reaching manhood was married in the State of Arkansas to Miss Sarah A. Moser, she being a native of the State, and their union was consummated on April 11, 1869. Of a family of seven sons and three daughters born to them, there are but six children living, all of whom reside at home: Mary F., Ida T., Henry J., Oscar H., Lemon B. and Delbert A. Mr. Ray has been engaged in the occupation of farming from earliest boyhood, learning the details of the work from his father, who was an enterprising agriculturist. He owns an excellent farm in Dry Town Township, comprising 124 acres, of which about ninety are under cultivation. He has always been found ready and willing to support enterprises of a worthy character.

and as a citizen and neighbor, is highly esteemed and respected. His wife is a communicant in the Presbyterian Church.

K. W. Rector, farmer, Arkansas. No worthy reference to agricultural affairs of this county would be complete without mention of Mr. Rector, among others engaged in tilling the soil, for, although young in years, he has already attained an enviable position in the ranks of the farmers. He owes his nativity to Izaud County, his birth occurring on the farm where he now resides, in 1858, and he is the son of J. W. and Ann E. (Cooper) Rector, natives of Kentucky. J. W. Rector came to Arkansas in 1852, settled in Izaud County, on the place where his son, K. W., now resides, and tilled the soil for many years. He was at one time surveyor of the county. During the late war he was a lieutenant in Capt. Cook's company, and served four years, participating in a number of battles on the east side of the Mississippi River, where he was on duty a part of the time. He surrendered at Jacksonport, Ark., on the 5th of June, 1865, after which he immediately came home, and engaged in farming to replenish his fortune, nearly all of which had been lost during the war. He owned, at the breaking out of strife, quite a number of negroes, and a large number of stock of all kinds, which he lost. He was also the owner of about 800 acres of land. This was a very thinly settled country when he first located here, and he suffered many inconveniences, his nearest neighbor being about five or six miles distant, and the nearest mill ten miles away. After the war he filled the office of supervisor, or county judge, which position he occupied only one term. He was married in 1850, and to him and wife were born nine children, eight now living: J. M. (resides in this county), Mrs. Mary Richardson, G. S. (resides in this county), Miss Ellen J. (resides in Van Buren County), K. W., Mrs. Sarah E. Sheid (resides in Texas), J. L. (resides in this county), Nancy E. (makes her home with her father, in Texas) and Joseph I. (with his father). J. W. Rector moved to Texas in January, 1885, and bought land in Palo Pinto County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are

members of the Baptist Church. He was born on the 3d of December, 1826, and Mrs. Rector was born on the 30th of August, 1830. Both are enjoying good health, and bid fair to live many years. At the age of twenty-one years K. W. Rector began life for himself by farming, and this occupation he has since followed. He was married, on the 25th of September, 1879, to Miss Martha C. Bigham, of this county, and they are the parents of five children: Margaret E., born September 12, 1880; Samuel B., born September 15, 1882; Effie J., born March 8, 1884; Joseph L., born March 3, 1886, and Rufus S., born September 5, 1888. Mr. Rector started life with little capital, but with the assistance of his life companion is now the owner of about 400 acres of land in one tract, and with fifty or sixty in another, considerable stock, and is one of the leading farmers of the county. He has about 145 acres under cultivation, with good buildings, outhouses, etc. Mrs. Rector is the daughter of Samuel and Susanah (Woods) Bigham, natives of Tennessee, who came to this county at an early day, and here reared a family of four children, three now living: James W., Mary B., Mrs. Martha Rector (wife of the subject of this sketch), Ursulla C. (wife of Rufus Landers). Mr. Bigham was killed during Gen. Price's raid through Missouri, in 1864. He was a member of the Christian Church. Mrs. Bigham was married the second time, in 1867, to Joseph H. Russell [see sketch]. Mr. and Mrs. Rector are both church members, he a member of the Baptist Church, and she of the Christian. In politics, he is Democratic. Mr. Rector is a man who is in favor of all public improvements, and is deeply interested in educational matters.

William S. Richardson is one of the oldest pioneers of Izaud County, and was born in Crawford County, Mo., in 1828, being a son of Joshua and Mary (Stafford) Richardson, who were from the State of Maine. The father removed to Missouri about 1816, and entered land in Crawford County, the country at that time being in a very wild and unsettled condition and thinly inhabited. Here he was married in 1827, and made his home until 1844, when he moved to the farm in New Hope

Township, Izard County, Ark., on which his son, William S., is now residing, and here he passed away in 1873, at the age of seventy-three years, his wife having died in Missouri in 1836. Of six children born to this union only William S. is now living, and after the mother's death Mr. Richardson married a second time, his wife being a Mrs. Sarah Romine (*nee* Barley), who bore him eleven children, the following of whom are living: Alex., James C., Francis R., Martha (wife of James Stubblefield), Nancy (wife of James Smith), Sarah (wife of Richard White), and Wilmoth (wife of John Smith). The mother of these children died in 1872, and both she and the first Mrs. Richardson were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, although Mr. Richardson was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. William S. Richardson was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Izard County, and after attaining his majority he began farming for himself on his own land in Izard County. When the war broke out he dropped his farming implements to engage in the struggle between the North and South, and joined the Union forces at Rolla, Mo., enlisting in Company G, Phelps' regiment of Missouri Volunteers, and at the end of six months entered the Missouri State service for six months. In 1865 he returned to the State of Arkansas, and after serving for some time as first lieutenant of his company, he was promoted to the rank of captain, and held this office until his company was disbanded. He was at the battle of Pea Ridge, and at this engagement had a brother killed. After the war he served as courier for the Freedmen's Bureau, in Izard County, for some time. After his return home he found nothing left to show for his early toil, except his land, all his personal property having been destroyed, but he immediately resumed his farming operations, and has since increased his acreage from 160 to 270, a large portion of which he has under cultivation. He is a Republican in his political views, and is a liberal contributor to all charitable enterprises, educational and otherwise, and he belongs to the A. F. & A. M. He and wife, whom he married in 1851, and whose maiden name was Elizabeth Wells, are

members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and of a family of twelve children born to them they have reared five: Alex. S., Fannie J. (wife of John Largeant), Ellen, Emma, Nettie V., Catherine (the deceased wife of James B. Byrd), and Martha (the deceased wife of John Fuller).

Joab M. Rodgers, a prosperous farmer of this region, was born in Georgia, in 1854, and is a son of Avery Rodgers who was a Tennessean, and a farmer by occupation. The latter was married to Miss Polly A. McCullum, a daughter of Joab McCullum, their union taking place about 1840, and to their marriage the following children have been born: William, John B., Mary A., Sallie E. and Joab M. Avery Rodgers enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861, serving in the infantry, and was killed in 1863. In 1867 his wife married William Anderson, of Georgia, by whom she became the mother of three children: Hardy L., Doney and Clinton, and in 1870 they moved to Izard County, Ark., and are here now living, both being consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Joab Rodgers, the subject of this sketch, was married to Miss Sarah M. Wethers, of Dade County, Ga., in 1873, she being a daughter of Johnsey Wethers, and four daughters and three sons have been the result of their union: Effie, Leter P., Veronia, Hattie B., Ward J., Garland and Benjamin. Mr. Rodgers removed with his mother and step-father to Arkansas, in 1870, but since his marriage has been doing for himself, and by industry, economy and good management, he has become the owner of 112 acres of land, forty-six of which are under cultivation and well improved. He built a commodious and substantial residence in 1888, has a fine fruit orchard, and in connection with his farming he is engaged in stock raising to some extent. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Reuben Rogers was born in the State of Tennessee, in 1829, his parents, William and Elizabeth (Hicks) Rogers, being natives of Alabama and Tennessee, respectively, the former's birth occurring in 1795. He was familiar with the duties of farm life from earliest boyhood, and in 1831 was

married to Miss Hicks, by whom he became the father of six children: Reuben, John, Peter, Allie, Sarah and Ada. From Tennessee Mr. Rogers removed to Independence County, Ark., in 1843, where his death occurred the following year, he being a member of the Baptist Church at that time. His widow married Henry Newman, of Independence County, in 1845, and to them three children were born: Henry N., Matilda and Annie E., all of whom reside in Izard County. They own eighty acres of land, and both are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Reuben Rogers was married to Miss Nancy Newman in 1869, a daughter of Henry Newman by his former wife, and their union resulted in the birth of two children: William R. and Reuben F. In 1854, becoming possessed with the "gold fever," Mr. Rogers took the overland route to California, to seek his fortune, and like a great many others in those days, failed to find it and returned to Arkansas in 1868. After living on eighty acres of land in Independence County, until 1876, he moved to Izard County, and purchased the place where he is now living, consisting of 160 acres, a portion of which is mountainous, and is finely adapted to grazing. The rest is in the valley and about fifty acres are under cultivation, well watered and improved with good buildings, orchards, etc. He and wife have been members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for a number of years, and he is one of the men who has assisted largely in making Izard County the fine agricultural region which it now is. Mr. Rogers is a severe sufferer from cancer of the stomach.

Joseph Ruminer was born on Blue Grass soil, in Hickman County, June 22, 1835, his father, John Ruminer, having been born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1809. The latter was educated in his native State and county, and was married there to Miss Elizabeth Harris, who was a Kentuckian, their union resulting in the birth of six sons and five daughters, only one, Joseph, being now alive. Mr. Ruminer was a farmer by occupation, and at the time of his death, in 1862, was the owner of seventy-seven acres of land. He held the office of justice of the peace for two terms, and was a man

whom all respected and esteemed. His wife, who was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died the same year as himself, but a few months afterward. Joseph Ruminer received a very limited education in his youth, but this defect he has remedied in a great measure by reading and conducting the business affairs of life. After reaching manhood, he was married on the 24th of February, 1859, to Miss Sarah Coalson, whose birth occurred in the State of Mississippi. Although the family born to them consisted of ten children, only five are now living: Mary E., Samuel R., Sheffield, Robert and Harris H. Mr. Ruminer is a successful agriculturist, and his farm consisting of 368 acres is one of the best in the county, with about seventy-five acres under the plow and twenty acres cleared of wood and brush, with which it abounded. His first purchase of land was some forty acres, but as can be seen he has been remarkably successful, and now ranks among the first farmers of the county. He enlisted in the army in 1863, and his first hard fight was at Helena. He was a member of Dobbins' regiment, but when the rest went to Jacksonport to surrender he returned home. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and he and wife worship in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

J. H. Russell, farmer, Melbourne, Ark. Mr. Russell is one more of the many residents of Izard County, Ark., who were originally from Bedford County, Tenn., and who, since their residence in this State, have become leading men in whatever calling in life their tendencies have led them. Mr. Russell was born in 1821 and is the son of Joseph D. and Mary (Hightower) Russell, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Tennessee. The father was born in 1777 and the mother in 1800. They were married in Hickman County, Tenn., about 1820, and afterward removed to Bedford County, of the same State, where they remained until 1829. They then located in Scott County, Mo., and after stopping there for several years went to Webster County, of the same State, and here the father passed his last days, his death occurring in 1847. He was twice married, first to a lady whose name is not remembered, and by her

became the father of two children: William B. and Daniel D. By his second marriage, to Miss Mary Hightower, he became the father of five children, four of whom lived to be grown: J. H., subject of sketch; Louis, was killed during the war with Mexico and after being discharged, it is supposed by Indians; Louisa (deceased), was the wife of John Cox, the family living in Missouri; John W. (deceased), whose family reside in Fulton County, and one who died in infancy. Mrs. Russell died in Kentucky, in 1827, while Mr. Russell was on his way to Missouri. She was a member of the Baptist Church, of which Mr. Russell was also a member until about six or eight years before his death, when he joined the Christian Church and died a member of the same. He was a school teacher, farmer, and also a carpenter, but followed the teacher's profession principally after reaching mature years. He was an old line Whig, but not active in politics. He was well-to-do while living in Tennessee, but lost nearly all he had by going security for his friends. J. H. Russell had very poor chances for an early education, but this he made up to a great extent by observation and reading. In 1862 he moved to Arkansas, settled in IZARD County, and still continued to till the soil, the occupation he had followed while living in Missouri. While residing in Howell County, of that State, he was appointed one of the three to organize the county, and served as county judge, being elected to that position afterward (or one of the associate justices), and was once elected justice of the peace of his township. He was first married to Miss Elizabeth Sweet, of North Carolina. His second marriage was in 1867, to Mrs. Susanah (Bigham) Woods, a native of Tennessee, who bore him one child, Margaret L., who died in infancy. Mrs. Russell was the mother of four children by her first marriage (three now living): James (deceased), Mary E. (at home), Martha C. (wife of K. W. Rector), and Ursula C. (wife of G. R. Landers). Mr. Russell has one son; his name is Robert F. He is now in his twenty-third year. At the time of the Mexican War Mr. Russell joined the army at Springfield, Mo., but the company was not received, although he was very anxious to go,

and had hired a man to run his farm. He was suffering with poor health during the late war. He bought 400 acres of land in IZARD County, in 1868, and resides on that farm at present. There were about forty acres improved at that time, and he now has 135 acres under a fine state of cultivation, with good buildings, barns, etc. He and wife are both members of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In his political views he affiliates with the Democratic party, and was originally a Whig.

W. E. Sanders, M. D., of Oxford, Ark., was born in the "Palmetto State" in 1846, and is one of six living members of a family of seven children born to the marriage of Dr. W. R. and F. H. (Simons) Sanders, the former of whom removed to Georgia in 1851. He was a graduate of the Charleston (S. C.) Medical College in 1838, and was an extensive and successful physician. He was married in 1839, and died in 1853, being a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and a member of the A. F. & A. M. In his political views he was a Democrat. His wife died in 1869, at the age of fifty-two years. Dr. W. E. Sanders attended the graded school of Newman, Ga., up to the breaking out of the late war, and at the early age of fourteen years and eleven months, he joined Company E, Twentieth Alabama Infantry, and was an active participant in forty-six hotly contested engagements, among which were Baker's Creek, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Raymond, Dalton, Vicksburg, and was in all the battles from Dalton to Atlanta, Ga. At the battle of Franklin he was wounded by a bayonet, while he and his comrades were trying to take possession of the Federals' ditch. Thirty days afterward he took part in the battle of Nashville, although he had not fully recovered from his wound. He surrendered at Greensboro, N. C. He served as a private, and on five different occasions, when the color bearer was shot, Dr. Sanders carried the colors of his regiment out of the engagements, and was offered the position of color bearer by his colonel, but declined, saying he would rather carry a gun. After his return home he began the study of medicine, and for some time

before entering college he was engaged in practicing, and was well fitted to perform the duties of a physician from the fact that his father and all his brothers were practicing physicians. At the age of twenty years he entered the Medical University at New Orleans, but at the end of one term entered the Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in 1868, and immediately began practicing in Clinton, Ala. At the end of five years he moved to Fayette County, Texas, and three years later settled in Independence County, Ark. In 1878 he came to his present location, and the same year opened a mercantile establishment in Union, Fulton County, Ark., but removed his goods to this county in 1884, and formed a partnership with J. E. Ford. This partnership was dissolved in 1888, and the Doctor has since been connected with E. S. Pearson, the style of the firm being Sanders & Pearson. They are doing a prosperous business, and fully deserve the patronage which they are receiving, for they are honest and upright in all their dealings, and are accommodating and agreeable gentlemen. The Doctor was married, in 1876, to Mrs. Addie Hodges, of Independence County, but a native of Tennessee, and to them have been born four children: Mary A., William C., Edward C. and Kittie. Dr. and Mrs. Sanders are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Democrat politically. He is now examining physician for the Pension Bureau, and a thoroughly reliable, successful physician.

• Dr. Joseph A. Schenck is a leading physician of Calico Rock, and in connection with his practice is also engaged in merchandising. He was born in Owen County, Ky., in 1847, and is a son of Julius P. and America (Applegate) Schenck, natives of Kentucky. The father was a captain on a steamboat plying between Cincinnati and New Orleans, and he was also engaged in farming and merchandising, following the latter occupation in Vevay, Ind., while at work on the river. He owned a one-half interest in the "Switzerland," which was the name of his boat, the other half being owned by Jesse Teets, and they were also the proprietors of several other boats which plied

on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, in the interests of the Government during the war. He died in 1862, leaving his family well provided for, but during the war much of their property was lost. He was married about 1842, and he and wife became the parents of eight children, four of whom are living: J. P., who is a merchant of Worthville, Ky.; Della, the wife of Dr. J. F. Costillo, resides in Kansas; Amy is the wife of James Grubbs, a telegraph operator, and J. A., the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Schenck died in 1887, having been a worthy member of the Christian Church for many years, her husband being a member of the Baptist Church. He was a Democrat politically, and belonged to the I. O. O. F. Dr. Joseph A. Schenck received his early schooling in Vevay, Ind., and in 1873 he took his first medical lectures in the University of Louisville, Ky., and graduated from this institution in 1880. He had, however, begun practicing in Jackson County, Ark., in 1874, but at the end of one year removed to Izard County, Ark., and has been a successful practitioner at Pineville ever since. Since 1885 he has been engaged in merchandising, in partnership with Dr. T. K. Goodman, their paid up capital upon starting in business, amounting to about \$300, but on the 6th of October, 1886, they were burned out with, a loss of about \$1,600, their insurance reaching the sum of \$1,000. They opened their store on the 12th of the same month, with a stock of goods worth \$200, and have since been very successful, and are now doing an annual business of \$18,000. In addition to this property Dr. Schenck owns 288 acres of valuable land, with 150 acres under cultivation, and all this property he has earned since coming to the State of Arkansas, as he then (in 1874) only owned a horse and saddle and about \$150 worth of drugs. The Doctor still continues to practice his profession, but not so extensively as formerly. He was married in 1876 to Miss Ellen Matthews, a daughter of Capt. R. C. Matthews. She was born in Tennessee in 1849, and by Dr. Schenck is the mother of the following family: Amy D., Rena Z., Joseph E. and America E. (twins), Lunford P. Y., Carrie M., Julius P., John M. and Robert

C. Mrs. Schenck is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Doctor belongs to the A. F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F., having advanced to the Encampment in the latter order.

John Sharp, farmer and stock raiser, Evening Shade, Ark. Originally from Independence County, Ark., Mr. Sharp's birth occurred on the 15th of September, 1843, and he is the son of Hon. William and Catherine (Barnes) Sharp, the former born in Indiana, and the latter in Ohio. William Sharp came to Independence County, Ark. (near Sulphur Rock), in 1838, and engaged first in farming, which occupation he continued for two or three years. He then embarked in the tannery business, and established the second yard in the county. It is now known as the Gelpin tanyard. Mr. Sharp was a practical tanner, and followed this pursuit until 1852, when he moved to what is now Sharp County, and settled close to Evening Shade. He purchased a mill, rebuilt it, and it is now known as Sharp's mill. This business he followed until his death, which occurred in 1864. In 1860-61 he represented Lawrence County in the legislature, was a member when the State seceded, but was opposed to secession. During 1863 and 1864 he was at home attending to his mill, and was also engaged in tilling the soil. He was one of the old land-marks in the early settlement of Northeast Arkansas, and was one of the prominent men of his section of the county. He was a man well read, and although he had never attended school but about three months, he was a much better informed man than many who had every advantage for schooling. He died in his fiftieth year. He was a Democrat in politics. He was married in Ohio, about 1835, to Miss Catherine Barnes, and eight children were the fruit of this union, five of whom lived to be grown: Isaac E. died in 1875, and was quite a prominent man in Northeast Arkansas after the war; Zaccheus (deceased), Mary (deceased), John, Rachel, wife of E. Berry, resides in Dent County, Mo.; Margaret, wife of William Martin, resides in Independence County; Elijah resides in Dent County, Ark., and Ephraim (deceased). Mrs. Sharp died in 1855, in full communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In

1857 or 1858 Mr. Sharp married Mrs. Louisa Simpson, *nee* Douglas, and they became the parents of four children, one now living, Samuel, residing in Washington Territory. The second Mrs. Sharp died in 1864. John Sharp, the subject of this sketch, joined the Confederate army in 1861, under Capt. Nunn, and served east of the Mississippi River until after the fall of Vicksburg. He was engaged in two prominent battles, Champion's Hill and Black River Bridge. He was taken prisoner at the last named place the day before the siege of Vicksburg, and was sent to Fort Delaware, thence to Point Lookout, Md., and was retained from the 17th of October to the 24th of December, when he was paroled. He then returned home, remained there until 1864, when he enlisted the second time as a private under Capt. Huddleston, and served the remainder of the war, surrendering at Jacksonport on the 5th of June, 1865. He was with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri in 1864, and after the surrender he returned home, where he worked in the mill until 1867. He then engaged in tilling the soil on his present farm, which now consists of 800 acres, with 300 under cultivation. Part of this is in Sharp County, but all joins except one tract of 253 acres, which is, however, within one-fourth of a mile from the home place, with eighty-five acres under cultivation. Mr. Sharp was married the first time in 1865, to Miss Catherine Summers, and they became the parents of these children: William, married and resides on the farm; Anna, wife of Dan. T. Taylor, resides on the home place; Mary E., wife of Jeff. Davis, resides in this county; Emma died at the age of nine years; Robert L., at home, and one unnamed. Mrs. Sharp died on the 13th of December, 1876. She was a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Sharp's second marriage was to Miss Susan J. Yeager, in 1878, and they have a family of five children (two being deceased): Katie, Prussia, John C., Frank and one unnamed. Mr. Sharp is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Honor. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat politically, but though well posted, does not take an active interest in politics.

J. M. Shaver ranks among the successful farmers of Guthrie Township, Izard County, Ark., and is now residing on the farm on which he was born in 1853, his parents being John S. and Mary (Cox) Shaver, Tennesseans by birth. John Shaver came to the State of Arkansas in 1851, and purchased the farm in Guthrie Township, in connection with which work he was engaged in merchandising. Here he made his home until 1862, when he was killed by Federal soldiers, he having previously served in the Home Guard Confederate service. He was also a soldier in the Mexican War, holding the rank of captain, and when returning home came via New Orleans. He was married in 1848, and he and wife became the parents of seven children: D. C., Marietta (wife of J. R. Metcalf), J. M., Mattie (wife of E. A. Taylor), Addie (widow of T. H. Montgomery), Hattie (wife of Will Collins), and Belle (wife of C. E. Taylor). Mrs. Shaver still survives her husband, and makes her home with her children. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Capt. Shaver was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and in 1858 was elected to represent Fulton County in the State legislature. J. M. Shaver, the immediate subject of this memoir, received his early schooling in Izard County, and made his home with his mother and sisters until 1884, when he was married to Miss Georgia Smith, and made a home for himself. He has now seventy-five acres of his land cleared, and besides making a good living, is slowly but surely laying by capital for a rainy day. He was at one time engaged in merchandising in Oxford, but has given his attention to farming only for some time. He is a Democrat politically, and on that ticket was elected to the office of deputy sheriff of the county for four years. He is also a member of the A. F. & A. M. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and they are the parents of two children: John S. and Mamie L. Mrs. Shaver is a daughter of S. J. and Levica (Chastine) Smith, natives of Georgia.

John J. Shultz was born in the State of Illinois on the 16th of August, 1851, and like the majority of German-Americans is one of the substantial residents of the county, and is industrious

and frugal. By energy and close attention to the details of farm work he has become the owner of 160 acres of good land, and of this there are about fifty acres under cultivation, well improved and well stocked. He is now filling the office of justice of the peace, which position he has occupied for the past fourteen years, and he and wife, whose maiden name was Mary E. Bean, and whom he married on the 11th of October, 1865, are members of the Christian Church. Of six sons and five daughters born to them nine are still living, and all reside at home: William A., Walter E., John M., Caswell B., Mordecai M., Mary E., Amanda V., Albert F. and Maggie E. Mr. Shultz is a son of John Shultz, a native German, born in 1784, he being educated in his native land. He was also married there to Holy Homsan, by whom he became the father of seven children, six sons and one daughter. Six of this family are still living, three being residents of the State of Kansas, two of Illinois and one of Arkansas. The father was a farmer, and at his death, in 1838, he owned a good and fertile farm of 160 acres in Illinois, he having moved from Germany to the United States in 1832. His wife died in 1871, both belonging to the German Lutheran Church.

William C. Sims is worthy of being classed among the many prosperous farmers of Izard County, for by his own exertions he has become the owner of about 420 acres of fertile land, of which 300 are in Izard County and the rest in Sharp County. One hundred and seventy acres of this farm are under cultivation, and in addition to his farm work he gives much of his attention to raising a good grade of stock. He was born in Itawamba County, Miss., on the 7th of September, 1844, and is a son of Gray and Marinda (Mann) Sims, who were from the State of Alabama. Of two sons and four daughters born to them, the two sons only are living. The father, at the time of his death, was the owner of 160 acres of good land. He and wife were members of the Baptist Church, and after his demise, in 1846, his widow became the worthy companion of John Pressley, to whom she bore a family of four sons and three daughters. The mother's death oc-

curred on the 22d of June, 1863. William C. Sims was educated in Mississippi, and at the age of fourteen years moved to Van Buren County, Ark., remaining there until 1861. Then he volunteered in the Confederate army, and was mustered into service on the 14th day of July, 1861. After the war he located in Sharp County, and was married to Mrs. Sarah C. Wainwright, who was a Tennessean, their marriage being consummated September 4, 1867. This union resulted in the birth of eleven children, three sons and eight daughters, but only two of the family are now living. After the death of Mrs. Sims, on the 18th of March, 1881, Mr. Sims was married, August 10, of that year, to Miss Sallie P. Haile, a Mississippian. He has attained a high rank in the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Ephraim Sipe has been a resident of his present well cultivated and fertile farm of 240 acres in Izard County, Ark., since 1857, and has about 100 acres in an excellent state of cultivation. Like the majority of German-Americans he is thrifty, industrious and enterprising, and his property has been acquired through his own good management and business ability. After remaining single until 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Betsey Deal, their union taking place in Independence County, Ark. Four children are the result of their union: Martha M., Malinda E., Ephraim and Robert R. He and wife belong to the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a son of Jacob Sipes, who was also born in Lincoln County, N. C., his wife, Mary Delp, being also born there. John, Jacob, Joseph, Abraham, Ephraim, Peter, Franklin, Noah and Susan are their children. The father died in 1846. Our subject's wife was a daughter of Robert Deal and wife, the latter of whom was born in North Carolina in 1806, and is still living, and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Sipe. Although she has passed her allotted three-score years and ten, she is still active, and bids fair to reach one hundred years.

E. F. Smith, farmer and miller, Melbourne, Ark. All his life Mr. Smith has followed, with

substantial success, the occupation to which he was reared and in which he is now engaged—farming—but in connection has also been largely interested in the milling business. He was born in Massachusetts, in 1833, and is the son of Roswell and Jane E. Smith, who were also natives of Massachusetts. Roswell Smith was a farmer by occupation, and was a man of only limited education. He was drafted in the War of 1812, but was not in any engagements. He was married about 1807 and became the father of fourteen children, twelve of whom lived to be grown, E. F. Smith being the only one residing in the South. At the age of seventeen the latter came to this part of the United States, located first in Tennessee, and later, or in 1859, in Arkansas. He was employed on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, and after that was finished he settled in Jacksonport, where he followed the carpenter's trade. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army under Gen. Hindman, and served on the west side of the Mississippi River, participating in the following battles: Pea Ridge and Pleasant Hill, and was in the quartermaster's department. He surrendered at Marshall, Tex., in 1865, returned home and located at Evening Shade, where he engaged in merchandising, and which he continued for two years. He then resumed the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1880, when he commenced farming. He bought his present property, consisting of a merchant-mill and cotton-gin combined, with a nice residence. He owns, besides this property, two farms in the county, with about eighty acres under cultivation, all the result of his own labor since the war, for at the close of that eventful period he had but \$2. He was married on the 18th of October, 1866, to Miss Melissa J. Wasson, and they are the parents of two children: Ella G., at home, and Leander G., also at home. Mrs. Smith is the daughter of Lee and Jane (Mathews) Wasson, natives of Tennessee. Mr. Smith votes the Democratic ticket, is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Dr. James L. Smith has acquired an enviable reputation in Izard County, Ark., as an able phy-

sician and surgeon, and the extensive territory over which he travels to alleviate the suffering of the afflicted is a sufficient proof of his popularity. He was born near Melbourne, and is a son of S. R. and Jane (Walker) Smith, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Arkansas. In 1849 S. R. Smith came to Arkansas, and settled on the farm with his mother, near where he is now residing, five miles southwest of Melbourne. He served in the Confederate army during the rebellion, and was with Price on his raid through Missouri, but in 1864 he was severely wounded by a gun-shot, which resulted in the loss of his left leg. He was captured and taken to Alton, Ill., thence to St. Louis, and received his parole from this city in 1865. He returned to his farm in Izard County, only to find it destitute of buildings, fences and stock, but he set manfully to work, and by good management he is now in comfortable circumstances. He and Miss Walker were married in 1855, and moved to the farm where he is now living, and eight of the nine children born to them still survive: James L., Joseph M., Mary E. P., wife of J. P. Gray; W. T. (deceased), W. A., Jeff. D., John H., Solomon and Robert L. Mr. Smith has been constable of Lunenburg Township for several years, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. His wife belongs to the Christian Church. The paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Mexican War, and bore the name of James. His wife was a Miss Orphia Byler. The maternal grandparents were Joseph and Sarah (McCubbin) Walker. Dr. James L. Smith remained with his father on the home farm and attended the common schools until 1876, when he engaged in farming on his own responsibility, continuing two years, and in the meantime he was engaged in the study of medicine under Dr. J. K. P. Black. In 1880 and 1881 he attended his first course of lectures in the Hospital Medical College of Memphis, Tenn., and in 1881 entered upon his practice, continuing until 1887, when he again returned to Memphis and graduated from the same institution in 1888. He has been very successful, and is held in high esteem by the medical brotherhood of Izard County. The Doctor is a Democrat,

a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife, whom he married in 1883, and whose maiden name was Mary Croom, are members of the Christian Church. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have three interesting little children: Robert O., Bertha J. and Erskin. Mrs. Smith was born in Izard County, January 28, 1865, and is a daughter of Wiley and Sarah J. (Pearson) Croom, both Tennesseans, and the parents of nine children: Mary, D. F., H. F., Ida J., wife of A. H. Colwell; Benage, Susan E., Annabel, Thomas W. and Grover.

William A. Spence is one of the enterprising agriculturists of La Crosse Township, and since 1868 has been the owner of an excellent farm of 187½ acres in Izard County. He was born in Davidson County, N. C., in 1837, but in his youth, which was spent in that State, he received a limited education. Upon emigrating to Arkansas, in 1862, he settled in Independence County, but since 1868 he has been a resident of the farm on which he is now residing. In 1857 he was married to Miss Emily C. Grills, a daughter of William D. Grills, and by her he is the father of six children: Mary, Harriet G., Martha T. L., Ive T., James D. and William E. Mr. Spence is one of the live farmers of his community, and the success which has attended his efforts is fully deserved, for throughout life he has been industrious and frugal. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He began doing for himself in 1857, in Wright County, Mo., where he homesteaded eighty acres of land, but in 1862 moved to Independence County, Ark., as above stated. He is a son of Joseph Spence, who was born in North Carolina, and the latter was married in his native State to Miss Rachel, a daughter of James Hurley, and by her became the father of three children. Their union took place in 1834. In 1855 Mr. Spence moved to Wright County, Mo., and was engaged in farming there until 1863, at which time he moved to Independence County, Ark., and bought 160 acres, which he farmed successfully for several years. He died here in April, 1878, at about the age of seventy-three years.

O. P. Stroud is a prominent farmer and stockman of Izard County, Ark., and is one of the old



W. A. Townsend
LAWRENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS

settlers of Guthrie Township, having come here in 1851, and has been residing in the house in which he now lives since 1857. He was born in Tennessee, August 10, 1820, and was reared on his father's farm, receiving a common school education, and at the time of his location in this State the country was almost a wilderness, and wild game was quite abundant. Mr. Stroud was fond of hunting, and on one of his hunts killed six deer in one day, this being in 1856, when the snow was very deep. At one time he took fifty-three deer hams to Mount Olive, to market, receiving for them \$53. The woods abounded with wild turkeys, and Mr. Stroud says they were easier killed than the common domestic fowl of to-day. Although he did not take an active part in the Civil War he served in the commissary department for two years. He lost heavily during the war, principally in personal property, however, but owned 800 acres of good land. He now has 400 acres, with about 140 acres under cultivation, furnished with good buildings and otherwise well improved. He was married in 1844 to Miss Martha Jourdan, of Mississippi, and to them have been born a family of fourteen children, eleven of whom are living: John A., William L., George R., Martha E. (wife of W. Pierson), James M., Lawson R., O. H., Mary F., Richard A., Robert H. and Taylor M. Mrs. Stroud is a daughter of John and Edith (Alexander) Jourdan, who were born in the State of North Carolina, and became the parents of nine children. Both parents died in Texas in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Stroud are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he is a Democrat in his political views. His parents, Thomas and Lucy (Jarvis) Stroud, were of German descent, and were born in the "Old North State." At an early day Thomas removed with his father to Tennessee, and was there reared to manhood on a farm. He served in the War of 1812, under Jackson, and was in the battle of New Orleans, his father also being in service in that war. Gen. Jackson was an intimate friend of the Strouds, and made their house his home a great portion of the time, and lived with them during the period he was making the race for the

presidency. Thomas Stroud became a wealthy man, and to his marriage, which occurred in 1813, a family of fourteen children were born, ten of whom are now alive: Sarah, wife of William McSpade; A. L., O. P., Elizabeth, widow of John McAfee, Thomas J., Resi, Marcus L., Fannie, widow of William Sapp; Hettie and Minerva, wife of Robert Henderson. In 1872 Thomas Stroud died on the same place he settled when he first came to Tennessee. His father's death occurred in 1840, at the age of seventy-four years. The maternal grandfather was in the Revolutionary War, being severely wounded in one of the battles. He settled in Tennessee, also, and there died.

J. A. Stroud is one of the rising and energetic young agriculturists of IZARD COUNTY, and was born in Mississippi in 1846, being a son of O. P. Stroud, whose sketch precedes this one. In 1851 he removed to Arkansas with his father, and remained with him, assisting on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age. Besides working at farm labor his youth was spent in attending school, and he acquired a fair practical education in the subscription schools of IZARD COUNTY. Upon attaining his majority he began farming on rented land, continuing for two or three years, then purchased his present property, which consists of 236 acres. There were only about ten acres of this improved, and on the land were no buildings, but by industry he has put sixty-five acres in good farming condition, and has erected a good frame residence and barns. His property is also further improved by a small orchard, which will in time bear an abundance of fruit. Mr. Stroud is a Democrat, a member of the A. F. & A. M., and donates freely to churches and educational institutions. Like his ancestors, he is quite fond of hunting and fishing, and, as good sport can still be had in the vicinity of his home, he frequently indulges in these amusements. Miss Euphemia Guest became his wife in 1874, and by her he has an interesting family of five children: Jeffie A., Lillie B., Dorothea N., Perry L. and Fannie C. Mrs. Stroud was born in Tennessee, and is a daughter of Morgan and Eliza (Dennison) Guest, who were also Tennesseans. In 1859 they came to Arkansas, and from this State

Mr. Guest enlisted in the Confederate army, and died during the war. Of the four children born to them Mrs. Stroud and Robert M. Guest are living. Mrs. Guest still survives, and makes her home with Mr. Stroud.

John K. Suttle is a well known merchant of Izard County, Ark., and was born in Henry County, Tenn., September 24, 1850. His father, Edward J. Suttle, was born in Pennsylvania County, Va., and he was reared and educated in that State, being also married there to Mintie Marrow, a native of the State. The ten children born to them (five sons and five daughters) are all living, and four reside in the State of Arkansas. Mr. Suttle removed from Virginia to Tennessee, and from that State to Arkansas, in the fall of 1854, locating in Big Spring Township, Izard County, where he entered a large tract of land, consisting of 460 acres, on which he made his home until he was called from earth October 20, 1862. He was followed to his long home by his wife October 23, 1873, they having been earnest members of the Hard Shell Baptist Church for many years. The father served for a short time in the Confederate army during the rebellion, and after his death his property was divided among his children. John K. Suttle was educated in the Mountain school house, in Izard County, his early days being employed in assisting in tilling the home farm. In March, 1873, he was married to Miss Sarah Edwards, a daughter Wiley and Martha Edwards, and a native of Tennessee. Of four daughter and three sons born to them, only three children are now living: Ora A., Dee E. and Archie. Mr. Suttle has been engaged in merchandising at Barren Fork, for some time, and his stock of goods will invoice at about \$1,500, his annual sales netting him a fair income. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

James J. Vest was born in Alabama, in 1821, and is a son of James and Sallie (Harvey) Vest, the former a native of Georgia, born in 1791, and to their union, which occurred 1809, a family of eight children were born: Albert, James, John, George, William, Lucy, Martha and Nancy. The mother of these children died in Alabama, in 1827, she having been a worthy member of the Method-

ist Episcopal Church for many years. Mr. Vest wedded his second wife, Margaret Canady, in 1828, she being a daughter of Felix Canady, and the following children were born to their union: Henry, Martin, Jonathan and Sarah. Mr. Vest from earliest boyhood was reared to a farm life, and received his early education in the common schools of Georgia. He served as a captain in the Alabama State Guards, State Militia, and in 1833 was elected to the office of constable of Morgan County, Ala., and after remaining in office for several years he was (in 1838) elected sheriff of the same county, holding the position until 1840. Two years later, he was elected to represent Winston County, Ala., in the State legislature, and died in this county in 1868, followed by his wife two years later, and they lie side by side in the Old Mount Nebo Cemetery, Ala. James J. Vest received his early instructions in farming from his father, and in 1857 removed to Izard County, Ark., from which State he enlisted in the Confederate army in 1862, under Gen. Price, and after serving for a short time in the infantry, he joined the cavalry, and was a participant in all the principal battles which occurred west of the Mississippi River. He surrendered at Jacksonport on the 25th day of June, 1865. When a young man in his native State, he studied for the ministry, and in 1838 was licensed to preach in the Methodist Church, and was a minister of that denomination for several years. In 1865 he was ordained to preach in the Baptist Church, and although he was the owner of a tract of land, he has divided it among his children, and devotes his time to the cause of Christianity. He is a staunch Democrat, a Royal Arch Mason, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. His wife, who was formerly a Miss Delaney Kent, and whom he married in 1840, was born in the State of Alabama, and she and Mr. Vest are the parents of the following family: Albert, James, William, Martha and Mary living, and John, Malviney and Sallie deceased.

James A. Walker is a native of Izard County, Ark., born in 1849. His father, who was born in the State of Kentucky in 1807, was reared to a farm life, and after he attained his majority, he

learned the blacksmith's trade. As early as 1820 he removed to the State of Arkansas with his parents, the country then being a territory, and from that time up to the day of his death was engaged in farming, becoming one of the leading agriculturists of this region. He owned an excellent farm of 200 acres, the principal part of which he devoted to the raising of cotton, corn and tobacco. He was married, in 1830, to Miss Sarah McCubbins, whose people were residents of Marion County, Ark., and to their union a family of ten children were born, six sons and four daughters, all of whom lived to maturity: Robert T. W., William M., John A. W., Greene, James A., Jane, Phoebe, Elizabeth, Harriet C. and Mary L. In 1869 James A. Walker married a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Woody, of IZARD County, but Tennesseans by birth. Her name was Izora E. Woody, and by Mr. Walker she became the mother of four children: Lillie, Leroy, Oleen and Charley. Mr. Walker has devoted his attention to farming from his youth up, and by paying strict attention to his work, and being ever ready to adopt new methods, he has met with good results, and now has a fertile farm of 127 acres on Rocky Bayou, the fifty acres which are under the plow being devoted to the raising of cotton, corn and small grain. Mr. Walker is a gentleman who possesses many worthy qualities, and he and wife make the best of neighbors, and are very hospitable. They are members in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he belongs to the I. O. O. F.

T. J. Williamson is a man who seems to be especially fitted for the occupation of merchandising, for he has met with more than the average degree of success, and his earnest and sincere endeavor to succeed in life is well worthy of imitation. He was born in Independence County, Ark., December 22, 1852, and is a son of R. P. and Catherine (Bowman) Williamson, who were born in Franklin County, Tenn., and North Carolina, respectively, the former's birth occurring November 15, 1819. He was educated in Hardeman County, Tenn., near Bolivar, and after his removal to Arkansas, in 1849, he settled in Independence County, and was there married. He and wife became the parents of

two sons and two daughters, and being people of wealth and position, they have given their children good educational advantages. They own about 1,500 acres of land, and have some 750 under cultivation. The mother is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. T. J. Williamson, their son, was educated in Bellefonte, Boone County, Ark., and he was married there to Miss Sarah Murray on the 20th of December, 1877, she being a native of that State, and a daughter of Alfred Murray, who was a Tennessean. To Mr. and Mrs. Williamson were born seven children, of whom four are still living: Clarence R., Kittie N., Pauline and Alexander; those deceased are: Oscar W., who died June 14, 1889; Viola, who died October 5, 1883; and Elloena, whose death occurred on the 14th of September, 1888. Mr. Williamson has been engaged in merchandising since he was twenty-one years of age. He holds the highest office in the I. O. O. F., and has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and are well known and highly esteemed citizens.

W. H. Winkle was born in Iredell County, N. C., July 8, 1838, and is one of five surviving members of a family of ten children born to Harvey and Sarah Winkle, who were born in Tennessee and North Carolina, the former's birth occurring in 1806. Harvey Winkle was educated in his native State, and his occupation through life was that of a farmer and mechanic. His death occurred March 24, 1866, and his wife's in April, 1850, she being a member of the Lutheran Church at the time of her death. After receiving the advantages of the common schools and attaining manhood on his father's farm, W. H. Winkle was married on the 14th of February, 1861, to Elizabeth Fulbright, who was born in the State of Arkansas, but her death occurred on the 28th of September, 1863, she leaving him with an infant daughter, Mary Jane, to care for. His second wife, Sarah Jackson, was also born in the State of Arkansas, and their marriage was consummated on the 24th of January, 1866, his wife being a daughter of John and Mary Johnson. The second union also resulted in the birth of one daughter, who died on

the 19th of November, 1872. Mr. Winkle possesses an exceedingly fertile farm of 160 acres, of which eighty acres are under cultivation, and much of his attention is given to raising a good grade of mules and other stock. He has attained a high rank in the I. O. O. F., and in every enterprise in which he engages he is progressive and energetic, and consequently is successful as a rule. He and wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

James B. Woods, farmer, Melbourne, Ark. Among the prominent young farmers of Izard County appears the name of James B. Woods, who, like many others of the representative men of the county, is a native of Bedford County, Tenn. His parents, John and Lucinda (Richardson) Woods, are natives of the same State. John Woods came to Arkansas in 1854, settling in Izard County, and bought a farm near Melbourne, or rather near the present site of Melbourne, where he resided until his death in 1860. He was in his twenty-ninth year at that time, and was a member of the Christian Church. He had always taken an active interest in politics. In 1858 he had been elected sheriff of the county, and had just retired from office at the time of his death. The mother died in 1879, at the age of forty-eight years. To their union were born six children, four now living: Margaret, wife of Alex. L. Sublett; James B., Mary, wife of W. L. Stroud; Sarah J. (deceased), wife of Joseph E. Freeman; Thomas R. (deceased), and Martha C., wife of Daniel S. Freeman. James B. Woods was born in February, 1852, and was reared to agricultural pursuits in this county. He received a good, practical education in the subscription and free schools of Arkansas, and when twenty-one years of age started out to fight life's battles for himself. He first tilled the soil on his mother's farm, but two years later bought a house in Melbourne, moved there, but rented land and still cultivated the soil. In connection with this he also teamed and followed the carpenter's trade for two years, after which he sold out and bought his present property. This consists of 151 acres, with about forty or fifty acres cleared, and with good buildings, etc.

He was married, in 1874, to Miss Fannie Dixon, daughter of W. C. and Eliza (Clarada) Dixon, natives of Tennessee. To this marriage have been born five children: Ora A., Lillian A., Owen D., Robert L. and Margaret. James B. Woods is among the prosperous young farmers of the county and deserves especial credit for the start he has made in life. He is public-spirited and takes an active interest in educational matters as well as all other public enterprises. He and wife are both members of the Christian Church. In politics he casts his vote with the Democratic party. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

S. H. Wren is the oldest living pioneer of Izard County, and was born in Warren County, Ky., (near Bowling Green) in 1824, and at the age of six years was brought by his parents, James and Elizabeth (Hightower) Wren, to Izard County. James Wren was born in North Carolina, and in 1819 moved to Kentucky, and settled in Warren County, where he engaged in farming, and lived until the above mentioned date, at which date he located in Arkansas, near Lunenburg, and gave his attention to farming. He served as justice of the peace of the county several terms, and held the office of county judge from 1842 to 1847, having no opponents during this time. He was also elected to the office of county trustee, to distribute the international and school fund for the purpose of improving the public roads, there being three candidates, and Mr. Wren received every vote polled in the county with the exception of one—the only case of the kind on the county records. He was popular with all, and justly so, for he was ever very public-spirited, and his efforts in aiding in the improvement of the county will always be highly appreciated. His death, which occurred on the 28th of April, 1888, at the age of ninety-seven years and twenty-eight days, was much regretted by all who knew him. He had been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church from the time he was thirty-two years of age until his death, and in his political views was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and during the war a leading Secessionist. His wife, who was born in the "Palmetto State," died on the 6th of June, 1883, at

the age of eighty-eight years. Their son, S. H. Wren, began life for himself at the age of twenty years, first as a farmer, and October 6, 1845, he moved to the Platte Purchase, in Missouri, remaining there about one year. Upon his return to Izard County, Ark., he was engaged in rafting lumber for two years. In 1861 he was living in Fulton County, Ark., and was a candidate on the Union ticket for a seat in the convention opposed to secession, and was victorious over his opponent, but the county clerk gave the certificate of election to the defeated candidate. The race was made three times, and each time Mr. Wren secured the greatest number of votes, but before the case was finally settled the State seceded. Owing to the views held by Mr. Wren in regard to secession, he was arrested and tried for treason to the Confederate government, the trial being held at Little Rock, before Judge Ringo, but he was acquitted after they had examined two prosecuting witnesses. He then returned home, in February, 1862, and remained here until the arrival of Gen. Curtis, when he went to Rolla, Mo., and remained connected with the Union army for two years, selling goods at Batesville. After his return home, at the close of the war, he found all his buildings and fences destroyed, but he set to work to again

improve his property, and now has his farm, which consists of 120 acres, well improved with good buildings, and has eighty-one acres under the plow. He has owned 1,200 acres, but has lost the most of it in going security for his friends. His wife owns 146 acres, with 100 acres under cultivation. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace two terms, making six years in all, and during that time did not have a decision reversed or a change of venue taken, and not a cent was charged up to the State of Arkansas. He is a Republican in his political views, but usually votes for whom he considers the best man, regardless of party. He has been twice married, the first time to Miss Nancy J. Hayley, in 1854, and of six children born to them, three are deceased: James M., William C., and Martha J. (Mrs. James Cole) living in Franklin County, Ark. Mrs. Wren was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and died in 1865. Mr. Wren's second union took place on the 24th of November, 1867, his wife being a Miss Margaret Evans, and of nine children born to them, four are living: W. G., S. R., Thomas H. and Mary C. Mrs. Wren is a member of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Agricultural Wheel, taking a warm interest in commendable enterprises.



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